



Annual Plan 2026

Annual PHA Plan (Moving to Work Agency)	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing	OMB No. 2577-0226 Expires: 9/30/2027

Purpose. The 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services. They also inform HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission, goals, and objectives for serving the needs of low-, very low-, and extremely low- income families.

Applicability. The Form HUD-50075-ST is to be completed annually by **STANDARD PHAs or TROUBLED PHAs**. PHAs that meet the definition of a High Performer PHA, Small PHA, HCV-Only PHA or Qualified PHA do **not** need to submit this form. Note: PHAs with zero public housing units must continue to comply with the PHA Plan requirements until they closeout their Section 9 programs (ACC termination).

Definitions.

- (1) **High-Performer PHA** – A PHA that owns or manages more than 550 combined public housing units and housing choice vouchers (HCVs) and was designated as a high performer on both the most recent Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) and Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) assessments if administering both programs, SEMAP for PHAs that only administer tenant-based assistance and/or project-based assistance, or PHAS if only administering public housing.
- (2) **Small PHA** - A PHA that is not designated as PHAS or SEMAP troubled, that owns or manages less than 250 public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceed 550.
- (3) **Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Only PHA** - A PHA that administers more than 550 HCVs, was not designated as troubled in its most recent SEMAP assessment and does not own or manage public housing.
- (4) **Standard PHA** - A PHA that owns or manages 250 or more public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceed 550, and that was designated as a standard performer in the most recent PHAS or SEMAP assessments.
- (5) **Troubled PHA** - A PHA that achieves an overall PHAS or SEMAP score of less than 60 percent.
- (6) **Qualified PHA** - A PHA with 550 or fewer public housing dwelling units and/or HCVs combined and is not PHAS or SEMAP troubled.

A.	PHA Information.
A.1	PHA Name: <u>The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland</u> PHA Code: <u>FL011</u> PHA Type: ☒ Standard PHA ☐ Troubled PHA PHA Plan for Fiscal Year Beginning: (MM/YYYY): <u>01/2026</u> PHA Inventory (Based on Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) units at time of FY beginning, above) Number of Public Housing (PH) Units <u>257</u> Number of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) <u>1416</u> Total Combined Units/Vouchers <u>1673</u> PHA Plan Submission Type: ☒ Annual Submission ☐ Revised Annual Submission Public Availability of Information. In addition to the items listed in this form, PHAs must have the elements listed below readily available to the public. A PHA must identify the specific location(s) where the proposed PHA Plan, PHA Plan Elements, and all information relevant to the public hearing and proposed PHA Plan are available for inspection by the public. At a minimum, PHAs must post PHA Plans, including updates, at each Asset Management Project (AMP) and main office or central office of the PHA and should make documents available electronically for public inspection upon request. PHAs are strongly encouraged to post complete PHA Plans on their official websites and to provide each resident council with a copy of their PHA Plans. The Annual PHA Plan will be available at the following locations: City of Lakeland 228 S. Massachusetts Ave. Lakeland, Florida 33801 Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland 430 Hartsell Avenue Lakeland, FL 33815 All the properties and locations within the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland portfolio. Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland's website: https://lakelandhousing.org/

☐ PHA Consortia: (Check box if submitting a Joint PHA Plan and complete table below)					
Participating PHAs	PHA Code	Program(s) in the Consortia	Program(s) not in the Consortia	No. of Units in Each Program	
				PH	HCV
Lead PHA:					

B.	Plan Elements

B.1	Revision of Existing PHA Plan Elements. (a) Have the following PHA Plan elements been revised by the PHA? Y N <table border="0"> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td>Financial Resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Rent Determination.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td>Operation and Management.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Grievance Procedures.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Homeownership Programs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Programs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Safety and Crime Prevention.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Pet Policy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Asset Management.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Substantial Deviation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>Significant Amendment/Modification.</td> </tr> </table> (b) If the PHA answered yes for any element, describe the revisions for each revised element(s): - CFP 2026 estimated at \$967,000.00 - Family Self-Sufficiency Grant at \$289,000.00 - Investment Income at \$2,000,000.00 - Public Housing Operating funds approximated: \$1,208,001.00 - HCV Annual Contributions: \$16,500,000.00 - Ross Grant: \$198,000.00 - Income and Investments: 3,500,000.00 - DOL Youthbuild Program: \$1,300,000.00 - Business Activities: \$1,500,000.00 - Administrative Plan and ACOP waiting list preference points will only be given to Elderly/Working Families, Foster Youth (FY) and Families terminated from the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program. All other preferences will be eliminated. EHV Families will be able to apply for the regular voucher (HCV) waiting list and will be first in line. FY Families will be able to apply and will move to the front of the waiting list even if the waiting list is closed for the public.	☐	☒	Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs.	☐	☒	Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions.	☒	☐	Financial Resources.	☐	☒	Rent Determination.	☒	☐	Operation and Management.	☐	☒	Grievance Procedures.	☐	☒	Homeownership Programs.	☐	☒	Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Programs.	☐	☒	Safety and Crime Prevention.	☐	☒	Pet Policy.	☐	☒	Asset Management.	☐	☒	Substantial Deviation.	☐	☒	Significant Amendment/Modification.
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The HACL is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing by:

- Conducting an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice;
- Taking appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through this analysis; and
- Maintaining records reflecting the analysis and actions taken. The objectives of this process are broad, including
 - Analyzing and eliminating housing discrimination in the jurisdiction;
 - Promoting fair housing choice for all persons;
 - Providing opportunities for inclusive patterns of housing occupancy regardless of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, disability or national origin;
 - Promoting housing that is structurally accessible to, and usable by, all persons, particularly persons with disabilities; and
- Fostering compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of the federal Fair Housing Act.

(c) The PHA must submit its Deconcentration Policy for Field Office review.

The De-concentration policy is within the Administrative Plan and the ACOP.

B.2 New Activities.

(a) Does the PHA intend to undertake any new activities related to the following in the PHA's applicable Fiscal Year?

Y N

- ☒ ☐ Choice Neighborhoods Grants.
- ☒ ☐ Modernization or Development.
- ☒ ☐ Demolition and/or Disposition.
- ☒ ☐ Designated Housing for Elderly and/or Disabled Families.
- ☒ ☐ Conversion of Public Housing to Tenant-Based Assistance.
- ☒ ☐ Conversion of Public Housing to Project-Based Rental Assistance or Project-Based Vouchers under RAD.
- ☒ ☐ Homeownership Program under Section 32, 9 or 8(Y)
- ☒ ☐ Occupancy by Over-Income Families.
- ☐ ☒ Occupancy by Police Officers.
- ☐ ☒ Non-Smoking Policies.
- ☒ ☐ Project-Based Vouchers.
- ☒ ☐ Units with Approved Vacancies for Modernization.
- ☒ ☐ Other Capital Grant Programs (i.e., Capital Fund Community Facilities Grants or Emergency Safety and Security Grants).

(b) If any of these activities are planned for the applicable Fiscal Year, describe the activities. For new demolition activities, describe any public housing development or portion thereof, owned by the PHA for which the PHA has applied or will apply for demolition and/or disposition approval under section 18 of the 1937 Act under the separate demolition/disposition approval process. If using Project-Based Vouchers (PBVs), provide the projected number of project-based units and general locations, and describe how project basing would be consistent with the PHA Plan.

LHA became a Moving to work agency in 2022, please see the MTW Agency Plan amendment attached.

LHA goal is to transform its entire public housing portfolio into mixed-income communities over the next 2 to 5 years, in an effort to reposition the agencies' public housing assets into better performing developments that are competitive in the marketplace as well as improve their physical and social conditions.

Another goal is to adopt the City of Lakeland's comprehensive plan goal on meeting the city's housing needs revolve around the high cost of housing and the need for additional affordable housing. While housing quality and housing status (renter vs owner) play a role in the City 'housing needs, housing cost burden is the leading challenge for the market. The limited supply and rising cost of housing makes challenges like homelessness and housing status more difficult to solve. The Lakeland Housing Authority is helping with minimizing the impact of the housing needs through the development of new communities and programs.

For over twenty-seven years LHA's Development Department has been responsible for creating economic development opportunities in the City of Lakeland as well as redeveloping challenged neighborhoods that have not been invested in and neglected for some time. LHA and/or its subsidiary entity(s) plans to either partner with other developers or self-develop its properties using HUD's mixed- finance approach.

LHA envisions a range of options that will be employed to achieve its goal to transform its portfolio which may include but not be limited to: modernization of existing public housing units; demolition of selected units and construction of new units; introduction of market rate and for-sale units; Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program: acquisition and development of new units in, around and outside of LHA properties; and wholesale redevelopment of its public housing communities. LHA plans to convert all Public Housing ACC Faircloth units to RAD Project Based Vouchers.

LHA was granted Low Income Housing Tax Credits to develop and build a 100-unit's community (Phase 1) the community is currently fully operational and occupied; this community has replaced approximately 25 units of existing Public Housing units located within the West Lake Apartments community (AMP-1). Additionally, LHA was granted additional Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) for Phase 2 to develop 132 units, the community is currently fully operational and occupied, 64 existing Public Housing units were disposed and demolished. The Agency is currently working on Phase 3 to replace the remaining 34 Public Housing units located within the West Lake Apartments community, all 34 units will be disposed and demolished. More specifically LHA plans to submit applications for the next rounds of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation LIHTC application season, for our Public Housing Developments in the coming year(s).

To expedite the closure of its 10 plus year old HOPE VI Grant, LHA requested HUD to amend the Revitalization Plan and associated budget revisions as required.

LHA is working with its auditing and finance firms on the following options for closeout of the grant:

- Micro-Cottages: The authority has developed and built a 48 affordable housing units' community and a community building with a combination of RHF funds from FY 2009 – 2014 and/or HOPE VI funds. The community is fully operational and 100% occupied.
- John Wrigh Homes, Cecil Gober Villas, the Renaissance at Washington Ridge and Carrington Place Modernization: These three communities must go through a modernization process. The GPNA and PNA that was performed for the sites supports modernization of the sites. As part of the modernization, LHA is seeking to correct deficiencies outlined by the GPNA and a most recent PNA as well as reconfigure the units. The agency has secured a HUD approved loan to start the remedial modernization process for Renaissance.
- Renaissance 15 lots: LHA is working to build additional Low-Income Housing to help with the demand for affordable housing, we are estimating to convert these 15 lots into 30 to 45 units.
- West Lake Apartments (Third Phase): LHA will be submitting a mixed-finance application/proposal to HUD and will pursue the construction of new Public Housing/Mixed Financed units using Low Income Housing Tax Credits and Public Housing funds earmarked for the development of Affordable Housing. The First and Second Phases are fully operational and occupied.

Any balance of remaining CFP funds received to date, along with future CFP grant funding, will be accumulated and used for the potential redevelopment of LHA's other public housing communities and/or for other projects under the mixed- finance development approach. Additional acquisitions of vacant land or other existing rental properties, adjacent to current public housing sites may also be initiated, subject to submission and approval by HUD of the appropriate development proposals. Note that "Forced Labor" will be our first choice when performing any construction, repairs and/or replacement of systems.

Other mixed-finance transactions (via acquisition or new construction or both) may be proposed later in the Plan commensurate with the LHA Strategic Plan. Financing may include use of regular Capital Funds and/or HUD's Capital Fund Financing Program (CFFP) and/or private financing and/or any other available financing or loan program. CFFP/RAD involves borrowing against future flow of annual Capital Funds.

LHA plans to pursue public housing/mixed financed/market development activities and will utilize its Development Department and/or other subsidiary entities for development, financing, and the formation of a variety of ownership structures as well as utilize its management entity for the operation of public and non-public housing programs.

The Authority intends to use Capital Funds and other public and private funds to redevelop existing family and elderly developments. LHA will either self-develop or partner with a master developer for Westlake Apartments or other (s) site (s) and conduct a community engagement process to arrive at a master plan for redevelopment.

LHA will also start self-developing and operating affordable housing. Some of the proposed self –developing project will either be located on the 10.56-acre site located on W. 10th Street (120 affordable condos or townhomes will be built for sale or for rent depending on the type of financing), LHA is working with other development partners regarding building affordable housing inside and outside Polk County. The HA is researching building additional affordable housing for sale or rent at the John Wright Homes or Washington Ridge 15 vacant lots or any other available site. LHA also intends to use Capital Funds and other funds to acquire and redevelop properties in and around its public housing communities. LHA may also use Capital Funds to purchase affordable housing within the Polk and Highland County Area.

LHA is in process of evaluating converting more regular Housing Choice Vouchers into Project Based Vouchers including vouchers from the VASH and other programs within the Section 8 (HCV) Program.

Demolition and/or Disposition and/or Development/Projects (New and existing)

This section describes whether HUD-approved applications by LHA to demolish or dispose (sell) public housing projects owned by LHA and subject to Annual Contributions Contracts (ACCs), or pending applications for demolition or disposition, have changed during the current plan year.

In such cases, LHA would be required to describe the housing and the number of affected units for which it will apply or has pending for demolition or disposition; and provide a projected timetable for the demolition or disposition. Information on planned and pending demolition and/or disposition efforts is provided in the following tables.

LHA has been working with residents and the City of Lakeland to define a strategy for the Cecil Gober rehabilitation project, the West Lake Apartments Phase 3, the Section 8 Homeownership program, the 10th Street project, the Renaissance at Washington Ridge rehabilitation project, the Dakota rehabilitation project, Highland County Projects, John Wright Homes rehabilitation (other future projects) and other projects that will named at a later date.

LHA sold the 17.3-acre tract within the Hunter field and plans to develop the land located on the 10.56-acre site on W. 10th Street in house. The sales or cash proceeds from both properties will be used to develop, acquire, or modernize affordable housing units at other properties owned and/or controlled by LHA or its affiliates.

Table #1 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Highland/Polk/Orange/Hillborough County

1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and any

2. Activity type: Disposition N/A

3. Application status (select one)

Approved N/A

Submitted, under development

Planned application

4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 12/2026

5. Number of units affected: 1 to 1000

6. Coverage of action (select one)

Part of the development

Total development: X

7. Timeline for activity: 48 months

a. Actual or projected start date of activity: under development

Table #2 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: West Lake Apartments (Phase 1 completed) (Phase 2 completed) (Phase 3 relocation completed)

1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001

2. Activity type: Demolition

Disposition: X

3. Application status (select one) Approved

Submitted, (pending approval for Phase 3)

Planned application X

4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: Phase one- 4/2017, Phase two- 04/2018, Phase three- 2025

5. Number of units affected: 120

6. Coverage of action (select one)

Part of the development

Total development: X

7. Timeline for activity: 24 Months

a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 1/01/2011

b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2026

Note*: SAIL LIHTC Approved Phase 1 and 2/RAD

Table #3 Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Cecil Gober Villas

1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001

2. Activity type: Modernization: X

3. Application status (select one) Approved

Submitted, pending approval.

Planned application: X

4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 12/1/2015

5. Number of units affected: 37

6. Coverage of action (select one)

Part of the development

Total development: X

7. Timeline for activity:

a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 12/01/2015

b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2026

Note*: Capital Funds will be used to add at lease 12 or more units in place of the 4 burned units/RAD

Table #4 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Arbor Manor (Hunter field PUD)

1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001

2. Activity type: Disposition: X

3. Application status (select one) Approved Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application

4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2020-2023

5. Number of units affected: 0

6. Coverage of action (select one)

Part of the development

Total development: X

7. Timeline for activity:

a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2020

b. Projected end date of activity: 06/17/2022

Note*: Land sold. Funds will be used for other developments.

Table #5 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

- 1a. Development name: 10th Street in front of Colton Meadow Apartments, Lakeland, Polk County, Florida
1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001
2. Activity type: Disposition: X
3. Application status (select one) Approved
Submitted, pending approval.
Planned application: X.
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2020-2026
5. Number of units affected: 0
6. Coverage of action (select one)
Part of the development
Total development: X
7. Timeline for activity:
a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2025
b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2022-26
Note*: Planning to build up to 120+ Affordable LIHTC Apartments depending on the funding or loan conditions.

Table #6 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

- 1a. Development name: 15 Vacant Parcels at Washington Park, FL29P011003, HOPE VI Site
1b. Development (project) number: FL01100003
2. Activity type: Disposition: X
3. Application status (select one) Approved
Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 11/12/2014
5. Number of units affected: 0
6. Coverage of action (select one)
Part of the development
Total development: X
7. Timeline for activity:
a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2025
b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2022-26
Note*: Funding pending/RAD

Table #7 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

- 1a. Development name: John Wright Homes
1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001
2. Activity type: Disposition: X
3. Application status (select one) Approved
Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2026
5. Number of units affected: 0
6. Coverage of action (select one)
Part of the development
Total development: X
7. Timeline for activity:
a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2025
b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2026
Note*: RAD Conversion

Table #8 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Dakota Park Apartments
1b. Development (project) number: FL01100002
2. Activity type: Demolition-Disposition: X
3. Application status (select one) Approved
Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2024
5. Number of units affected: 20 or 40 depending on funding or financing type.
6. Coverage of action (select one)
Part of the development
Total development: X
7. Timeline for activity:
a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2022
b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2024
Note*: Funding pending, considering RAD conversion.

Table #9 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Renaissance at Washington Ridge
1b. Development (project) number: FL01100003
2. Activity type: Demolition-Disposition: X
3. Application status (select one) Approved
Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2021
5. Number of units affected: 108 or 196 depending on funding or financing type.
6. Coverage of action (select one)
Part of the development
Total development: X
7. Timeline for activity:
a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2021
b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2025
Note*: Funding pending, RAD conversion

Table #10 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: 4 Acres Polk County/Lakeland
1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001
2. Activity type: Demolition-Disposition: X
3. Application status (select one) Approved
Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:
4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2025
5. Number of units affected: 100 to 120 depending on funding or financing type.
6. Coverage of action (select one)
Part of the development
Total development: X
7. Timeline for activity:
a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2024
b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2025
Note*: Funding pending

Table #11 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Polk or Highland County

1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001

2. Activity type: Demolition-Disposition: X

3. Application status (select one) Approved

Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:

4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2024

5. Number of units affected: 250 Units with up to 20% Project Based Vouchers and LIHTC.

6. Coverage of action (select one)

Part of the development

Total development: X

7. Timeline for activity:

a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2024

b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2025

Note*: Done

Table #12 Demolition/Disposition/Modernization Activity Description

1a. Development name: Polk or Highland County or any other location

1b. Development (project) number: FL01100001 or any AMP

2. Activity type: Demolition-Disposition: X

3. Application status (select one): Pending

Submitted, pending approval: X Planned application:

4. Date application approved, submitted, or planned for submission: 2025 to 2026

5. Number of units affected: 250 or more Units with up to 20% Project Based Vouchers and LIHTC.

6. Coverage of action (select one)

Part of the development

Total development: X

7. Timeline for activity:

a. Actual or projected start date of activity: 2025

b. Projected end date of activity: 12/31/2027

Note*: Done

Project-Based Vouchers

This section describes the projected number of project-based units and general locations and how project basing would be consistent with its PHA Plan.

A PHA can use up to 50% due to the MTW designation percent (20 percent of the total number of vouchers, note that any project based vouchers used within a 62 and over senior community are excluded from the mandatory 20 percent pursuant HUD rules and regulations) of its authorized voucher units to project-base units in a specific project if the owner agrees to either rehabilitate or construct the units, or the owner agrees to set-aside a portion of the units in an existing development. In certain cases, the PHA may use an additional 10 percent of its authorized voucher units for PBV assistance if units serving homeless; veterans; providing supportive housing for elderly or disabled; or located in areas where vouchers are difficult to use.

When funding becomes available, the Authority plans to use some of its vouchers under the Project Based Vouchers (PBV) option, as described at 24 CFR Part 983. This may be done in one of two ways.

First, LHA may issue a Request for Proposals from owners wishing to participate in the program. The criteria and procedures for such selections will be described in the RFP and in the LHA's Section 8 Administrative Plan.

Second, LHA may make non-competitive selections of owners whose projects included a competitive selection of proposals, such as housing assisted under a federal, state, or local government housing assistance, community development, or supportive services program.

The Authority may also submit a proposal under an RFP for units in its public housing portfolio or a property it may acquire under its redevelopment authority for this purpose. The use of PBV is consistent with the overall PHA Plan, which is encouraging the development of affordable mixed-use, mixed-income housing particularly in consort with broader neighborhood revitalization efforts such as the Westlake project and other sites.

LHA's PBV criteria and procedures will propose the use of these resources in ways that facilitate achievement of its overall housing goals in general and the mobilization of potential relocation resources, to address the housing needs of LHA families at developments slated to be redeveloped, including, but not limited to, the Cecil Gober Villas, Dakota Park (Carrington Place) and Westlake Apartments projects and/or other similar communities and situations. Under the HUD Asset Management Model, some of LHA's developments are not financially sustainable because insufficient Annual Contract Contribution (ACC) subsidy is received from HUD to support their operations. LHA is currently evaluating options for restructuring the properties; possibly seeking to convert these properties to Project-based Section 8 communities through RAD.

LHA may project-base units or convert all of LHA's communities to RAD including but not limited to Carrington Place, John Wright, Cecil Gober, Twin Lakes Estates, any new development and Renaissance at Washington Ridge Development project (s). LHA is planning on converting its FAIR CLOTH PH units into PBVs.

LHA utilized 80 project-based vouchers within the phase 3 (Twin Lakes Phase 3) of the West Lake Apartments Low Income Housing Tax Credit project and 99 for the Manor at West Bartow this 179 PBV units are exempted from the total number of units calculated using the maximum 20% of the PHA Consolidated Annual Contract pursuant HUD rules and regulations as these units are set aside for Elderly and Disabled families. 18 PBV are being utilized at Villas of Lake Bonnet for families. The PHA Consolidated Annual Contract counts with 1656 Section 8 units, the PHA can convert up to 20% (330 Vouchers) of these units into PBV. Additionally, another 10% (165) can be converted following the below requirements. Based on the before mentioned Project Based Vouchers numbers the PHA vouchers conversion availability is 298.

Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21] The PHA may project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit. The units may be distributed among one, all, or a combination of the categories if the total number of units does not exceed the 10 percent cap.

Units qualify under this exception if the units:

- Are specifically made available to house individuals and families that meet the definition of homeless.
- Are specifically made available to house families that are comprised of or include a veteran. - Veteran means an individual who has served in the United States Armed Forces.
- Provide supportive housing to persons with disabilities or elderly persons as defined in 24CFR 5.403.
- Are located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent Census.

Notice PIH 2015-05 (Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Guidance): a. "Section I – Timely Reporting of the Family Report (form HUD-50058 and form HUD 50058 MTW) into the Inventory Management System/Public Indian Housing Information Center (IMS/PIC) and Timely Submission into the Voucher Management System (VMS) for Project Based Vouchers" is adopted with updates to VMS reporting per page 6 of 67 VMS User's Manual release 8.9.0.0 (April 2016). (Appendix III) b. "Section II – Maximum Amount of PBV Assistance (20 Percent Limit) in the PBV Program and PHA Submission requirements under 24 CFR 983.6(d)" is superseded by HOTMA, under which a PHA may project base up to 20 percent of its Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract authorized units, instead of 20 percent of its voucher budget authority. This notice revises the requirements for PHA notification to HUD of the intent to project-base.

B.3	Progress Report. Provide a description of the PHA’s progress in meeting its Mission and Goals described in the PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan. The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland is meeting its Mission to provide quality, affordable housing, and self-sufficiency opportunities in an effective and professional manner by passing every HUD inspection/audit and staying in compliance with HUD, State and Local rules and regulations. Additionally, we are actively working on meeting our goals as follow: MTW Goal is to assist every family participating in all housing programs achieved self-sufficiency. Goal #1: Increase the number of affordable housing units by at least 50%. We were able to build 100 Senior units for PHASE 1 of the Twin Lakes Development and PHASE 2 with 132 units of affordable housing. PHASE 3 is seeking funding to add another 78 to 96 units. The Williamstown Community added 48 Public Housing) was approved, built, and is now fully occupied. The agency is planning to develop 120 units for sale or rent on the 10th Street site and is selling the mixed-use land at the Arbor Manor site, the proceeds will be used to continue developing more affordable housing. We are in the planning stages of developing other communities that will be named soon. Goal #2: Maintain the “MTW” Moving to Work status in Public Housing and Section 8. Maintain a public housing vacancy rate of 5% or less. LHA has been able to maintain the vacancy at or below 3%. Maintain an average work order response time of less than three days. Collect at least 95% of the rent and other charges excluding fraud recovery and major tenant abuse due to LHA. Reduce utility usage (including water) by 25% by December 31, 2029. Maintain a Section 8 lease-up rate of at least 98% while not exceeding HUD limitations. Continue and improve task tracking / management by objectives. Enhance internal operations to reduce costs, improve efficiencies, and become even more effective and professional. Goal #3: Maintain and improve our public image through enhanced communication, coordination, and accountability with outside entities, among the staff and with residents. Goal #4: Be the premier innovative and effective affordable housing provider in Florida. Goal #4b: Continue to develop new business programs to employee as many local residents as possible. Apply for additional housing choice vouchers as they become available. Seek out new funding opportunities as they become available including but not limited to LIHTC. Develop, rehab and/or build new communities in all LHA owned land or parcels and re-develop the West Lake Apartments community, John Wright Homes, Carrington Place, Renaissance at Washington Ridge and other future projects to be named in the near future. Implement and run a successful Section 8 Homeownership program. Incorporate non-traditional entrepreneurial methods and practices that positively impact affordable housing in LHA’s jurisdiction. Incorporate financially feasible Green and Sustainability Best Practices in all future developments. Obtain at least \$10 million in grants and/or leveraging from all sources by December 31, 2029. Goal #5: Increase and encourage the self-sufficiency efforts of all residents. (On-going) Increase the usage of LHA educational and computer literacy programs by 25% by December 31, 2029. Substantially increase the number of LHA seniors and people with disabilities using LHA sponsored programs by December 31, 2029. Goal #6: Maintain a high level of employee relations and morale. (On-going) Enhance lines of communication through staff meetings and other necessary internal communications to provide updates and progress reports about agency activities. Continue to reward performance through the timely implementation of a performance management system and the incentive pay program. Encourage and support staff partaking in training and continuing education opportunities to the greatest degree possible within funding constraints. Conduct an annual employee satisfaction survey and update the salary charts. The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland continues to comply with the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”) which protects applicants, tenants, and program participants in certain HUD programs from being evicted, denied housing assistance, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against them. Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland applies the VAWA policy to all programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

B.4	Capital Improvements. Include a reference here to the most recent HUD-approved 5-Year Action Plan in EPIC and the date that it was approved. The 5-year action plan for 2019 to 2024 was approved by HUD on 2024. The new 5-year 2024 to 2029 plan was entered into EPIC for HUD approval. Forced account will be used as a way of saving funds while servicing the communities and making the necessary maintenance repairs and/or modernization work including but not limited to capital items, replacement of systems, etc....
B.5	Most Recent Fiscal Year Audit. (a) Were there any findings in the most recent FY Audit? Y N ☐ ☒ (b) If yes, please describe:
C. Other Document and/or Certification Requirements.	
C.1	Resident Advisory Board (RAB) Comments. (a) Did the RAB(s) have comments to the PHA Plan? Y N ☐ ☒ (b) If yes, comments must be submitted by the PHA as an attachment to the PHA Plan. PHAs must also include a narrative describing their analysis of the RAB recommendations and the decisions made on these recommendations. N/A

C.2	Certification by State or Local Officials. Form HUD 50077-SL, <i>Certification by State or Local Officials of PHA Plans Consistency with the Consolidated Plan</i>, must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan. Completed
C.3	Civil Rights Certification/ Certification Listing Policies and Programs that the PHA has Revised since Submission of its Last Annual Plan. Form HUD-50077-ST-HCV-HP, <i>PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations Including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed</i>, must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan. Completed
C.4	Challenged Elements. If any element of the PHA Plan is challenged, a PHA must include such information as an attachment with a description of any challenges to Plan elements, the source of the challenge, and the PHA's response to the public. (a) Did the public challenge any elements of the Plan? Y N ☐ ☒ (b) If yes, include Challenged Elements. No challenges.

C.5

Troubled PHA.

(a) Does the PHA have any current Memorandum of Agreement, Performance Improvement Plan, or Recovery Plan in place?

Y N N/A

☐ ☒ ☐

(b) If yes, please describe:

Instructions for Preparation of Form HUD-50075-ST Annual PHA Plan for Standard and Troubled PHAs

A. PHA Information. All PHAs must complete this section (24 CFR 903.4).

A.1 Include the full **PHA Name, PHA Code, PHA Type, PHA Fiscal Year Beginning** (MM/YYYY), **PHA Inventory, Number of Public Housing Units and Number of HCVs, PHA Plan Submission Type**, and the **Public Availability of Information**, specific location(s) of all information relevant to the public hearing and proposed PHA Plan. Note: The number of HCV's should include all special purpose vouchers (e.g. Mainstream Vouchers, etc.) (24 CFR 903.23(e)).

PHA Consortia: Check box if submitting a Joint PHA Plan and complete the table (24 CFR 943.128(a)).

B. Plan Elements. All PHAs must complete this section.

B.1 Revision of Existing PHA Plan Elements. PHAs must:

Identify specifically which plan elements listed below that have been revised by the PHA. To specify which elements have been revised, mark the "yes" box. If an element has not been revised, mark "no" (24 CFR 903.7).

☐ **Statement of Housing Needs and Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs.** Provide a statement addressing the housing needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families and a brief description of the PHA's strategy for addressing the housing needs of families who reside in the jurisdiction served by the PHA and other families who are on the public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance waiting lists. The statement must identify the housing needs of (i) families with incomes below 30 percent of area median income (extremely low-income); (ii) elderly families (iii) households with individuals with disabilities, and households of various races and ethnic groups residing in the jurisdiction or on the public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance waiting lists based on information provided by the applicable Consolidated Plan, information provided by HUD, and other generally available data. The identification of housing needs must address issues of affordability, supply, quality, accessibility, size of units, and location.

The identification of housing needs must address issues of affordability, supply, quality, accessibility, size of units, and location (24 CFR 903.7(a)(2)(i)). Provide a description of the ways in which the PHA intends, to the maximum extent practicable, to address those housing needs in the upcoming year and the PHA's reasons for choosing its strategy (24 CFR 903.7(a)(2)(ii)).

☐ **Deconcentration and Other Policies that Govern Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions.** PHAs must submit a Deconcentration Policy for Field Office review. For additional guidance on what a PHA must do to deconcentrate poverty in its development and comply with fair housing requirements, see 24 CFR 903.2 (24 CFR 903.23(b)). Describe the PHA's admissions policy for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing of lower-income families in public housing. The Deconcentration Policy must describe the PHA's policy for bringing higher income tenants into lower income developments and lower income tenants into higher income developments. The deconcentration requirements apply to general occupancy and family public housing developments. Refer to 24 CFR 903.2(b)(2) for developments not subject to deconcentration of poverty and income mixing requirements (24 CFR 903.7(b)). Describe the PHA's procedures for maintaining waiting lists for admission to public housing and address any site-based waiting lists (24 CFR 903.7(b)). A statement of the PHA's policies that govern resident or tenant eligibility, selection and admission including admission preferences for both public housing and HCV (24 CFR 903.7(b)). Describe the unit assignment policies for public housing (24 CFR 903.7(b)).

☐ **Financial Resources.** A statement of financial resources, including a listing by general categories, of the PHA's anticipated resources, such as PHA operating, capital and other anticipated Federal resources available to the PHA, as well as tenant rents and other income available to support public housing or tenant-based assistance. The statement also should include the non-Federal sources of funds supporting each Federal program and state the planned use for the resources (24 CFR 903.7(c)).

☐ **Rent Determination.** A statement of the policies of the PHA governing rents charged for public housing and HCV dwelling units, including applicable public housing flat rents, minimum rents, voucher family rent contributions, and payment standard policies (24 CFR 903.7(d)).

☐ **Operation and Management.** A statement of the rules, standards, and policies of the PHA governing maintenance and management of housing owned, assisted, or operated by the public housing agency (which shall include measures necessary for the prevention or eradication of pest infestation, including cockroaches), and management of the PHA and programs of the PHA (24 CFR 903.7(e)).

☐ **Grievance Procedures.** A description of the grievance and informal hearing and review procedures that the PHA makes available to its residents and applicants (24 CFR 903.7(f)).

☐ **Homeownership Programs.** A description of any Section 5h, Section 32, Section 8y, or HOPE I public housing or HCV homeownership programs (including project number and unit count) administered by the agency or for which the PHA has applied or will apply for approval (24 CFR 903.7(k)).

☐ **Community Service and Self Sufficiency Programs.** Describe how the PHA will comply with the requirements of (24 CFR 903.7(l)). Provide a description of: (1) Any programs relating to services and amenities provided or offered to assisted families; and (2) Any policies or programs of the PHA for the enhancement of the economic and social self-sufficiency of assisted families, including programs subject to Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (24 CFR Part 135) and FSS (24 CFR 903.7(l)).

☐ **Safety and Crime Prevention (VAWA).** Describe the PHA's plan for safety and crime prevention to ensure the safety of the public housing residents. The statement must provide development-by-development or jurisdiction wide-basis: (i) A description of the need for measures to ensure the safety of public housing residents; (ii) A description of any crime prevention activities conducted or to be conducted by the PHA; and (iii) A description of the coordination between the PHA and the appropriate police precincts for carrying out crime prevention measures and activities (24 CFR 903.7(m)). Note: All coordination and activities must be consistent with federal civil rights obligations. A description of: (1) Any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by an agency, either directly or in partnership with other service providers, to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; (2) Any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by a PHA that helps survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to obtain or maintain housing; and (3) Any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by a public housing agency to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, or to enhance survivor safety in assisted families (24 CFR 903.7(m)(5)).

☐ **Pet Policy.** Describe the PHA's policies and requirements pertaining to the ownership of pets in public housing (24 CFR 903.7(n)).

☐ **Asset Management.** State how the agency will carry out its asset management functions with respect to the public housing inventory of the agency, including how the agency will plan for the long-term operating, capital investment, rehabilitation, modernization, disposition, and other needs for such inventory (24 CFR 903.7(q)).

☐ **Substantial Deviation.** PHA must provide its criteria for determining a "substantial deviation" to its 5-Year Plan (24 CFR 903.7(s)(2)(i)).

☐ **Significant Amendment/Modification.** PHA must provide its criteria for determining a "Significant Amendment or Modification" to its 5-Year and Annual Plan (24 CFR 903.7(s)(2)(ii)). For modifications resulting from the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, refer to the 'Sample PHA Plan Amendment' found in Notice PIH 2019-23(HA), successor RAD Implementation Notices, or other RAD Notices.

If any boxes are marked "yes", describe the revision(s) to those element(s) in the space provided.

PHAs must submit a Deconcentration Policy for Field Office review. For additional guidance on what a PHA must do to deconcentrate poverty in its development and comply with fair housing requirements, see 24 CFR 903.2 (24 CFR 903.23(b)).

B.2 New Activities. If the PHA intends to undertake any new activities related to these elements in the current Fiscal Year, mark "yes" for those elements, and describe the activities to be undertaken in the space provided. If the PHA does not plan to undertake these activities, mark "no."

☐ **Choice Neighborhoods Grants.** (1) A description of any housing (including project number (if known) and unit count) for which the PHA will apply for Choice Neighborhoods Grants; and (2) A timetable for the submission of applications or proposals. The application and approval process for Choice Neighborhoods is a separate process. See guidance on HUD's website at: <https://www.hud.gov/cn> (Notice PIH 2011-47).

☐ **Modernization or Development (Conventional & Mixed-Finance).** (1) A description of any Public Housing (including name, project number (if known) and unit count) for which the PHA will apply for modernization or development; and (2) A timetable for the submission of applications or proposals. The application and approval process for modernization or development is a separate process. (See 24 CFR part 905 and guidance on HUD's website at: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/hope6/mfph#4).

☐ **Demolition and/or Disposition.** With respect to public housing only, (1) describe any public housing development(s), or portion of a public housing development projects, owned by the PHA and subject to ACCs (including project number and unit numbers [or addresses]), and the number of affected units along with their sizes and accessibility features) for which the PHA will apply or is currently pending for demolition or disposition approval under section 18 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437p); and (2) a timetable for the demolition or disposition. This statement must be submitted to the extent that approved and/or pending demolition and/or disposition has changed as described in the PHA's last Annual and/or 5-Year PHA Plan submission. The application and approval process for demolition and/or disposition is a separate process. Approval of the PHA Plan does not constitute approval of these activities. See guidance on HUD's website at: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/centers/sac/demo_dispo/ and 24 CFR 903.7(h).

☐ **Designated Housing for Elderly and Disabled Families.** Describe any public housing projects owned, assisted, or operated by the PHA (or portions thereof), in the upcoming fiscal year, that the PHA has continually operated as, has designated, or will apply for designation for occupancy by elderly and/or disabled families only. Include the following information: (1) development name and number; (2) designation type; (3) application status; (4) date the designation was approved, submitted, or planned for submission; (5) the number of units affected and (6) expiration date of the designation of any HUD approved plan. **Note:** The application and approval process for such designations is separate from the PHA Plan process, and PHA Plan approval does not constitute HUD approval of any designation (24 CFR 903.7(i)(c)).

☐ **Conversion of Public Housing under the Voluntary or Mandatory Conversion programs.** Describe (1) any public housing building(s) (including project number and unit count) owned by the PHA that the PHA is required to convert or plans to voluntarily convert to tenant-based assistance; (2) an analysis of the projects or buildings required to be converted under Section 33; and (3) a statement of the amount of assistance received to be used for rental assistance or other housing assistance in connection with such conversion. See guidance on HUD's website at the Special Applications Center (SAC) (<https://www.hud.gov/sac>) and 24 CFR 903.7(j).

☐ **Conversion of Public Housing under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program (including Faircloth to RAD).** Describe any public housing building(s) (including project number and unit count) owned by the PHA that the PHA plans to voluntarily convert to Project-Based Rental Assistance or Project-Based Vouchers under RAD. Note that all PHAs shall be required to provide the information listed in Attachment 1D of Notice PIH 2019-23(HA) as a significant amendment or its successor notice. See additional guidance on HUD's website at: <https://www.hud.gov/RAD/library/notices>.

☐ **Homeownership Programs.** A description of any Section 5h, Section 32, Section 8y, or HCV homeownership programs (including project number and unit count) administered by the agency or for which the PHA has applied or will apply for approval (24 CFR 903.7(k)).

☐ **Occupancy by Over-Income Families.** A PHA that owns or operates fewer than two hundred fifty (250) public housing units, may lease a unit in a public housing development to an over-income family (a family whose annual income exceeds the limit for a low income family at the time of initial occupancy), if all the following conditions are satisfied: (1) There are no eligible low income families on the PHA waiting list or applying for public housing assistance when the unit is leased to an over-income family; (2) The PHA has publicized availability of the unit for rental to eligible low income families, including publishing public notice of such availability in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction at least thirty days before offering the unit to an over-income family; (3) The over-income family rents the unit on a month-to-month basis for a rent that is not less than the PHA's cost to operate the unit; (4) The lease to the over-income family provides that the family agrees to vacate the unit when needed for rental to an eligible family; and (5) The PHA gives the over-income family at least thirty day notice to vacate the unit when the unit is needed for rental to an eligible family. The PHA may incorporate information on occupancy by over-income families into its PHA Plan statement of deconcentration and other policies that govern eligibility, selection, and admissions. (See additional guidance on HUD's website at: Notice PIH-2021-35 (24 CFR 960.503) (24 CFR 903.7(b)).

☐ **Occupancy by Police Officers.** The PHA may allow police officers who would not otherwise be eligible for occupancy in public housing, to reside in a public housing dwelling unit. The PHA must include the number and location of the units to be occupied by police officers, and the terms and conditions of their tenancies; and a statement that such occupancy is needed to increase security for public housing residents. A "police officer" means a person determined by the PHA to be, during the period of residence of that person in public housing, employed on a full-time basis as a duly licensed professional police officer by a Federal, State or local government or by any agency of these governments. An officer of an accredited police force of a housing agency

may qualify. The PHA may incorporate information on occupancy by police officers into its PHA Plan statement of deconcentration and other policies that govern eligibility, selection, and admissions. See additional guidance on HUD's website at: Notice PIH 2021-35. (24 CFR 960.505) (24 CFR 903.7(b))
NOTE: All activities must be consistent with civil rights laws – including ensuring that it does not have a disparate impact on protected class groups based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex (including sexual orientation), familial status, and disability.

☐ **Non-Smoking Policies.** The PHA may implement non-smoking policies in its public housing program and incorporate this into its PHA Plan statement of operation and management and the rules and standards that will apply to its projects. See additional guidance on HUD's website at: Notice PIH 2009-21 and Notice PIH-2017-03 (24 CFR 903.7(e)).

☐ **Project-Based Vouchers.** Describe any plans to use HCVs for new project-based vouchers, which must comply with PBV goals, civil rights requirements, Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and deconcentration standards, as stated in 24 CFR 983.55(b)(1) and set forth in the PHA Plan statement of deconcentration and other policies that govern eligibility, selection, and admissions. If using project-based vouchers, provide the projected number of project-based units and general locations (including if PBV units are planned on any former or current public housing units or sites), and describe how project-basing would be consistent with the PHA Plan (24 CFR 903.7(b)(3), 24 CFR 903.7(r)).

☐ **Units with Approved Vacancies for Modernization.** The PHA must include a statement related to units with approved vacancies that are undergoing modernization in accordance with 24 CFR 990.145(a)(1).

☐ **Other Capital Grant Programs** (i.e., Capital Fund Lead Based Paint, Housing Related Hazards, At Risk/Receivership/Substandard/Troubled Program, and/or Emergency Safety and Security Grants).

For all activities that the PHA plans to undertake in the applicable Fiscal Year, provide a description of the activity in the space provided.

B.3 Progress Report. For all Annual Plans following submission of the first Annual Plan, a PHA must include a brief statement of the PHA's progress in meeting the mission and goals described in the 5-Year PHA Plan (24 CFR 903.7(s)(1)).

B.4 Capital Improvements. PHAs that receive funding from the Capital Fund Program (CFP) must complete this section (24 CFR 903.7 (g)). To comply with this requirement, the PHA must reference the most recent HUD approved Capital Fund 5 Year Action Plan in EPIC and the date that it was approved. PHAs can reference the form by including the following language in the Capital Improvement section of the appropriate Annual or Streamlined PHA Plan Template: "See Capital Fund 5 Year Action Plan in EPIC approved by HUD on XX/XX/XXXX."

B.5 Most Recent Fiscal Year Audit. If the results of the most recent fiscal year audit for the PHA included any findings, mark "yes" and describe those findings in the space provided (24 CFR 903.7(p)).

C. Other Document and/or Certification Requirements.

C.1 Resident Advisory Board (RAB) comments. If the RAB had comments on the annual plan, mark "yes," submit the comments as an attachment to the Plan and describe the analysis of the comments and the PHA's decision made on these recommendations (24 CFR 903.13(c), 24 CFR 903.19).

C.2 Certification by State of Local Officials. Form HUD-50077-SL, *Certification by State or Local Officials of PHA Plans Consistency with the Consolidated Plan*, must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan. (24 CFR 903.15). **Note:** A PHA may request to change its fiscal year to better coordinate its planning with planning done under the Consolidated Plan process by State or local officials as applicable.

C.3 Civil Rights Certification/ Certification Listing Policies and Programs that the PHA has Revised since Submission of its Last Annual Plan. Provide a certification that the following plan elements have been revised, provided to the RAB for comment before implementation, approved by the PHA board, and made available for review and inspection by the public. This requirement is satisfied by completing and submitting form HUD-50077 ST-HCV-HP, *PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations Including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed*. Form HUD-50077-ST-HCV-HP, *PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations Including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed* must be submitted by the PHA as an electronic attachment to the PHA Plan. This includes all certifications relating to Civil Rights and related regulations. A PHA will be considered in compliance with the certification requirement to affirmatively further fair housing if the PHA fulfills the requirements of 24 CFR 5.150 et. seq., 24 CFR 903.7(o)(1), and 903.15.

C.4 Challenged Elements. If any element of the Annual PHA Plan or 5-Year PHA Plan is challenged, a PHA must include such information as an attachment to the Annual PHA Plan or 5-Year PHA Plan with a description of any challenges to Plan elements, the source of the challenge, and the PHA's response to the public (24 CFR 903.23(b)).

C.5 Troubled PHA. If the PHA is designated troubled, and has a current MOA, improvement plan, or recovery plan in place, mark "yes," and describe that plan. Include dates in the description and most recent revisions of these documents as attachments. If the PHA is troubled, but does not have any of these items, mark "no." If the PHA is not troubled, mark "N/A" (24 CFR 903.9).

This information collection is authorized by Section 511 of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act, which added a new section 5A to the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which introduced the 5-Year and Annual PHA Plan.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 5.64 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions to reduce this burden, to the Reports Management Officer, REE, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Room 4176, Washington, DC 20410-5000. When providing comments, please refer to OMB Approval No. 2577-0226. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Privacy Notice. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality.

**The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland
Request for Board Action**

1. Describe Board Action Requested and why it is necessary:

Re: Resolution # (25-1561)

The Board of Commissioners is requested to approve the above-referenced resolution in order to satisfy a United States Department of Housing and Urban Development regulation.

2. Who is making request:

A. Entity: LHA

B. Project: Approval of the LHA 2026 Moving to Work Amendment to the Agency Plan and the 2026 Annual Plan including but not limited to the Capital Funds Plans and Budgets, 2026 Public Housing Budgets, Administrative Plan for the Housing Choice Voucher, the ACOP for the Public Housing Program, Public Housing Dwelling Lease, Limited English Proficiency Plan (LEP/LAP), Analysis of Impediments, Family Self Sufficiency Plan, Flat Rents Schedule, ADA 504 policy, Mold Policy, Maintenance Policy, Preventative Maintenance policy, Procurement policy, Organizational Chart, Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Homeownership Plan and signing the *PHA Certification of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations*, forms 50075-ST and 50075-MTW (MTW Agency), HUD forms 50077's, HUD form SFIII, MTW FL50071, 52574 and 2991.

C. Originator: Carlos Pizarro

3. Cost Estimate:

Nominal cost of submittal to the Department of Housing and Urban Development

Narrative:

Annually, the Board of Commissioners of a Public Housing Agency is required to have its Chair (or other authorized official sign) the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's *PHA Certification of Compliance with the PHA Plans (Agency Annual Plan, Capital Fund Plans and Budgets, Administrative Plan for the HCV*

Program, the ACOP for the Public Housing Program, Public Housing Dwelling Lease, Limited English Proficiency (LEP/LAP Plan), Analysis of Impediments, Family Self Sufficiency Plan, Flat Rents Schedule, ADA 504 policy, Mold Policy, Maintenance Policy, Preventative Maintenance policy, Voluntary Conversion, demolition and development activities, Procurement policy, Organizational Chart, Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Homeownership Plan and Related Regulations, 2025 Public Housing Budgets, forms 50075-ST, 50075-MTW, 50077's, 50071, 52574, 2991, SFIII, and have staff submit the form to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This resolution seeks permission to authorize the Chair of the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland to sign forms 50075-ST, 50075-MTW, 50077's, 50071 and 2991/SFIII and to direct the Executive Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland to submit the signed forms to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Attachment:

- *2026 Annual Plan, PHA Certification of Compliance with the PHA Plans (Agency Annual Plan, Capital Fund Plans and Budgets, Administrative Plan for the HCV Program, the ACOP for the Public Housing Program, Public Housing Dwelling Lease, Limited English Proficiency (LEP/LAP Plan), Analysis of Impediments, Family Self Sufficiency Plan, Flat Rents Schedule, ADA 504 policy, Mold Policy, Maintenance Policy, Preventative Maintenance policy, Voluntary Conversion, demolition and development activities, Procurement policy, 2026 Public Housing Budgets, Organizational Chart, Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Homeownership Plan and Related Regulations, forms 50075-ST, 50075-MTW, 52574 and 50077, 50071, SFIII, 2991, etc...*

2026 Annual Plan and MTW Amendment

Annual PHA Plan and MTW Amendment are a comprehensive guide to public housing agency (PHA) policies, programs, operations, and strategies for meeting local housing needs and goals. The Annual Plan--which each PHA submits to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) once a year for the annual plan are based on the PHA fiscal year, which is submitted to the HUD every year. It is through the Annual Plan that a PHA receives capital funding.

The Moving to Work (MTW) Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public, about the MTW Waivers and associated activities that the MTW agency seeks to implement in the coming Fiscal Year and updates the status of MTW activities that have been previously approved. It also provides information about Safe Harbor Waivers, Agency-Specific Waivers, compliance with MTW statutory requirements, and evaluations. The MTW Supplement does not replace the PHA Plan(s). MTW agencies must continue to submit the applicable PHA Plan(s). MTW agencies that are not required to submit annual PHA Plans under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) must submit the MTW Supplement annually.

A PHA Plan(s) also serves as the annual application for grants to support improvements to public housing buildings (Capital Fund Program) as well as safety in public housing.

Any local, regional, or State agency that receives funds to operate Federal public housing or Section 8 tenant-based assistance (vouchers) programs must submit a PHA Plan(s).

To ensure public participation in the process, LHA staff provided a copy of the plan to the LHA Board of Commissioners and the Residents (Per request). Copies were also made available at various LHA sites as well as the City of Lakeland Community Redevelopment Agency.

LHA's senior staff scheduled a series of meetings with the Public to involve the residents in the PHA Plan process.

One of the requirements of the Agency Plan is to schedule public meetings for community review and a *question and answer* period. The Public Forum and meetings for this year's Plan were held at the LHA Administration building.

The process to develop LHA's Annual Plan spanned nearly three months and involved the collaboration of LHA staff, Public Housing residents, participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, stakeholders in the community, the City of Lakeland and, of course, LHA Board of Commissioners.

RESOLUTION NO. 25-1561

APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO EXECUTE AND SUBMIT THE 2026 ANNUAL AGENCY PLAN, 2026 MOVE TO WORK (MTW) AMENDMENT TO THE AGENCY PLAN, THE 2026 UPDATED PROGRAM'S ANNUAL PLAN WHICH INCLUDES THE CAPITAL FUNDS PLANS AND BUDGETS, ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN FOR THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS PROGRAM, THE CONTINUED OCCUPANCY PLAN (ACOP) FOR THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM, AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR APPROVAL.

WHEREAS, Public Housing Agencies are under the regulations set forth in Public and Indian Housing Section 239 of the Fiscal Year 2016 Appropriations Act, P.L. 114-113 Notice, 99-51 and 2001-26 requiring the submittal of Public Housing Agency Plans and related certifications; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that all Public Housing Agencies submit the *PHA Certification of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations*, form 50075-ST, 50075-MTW; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland made modifications to its *2026 Annual Plan, PHA Certification of Compliance with the PHA Plans (Agency Annual Plan, Capital Fund Plans and Budgets, Administrative Plan for the HCV Program, the ACOP for the Public Housing Program, Public Housing Dwelling Lease, Limited English Proficiency (LEP/LAP Plan), Analysis of Impediments, Family Self Sufficiency Plan, Flat Rents Schedule, ADA 504 policy, Mold Policy, Maintenance Policy, Preventative Maintenance policy, Voluntary Conversion, demolition and development activities, Procurement policy, 2026 Public Housing Budgets, Organizational Chart, Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Homeownership Plan and Related Regulations, forms 50075-ST, 50075-MTW and 50077, 50071, 52574, 2991, SFIII, etc.* collectively referred to as the *Agency Plan and policies*; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland circulated the *2026 Annual Plan* to its public housing residents, its Housing Choice Voucher participants, the staff of the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland, and other interested parties; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland conducted public meetings to obtain the public's input and comments on its one-year 2026 MTW Amendment to the Agency Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland that the Board Chairman is authorized to sign the *PHA Certification of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations*, forms 50075-ST, 50075-MTW, 50077, 50071, 52574, 2991, SFIII, etc... (attached hereto), which the Executive Director will afterwards submit to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This is to certify that the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland has approved and adopted Resolution No. 25-1561, dated September 15, 2025.

Attested by:

Benjamin Stevenson, Secretary

David Samples, Chairman

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PUBLIC HEARING
Lakeland Housing Authority
FY 2026 Annual Agency Plan, 2026 Budgets and the Moving to Work (MTW)
Amendment to the Agency Plan

The Lakeland Housing Authority (LHA) has scheduled two public meetings on its **FY 2026 Annual Agency Plan and the Moving to Work (MTW) Amendment to the Agency Plan** with the Resident Advisory Board and the general public at 9:00 a.m. on July 31, 2025, and August 14, 2025, at 8:30 a.m., the meeting (s) will be conducted inside the Lakeland Housing Authority Conference Room. The plan will be posted at www.lakelandhousing.org for forty-five (45) days starting June 17, 2024. You can also send your comments in writing to 430 Hartsell Avenue, Lakeland Florida 33815, attention “Agency Plan 2026”.

The Public Hearing is scheduled for August 25, 2025, at 8:30 a.m.

LHA has developed its Agency Plan in accordance with the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 including, but not limited to, additional updates received from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The 5 Year Plan, Annual Agency Plan, MTW Amendment, Capital Funds budgets, policies and addendums are available for review at the above address between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday, beginning on June 12, 2025, and ending on August 23, 2025. The plan will be posted for 45 days. Inquiries and comments may be directed to Carlos Pizarro, Senior-Vice-president of Housing, at cpizarro@lakelandhousing.org and/or Charles Glover, Regional Director, at Cglover@lakelandhousing.org and/or Florida Relay services at 711 and/or by visiting: www.LakelandHousing.org.

Copies of the Plans, Policies and Amendments will be also available for review at the following locations:

- www.lakelandhousing.org
- City of Lakeland Community Redevelopment Agency--228 South Massachusetts Avenue, Lakeland, FL 33801
- All the properties and locations within the Lakeland Housing Authority portfolio.

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland dated June 12, 2025.

L2026 06/12; 2025-Public and Legal Notice





Lakeland Housing Authority Moving to Work (MTW) Agency Plan Amendment 2026

Explanatory Note to Public Reviewers of the Proposed Moving to Work Supplement Fillable Form

The Moving to Work (MTW) Supplement collects information about policies implemented by MTW expansion agencies. MTW agencies use it to communicate their plans with residents and community stakeholders through required public comment processes, and HUD uses the information collected to monitor and evaluate the MTW demonstration program. MTW agencies will submit the MTW Supplement to HUD annually, and amend as needed. HUD plans to make the MTW Supplement into a fillable form so as to reduce respondent burden and make the information collected more useful to HUD. When the MTW Supplement is available through the fillable form, it will include skip patterns¹ that prompt the user to populate only the sections relevant to what they are currently implementing. It will also include screening questions that will ask which waivers and associated activities they are currently implementing, plan to implement in the upcoming year, or will be discontinued in the submission year. The MTW Agency will be able to print the information from the MTW Supplement in a reader-friendly format in order to inform the public of its plans for the upcoming year. The purposes of the MTW Supplement are two-fold: it reports to HUD what is happening at the local level in a way that the Department can monitor and evaluate; and, more importantly, it informs the public about what the agency is planning and gives the public the ability to provide comment.

The MTW Supplement asks for information about each of the MTW Waivers and associated activities that are made possible by the MTW Operations Notice, Safe Harbor Waivers and Agency-Specific Waivers, and a few other types of information. MTW agencies will fill in information/data through a fillable form and the information collected will be stored in a database so that it can be analyzed by HUD. The approved forms will be posted to the MTW website for viewing by the public. For instance, it will be simple to find out how many MTW agencies and which MTW agencies are implementing each type of activity. It will also simplify reporting for the MTW agency since information will carry over year-to-year in the fillable form so that information that does not change from year to year will be pre-populated, thereby reducing respondent burden.

This document lists the sections of the MTW Supplement and then presents the proposed questions to be included in the MTW Supplement for MTW agencies to answer annually. Throughout the online version, there will be a dropdown menu option that makes it clear as to which activities an agency is permitted to do within the safe harbors of the MTW Operations Notice, Appendix I, MTW Waivers.

Sections of the MTW Supplement:

- A. PHA Information
- B. Narrative
- C. MTW Waivers and Associated MTW Activities
- D. Safe Harbor Waivers
- E. Agency-Specific Waivers
- F. Public Housing Operating Subsidy Grant Reporting
- G. MTW Statutory Requirements
- H. Public Comments
- I. Evaluations
- J. MTW Certifications of Compliance

Information to be Collected for MTW Activities

There are many MTW activities, subject to limitations as outlined in the MTW Operations Notice, that an MTW agency may implement. Each MTW agency will likely only engage in a subset of these MTW activities. The MTW Supplement will first ask MTW agencies to identify which MTW activities they are proposing to implement and which of those MTW activities they are already implementing. MTW agencies will subsequently be asked to provide information only about the MTW activities they are proposing to implement or are already implementing. This feature will reduce respondent burden. MTW waivers have associated MTW activities. MTW agencies are also able to combine MTW activities into their own initiatives.

MTW agencies will be asked for specific information about each MTW activity they are proposing to implement or are already implementing. There are six types of questions that could be asked about each MTW activity. The exact mix of questions will depend partly upon the MTW activity and partly upon the requirements for that MTW activity listed in the MTW Operations Notice. The six types of questions are:

- (1) Core—questions applicable to most MTW activities
- (2) Custom—questions specific to an individual MTW activity
- (3) Safe Harbor Waiver—questions asked when the MTW activity requires a Safe Harbor Waiver
- (4) Hardship Policy—questions asked when the MTW Operations Notice requires a hardship policy for the MTW activity
- (5) Impact Analysis—questions asked when the MTW Operations Notice requires an impact analysis for the MTW activity
- (6) Agency-Specific Waiver—questions asked when the MTW activity requires an Agency-Specific Waiver

¹ A skip pattern is a question or series of questions associated with a conditional response.

Questions

The questions are presented below by type, beginning with the core questions. In the final online version of the MTW Supplement, the relevant questions from each type will be asked together in relation to each MTW activity the MTW agency is proposing to implement or is already implementing. The final online version of the MTW Supplement will be set up to allow for different versions of the same MTW activity—for instance, a different minimum rent for the non-elderly/non-disabled than for the elderly/disabled. The final online version of the MTW Supplement will also be able to autofill items with information from previous years. This feature will reduce respondent burden.

Table 1, at the end of this document, lists the MTW activities and indicates which types of questions need to be asked about each one.

MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing	OMB No. 2577-0226 Expires: 03/31/2024

Purpose. The Moving to Work (MTW) Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public, about the MTW Waivers and associated activities that the MTW agency seeks to implement in the coming Fiscal Year and updates the status of MTW activities that have been previously approved. It also provides information about Safe Harbor Waivers, Agency-Specific Waivers, compliance with MTW statutory requirements, and evaluations. The MTW Supplement does not replace the PHA Plan. MTW agencies must continue to submit the applicable PHA Plan. MTW agencies that are not required to submit annual PHA Plans under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) must submit the MTW Supplement annually, in addition to holding public hearings, obtaining board approval, and consulting with Resident Advisory Boards (RABs) and tenant associations, as applicable, on planned MTW activities.

Applicability. Form HUD-50075-MTW is to be completed annually by all MTW agencies brought onto the MTW Demonstration Program pursuant to Section 239 of the Fiscal Year 2016 Appropriations Act, P.L. 114-113 (2016 MTW Expansion Statute) or legacy MTW agencies² that chose to follow the requirements of the MTW Operations Notice.

Definitions. All terms used in this MTW Supplement are consistent with the definitions stated in the MTW Operations Notice, including:

- (1) **Local, Non-Traditional Activities (LNT)** – Those MTW activities that use MTW funding flexibility outside of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and public housing programs established in Sections 8 and 9 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.
- (2) **Safe Harbors** – The additional parameters or requirements, beyond those specified in the MTW activity description itself found in the MTW Operations Notice, following each activity description, that the MTW agency must follow in implementing MTW activities.
- (3) **Substantially the Same Requirement** – A statutory MTW requirement that MTW agencies must continue to assist substantially the same total number of eligible low-income families as would have been served absent the MTW demonstration.

A.	PHA Information.
A.1	PHA Name: <u>The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland</u> PHA Code: <u>FL011</u> MTW Supplement for PHA Fiscal Year Beginning: (MM/DD/YYYY): <u>01/01/2026</u> PHA Program Type: ☐ Public Housing (PH) only ☐ Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) only ☒ Combined MTW Cohort Number: <u>4</u> MTW Supplement Submission Type: ☒ Annual Submission ☐ Amended Annual Submission
B.	Narrative.
B.1	MTW Supplement Narrative. The narrative provides the MTW agency with an opportunity to explain to the public, including the families that it serves, its MTW plans for the fiscal year and its short and long-term goals. The MTW agency should provide a description of how it seeks to further the three MTW statutory objectives during the coming Fiscal Year. Those three MTW statutory objectives are: (1) to reduce cost and achieve greater cost effectiveness in federal expenditures; (2) to give incentives to families with children whose heads of household are either working, seeking work, or are participating in job training, educational or other programs that assist in obtaining employment and becoming economically self-sufficient; and (3) to increase housing choices for low-income families.

² Legacy MTW Agencies are agencies that were designated as MTW as of December 15, 2015

C.	MTW Waivers and Associated Activities.
	NOTE: MTW agencies are reminded that all MTW Waivers and associated activities must be implemented in accordance with the MTW Operations Notice and within its safe harbors unless a Safe Harbor or Agency-Specific Waiver approval is provided by HUD, in which case, the activity utilizing the Safe Harbor or Agency-Specific Waiver must be implemented in accordance with the terms of the approval.
Screener	For all MTW Waivers and Activities in Section C, the screening question listed below will be presented in the fillable form. This will allow the form to only display those waivers that input where is required. Each waiver and activity will be listed with the following choices. If “Not Currently Implemented” is selected, the agency will not be shown any further questions for the activity. • Currently Implementing • Plan to Implement in the Submission Year • Will be Discontinued in the Submission Year • Was Discontinued in a previous Submission Year • Not Currently Implemented
Core Questions	The following core questions apply to all of the MTW Waivers and associated activities listed in the MTW Operations Notice. The core questions collect basic information about any MTW activity proposed or implemented by MTW agencies.

Text	Input options and instructions
Narrative. Describe the MTW activity, the MTW agency’s goal(s) for the MTW activity, and, if applicable, how the MTW activity contributes to a larger initiative.	Text box [Note: If an MTW agency has the same MTW activity in both its public housing and HCV programs, it receives instructions to <u>just</u> write one narrative explaining that it covers both programs.]
MTW Statutory Objectives. Which of the MTW statutory objectives does this MTW activity serve?	(Check at least one) ☒ Cost effectiveness ☒ Self-sufficiency ☒ Housing choice
Cost implications. What are the cost implications of this MTW activity? Pick the best description of the cost implications based on what you know today.	(Check at least one) ☐ Neutral (no cost implications) ☒ Increased revenue ☐ Decreased revenue ☐ Increased expenditures ☐ Decreased expenditures
Different policy by household status/family types/sites? Does the MTW activity under this waiver apply to all assisted households or only to a subset or subsets of assisted households?	☒ The MTW activity applies to all assisted households ☐ The MTW activity applies only to a subset or subsets of assisted households <i>If the agency selects “The MTW activity applies only to a subset or subsets of assisted households” then the agency will receive the following three questions:</i>
Household Status. Does the MTW activity apply only to new admissions, only to currently assisted households, or to both new admissions and currently assisted households?	(Check one) ☐ New admissions (i.e., applicants) only ☐ Currently assisted households only ☒ New admissions and currently assisted households

Text	Input options and instructions
Family Types. Does the MTW activity apply to all family types or only to selected family types?	☐ The MTW activity applies to all family types ☒ The MTW activity applies only to selected family types <i>If the agency selects "The MTW activity applies to all family types" it does not get any further questions about family types. If the agency selects "The MTW activity applies only to selected family types" it is presented the following question and options:</i> Please select the family types subject to this MTW activity: ☒ Non-elderly, non-disabled families ☐ Elderly families ☐ Disabled families (to the extent those families are not exempt via a reasonable accommodation) ☐ Other – another specifically defined target population or populations. Please describe this target population in the text box. [Text box]
Location. Depending on if responses are being provided for a public housing (PH) or HCV activity, the agency will either see questions applicable to PH or HCV. For PH activities: Does the MTW activity apply to all public housing developments? For HCV activities: Does the MTW activity apply to all HCV tenant-based units and properties with project-based vouchers?	For PH activities: ☒ The MTW activity applies to all developments ☐ The MTW activity applies to specific developments <i>If the agency selects "The MTW activity applies to specific developments" then it is presented the follow up question:</i> Which developments participate in the MTW activity? [agencies choose the applicable development number(s) from a list of their public housing developments] For HCV activities: ☒ The MTW activity applies to all tenant-based units ☒ The MTW activity applies to all properties with project-based vouchers ☐ The MTW activity applies to specific tenant-based units and/or properties with project-based vouchers <i>If the agency selects "The MTW activity applies to specific tenant-based units and/or properties with project-based vouchers" then it is presented the follow up question:</i> Please describe which tenant-based units and/or properties with project-based vouchers participate in the MTW activity. [Text box]
Does the MTW agency need a Safe Harbor Waiver to implement this MTW activity as described?	Yes/No [If Yes]: NO What is the status of the Safe Harbor Waiver request? ☐ The waiver request is being submitted for review with this submission of the MTW Supplement (see Section D). ☐ The waiver was previously approved. [If checked]: Please describe the extent to which the Safe Harbor Waiver is supporting the MTW agency's goal in implementing this MTW activity. [Text box]
Does this MTW activity require a hardship policy?	Yes/No/Already provided: Yes [If Yes]: Upload Hardship Policy - The policy is attached.
Does the hardship policy apply to more than this MTW activity? If yes, then please list all of the applicable MTW activities. (Only upload hardship policy once when said policy applies to multiple MTW activities.)	Yes/No: N/A [If yes, a list will be presented to select the applicable MTW activities]

Text	Input options and instructions
Has the MTW agency modified the hardship policy since the last submission of the MTW Supplement?	This is the initial MTW plan.
How many hardship requests have been received associated with this activity in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year?	_0_ [Numerical entry only] [if number > 0, further questions pop up]: _0_ How many hardship requests were approved? [Numerical entry only] _0_ How many hardship requests were denied? [Numerical entry only] _0_ How many are pending? [numerical entry only]
Does the MTW activity require an impact analysis?	NO
Does the impact analysis apply to more than this MTW activity? If yes, then please list all of the applicable MTW activities. (Only upload impact analysis once when said impact analysis applies to multiple MTW activities.)	NO
Based on the Fiscal Year goals listed in the activity's previous Fiscal Year's narrative, provide a description about what has been accomplished or changed during the implementation.	N/A
Please provide an explanation as to why the activity was discontinued or will be discontinued.	N/A

Custom Questions	Custom questions are tailored to each MTW activity. In what follows, the MTW activities are listed with their custom questions. The final online version of the MTW Supplement will be set up so that if an MTW activity is the same in the HCV and/or public housing programs, the MTW agency fills in the information for public housing, then the information is auto populated for the HCV program. MTW agencies are asked to fill in answers only to questions that are relevant to the MTW activities they propose to implement or are already implementing.

C.1	Tenant Rent Policies

1.a., 1.b. - Tiered Rent (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please describe how the income bands are structured.	N/A
Please upload the tiered rent policy table that shows the income bands.	N/A
What is the income basis for assigning households to income bands?	This activity uses adjusted annual income as defined in 24 CFR 5.611 (as required for non-MTW PHAs) This activity uses a different definition of income because we are using the following MTW waivers (check all that apply) ☐ 1.r. and/or 1.s. "elimination of deductions" ☐ 1.t. and/or 1.u. "standard deductions" ☐ 1.v. and/or 1.w "alternative inclusions and exclusions"

1.c., 1.d. - Stepped Rent (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Describe how the stepped rent is structured, including the following: how each household's rent will be set in the first year; how frequently rents will change and by what amount; and how the stepped rent will end (i.e., what is the maximum rent). Please	N/A

1.c., 1.d. - Stepped Rent (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
upload a document that presents the stepped rent schedule in the form of a table.	
If a household progresses all the way through the stepped rent schedule, what will their status be?	☒ They will no longer receive a subsidy ☐ They will continue to receive a shallow subsidy ☐ Other\Not Applicable. [If checked]: Please explain [Text box]
1.e., 1.f. - Minimum Rent (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
How much is the minimum rent or minimum Total Tenant Payment (TTP)?	\$ 130.00
1.g., 1.h. - Tenant Payment as a Modified Percentage of Income (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
What percentage of income will equal the Total Tenant Payment (TTP)?	30%
What is the income basis for calculating Total Tenant Payment?	This activity uses adjusted annual income as defined in 24 CFR 5.611 (as required for non-MTW PHAs) ☒ This activity uses a different definition of income because we are using the following MTW waivers (check all that apply) ☒ 1.r. and/or 1.s. "elimination of deductions" ☐ 1.t. and/or 1.u. "standard deductions" ☐ 1.v. and/or 1.w "alternative inclusions and exclusions"
1.i., 1.j. - Alternative Utility Allowance (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please describe the alternative method of calculating the utility allowances. Please explain how the method of calculating utility allowances is different from the standard method and what objective the MTW agency aims to achieve by using this alternative method.	No alternative utility allowance will be selected.
1.k., 1.l. - Fixed Rents/Subsidy (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Describe the method used to establish the fixed rents.	No fixed rent
How many households are currently subject to this policy?	N/A

Table 1.k.1, 1.l.1 - What is the fixed rent/subsidy for each of the following unit sizes?

Unit Size	Rent Amount – PH	Subsidy Amount – HCV
Studio/Efficiency	\$	\$
One-bedroom	\$	\$
Two-bedroom	\$	\$
Three-bedroom	\$	\$
Four or more bedrooms	\$	\$

1.m., 1.n. - Utility Reimbursements (PH & HCV)	[No custom questions for this activity.]
1.o. - Initial Rent Burden (HCV)	Input options and instructions
If the MTW agency plans to implement a new maximum income-based rent percentage (higher than 40% of adjusted monthly income), what is that maximum?	50 %
1.p., 1.q. - Imputed Income (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Does the imputed income policy assume a set number of hours worked per individual or per household?	(Check one) ☒ Per individual ☐ Per household
How many hours per week are assumed?	30 Hours
What is the assumed wage rate?	The lesser of the State or Federal minimum

1.p., 1.q. - Imputed Income (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
How many households are currently subject to this policy?	<u>1810</u> [number]
1.r., 1.s. - Elimination of Deduction(s) (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Which deduction(s) will be eliminated, modified, or added?	(Check all that apply) ☒ Dependent allowance ☒ Unreimbursed childcare costs Other (please explain)
1.t., 1.u. - Standard Deductions (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
How much will the single standard deduction be in the Fiscal Year?	\$ <u>0.00</u>
1.v., 1.w. - Alternative Income Inclusions/Exclusions (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
What inclusions or exclusions will be eliminated, modified, or added?	No changes

C.2	Payment Standards and Rent Reasonableness
2.a. - Payment Standards – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) (HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please explain the payment standards by ZIP code or “grouped” ZIP codes.	N/A
2.b. - Payment Standards – Fair Market Rents (HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please explain the payment standards by FMR.	Payment standards will be calculated using HUD's FMRs at 120%
2.c. - Rent Reasonableness – Process (HCV)	
Describe the method used to determine rent reasonableness and the motivations for using a method different from the standard method.	LHA will follow the process pursuant HUD rules and Regulations.
2.d. - Rent Reasonableness – Third-Party Requirement (HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please explain or upload a description of the quality assurance method.	The HCV program uses a private software dedicated to doing RR's.
Please explain or upload a description of the rent reasonableness determination method.	See attached.

C.3	Reexaminations
3.a., 3.b. - Alternative Reexamination Schedule for Households (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
What is the recertification schedule?	(Check one) ☐ Once every two years ☒ Once every three years ☐ Other [If checked]: Please describe. [Text box]
How many interim recertifications per year may a household request?	0 ☒ 1 ☐ 2 or more
Please describe briefly how the MTW agency plans to address changes in family/household circumstances under the alternative reexamination schedule.	Families will have the opportunity to recertify their annual income, assets and family composition every three years, unless a reasonable accomodation request is approved.
3.c., 3.d. - Self-Certification of Assets (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please state the dollar threshold for the self-certification of assets.	\$ ☒ \$50,000.

C.4	Landlord Leasing Incentives
4.a., 4.b., 4.c. - Vacancy Loss, Damage Claims, and Other Landlord Incentives (HCV)	Input options and instructions (The same custom questions are asked for each of these activities.)
Does this policy apply to certain types of units or to all units all HCV units or only certain types of units (for example, accessible units, units in a low-poverty neighborhood, or units/landlords new to the HCV program)?	☐ To all units [No follow-up questions] ☐ Certain types of units only [if checked, there are follow up questions]: What types of units does this policy apply to? ☐ Accessible units ☐ Units in particular types of areas or neighborhoods [if checked]: Please describe these areas briefly: [Text box] ☐ Units/landlords new to the HCV program ☒ Other [if checked]: Please describe briefly [Text box]
What is the maximum payment that can be made to a landlord under this policy?	Only for Emergency Housing Voucher when funding is available.]
How many payments were issued under this policy in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year?	__0__ [number of payments]
What is the total dollar value of payments issued under this policy in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year?	\$0.00 _____

C.5	Housing Quality Standards (HQS)
5.a. - Pre-Qualifying Unit Inspections (HCV)	Input options and instructions
How long is the pre-inspection valid for?	__90__ [number of days]
5.b. - Reasonable Penalty Payments for Landlords (HCV)	Input options and instructions
What is the maximum penalty payment that can be made to a landlord under this policy?	One month's rent.]
How many penalty payments were charged under this policy in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year?	__0__ [number]
5.c. - Third-Party Requirement (HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please explain or upload a description of the quality assurance method.	The third party requirement will be met by the program inspector and managers.
5.d. - Alternative Inspection Schedule (HCV)	[No custom questions for this activity.]

C.6	Short-Term Assistance
6.a., 6.b. - Short-Term Assistance (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
What is the term of assistance?	N/A__ [number of months]
How is the tenant contribution established for this program?	Not implemented.
How many households do you expect to serve in this program in the Fiscal Year?	__0__ [Numerical entry only allowed]
How do you fulfill the obligation to offer participants in this program the opportunity to transition to the HCV or public housing (as applicable) program subject to availability?	Not implemented.
Please list any partner organizations and briefly note the services that each provides.	Not implemented.

C.7	Term-Limited Assistance

7.a., 7.b. - Term-Limited Assistance (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Does the term-limited assistance MTW activity exempt any type of household or individual other than the elderly or individuals with disabilities	Not implemented.
Please describe how the MTW agency supports households to prepare for the end of assistance.	N/A
How many households are currently subject to this policy?	<u> 0 </u> [number]

C.8	Increase Elderly Age

8. - Increase Elderly Age (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
What is the new definition of elderly?	<u> 62 </u> years old [Numerical entry allowed between 62 - 65]

C.9	Project-Based Voucher Program Flexibilities (PBV)

9.a. - Increase PBV Program Cap (HCV)	Input options and instructions
What percentage of total authorized HCV units will be authorized for project-basing?	<u> 50 </u> %

9.b. - Increase PBV Project Cap (HCV)	Yes, to up to 50% based on availability of funds.

9.c. - Elimination of PBV Selection Process for PHA-owned Projects without Improvement, Development, or Replacement (HCV)	If the PBV are to be assigned to PHA owned projects, no selection process is needed nor required.

9.d. - Alternative PBV Selection Process (HCV)	PBV will only be assigned to projects where PHA is a partner.

9.e. - Alternative PBV Unit Types (Shared Housing and Manufactured Housing) (HCV)	Input options and instructions
How many shared housing units does the MTW agency anticipate assisting in the Fiscal Year?	<u> 25 </u> Units
How many shared housing units did the MTW agency assist in the most recently completed PHA Fiscal Year?	<u> 0 </u> Units
How many manufactured housing units does the MTW agency anticipate assisting in the Fiscal Year?	<u> 50 </u> Units
How many manufactured housing units did the MTW agency assist in the most recently completed PHA Fiscal Year?	<u> 0 </u> Units

9.f. - Increase PBV Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract Length (HCV)	20 Years

9.g. - Increase PBV Rent to Owner (HCV)	120%

9.h. - Limit Portability for PBV Units (HCV)	No PBV portability allowed.

C.10	Family Self-Sufficiency Program with MTW Flexibility (Traditional)

10.a. - Waive Operating a Required FSS Program (PH & HCV)	We will continue operating the FSS program as designed.

10.b. - Alternative Structure for Establishing Program Coordinating Committee (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please describe the alternative structure and how it is designed to secure local resources to support an MTW Self-Sufficiency program.	No changes, please see FSS plan attached.
10.c. - Alternative Family Selection Procedures (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Please describe the purpose and goals of the alternative contract or locally developed agreement, and/or the MTW agency's motivation for developing its own contract or agreement.	No changes, please see FSS plan attached.
10.d. - Modify or Eliminate the Contract of Participation (PH & HCV)	No changes, please see FSS plan attached.
10.e. - Policies for Addressing Increases in Family Income (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
How will the MTW agency treat increased earnings for families participating in the FSS Program with MTW flexibility?	No changes, please see FSS plan attached.

C.11	MTW Self-Sufficiency Program

11.a. - Alternative Family Selection Procedures (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Will the MTW agency's MTW Self-Sufficiency policy make the program mandatory for anyone?	Yes, seniors and disabled families are exempted.
11.b. - Policies for Addressing Increases in Family Income (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
What is the policy for the increased earnings for families participating in the MTW Self-Sufficiency program?	Earnings and escrow amounts will be calculated using the standard FSS formulas.

C.12	Work Requirement

12.a., 12.b. – Work Requirement (PH & HCV)	Input options and instructions
Does the work requirement MTW activity exempt any type of household or individual other than those required to be excluded through the MTW Operations Notice or those excluded as a reasonable accommodation?	No work requirement selected.
What counts as "work" under this the work requirement MTW activity?	
How will the MTW agency monitor compliance with the work requirement MTW activity?	.
What supportive services are offered to support households to comply with the work requirement?	
How does the agency address noncompliance with the work requirement policy?	
How many households are currently subject to the policy?	___ [number]
How many households in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year were sanctioned for non-compliance with the work requirement?	__0__ [number]

C.13	Public Housing as an Incentive for Economic Progress

13. - Public Housing as an Incentive for Economic Progress (PH)	Input options and instructions
How many months will households be able to remain in a unit while over income?	<u> 1 </u> [number]

C.14	Moving On Policy

14.a. - Waive Initial HQS Inspection Requirement (HCV)	No
14.b. - Allow Income Calculations from Partner Agencies (PH and HCV)	No
14.c. - Aligning Tenant Rents and Utility Payments Between Partner Agencies (PH & HCV)	No

C.15	Acquisition without Prior HUD Approval

15. - Acquisition without Prior HUD Approval (PH)	See attached.

C.16	Deconcentration of Poverty in Public Housing Policy

16. - Deconcentration of Poverty in Public Housing (PH)	Families will required to work or enter into a training program.

C.17	Local, Non-Traditional (LNT) Activities

17.a. - Rental Subsidy Programs	Input options and instructions
Does the MTW activity apply to all LNT units/properties?	☒ The MTW activity applies to all units/properties ☐ The MTW activity applies to specific units/properties <i>If the agency selects "The MTW activity applies to specific LNT units/properties" then it is presented the follow up question:</i> Describe which LNT units/properties participate in the MTW activity? [Text box]

Table 17.a.1 - For each third-party partner, please complete the information in the following table.

Third-party Partner	Type of Services the Partner Provides	# of Units Allocated to that Partner for the Fiscal Year
Homeless Agencies	Homeless Services	100
Polk County Housing Developer INC	Housing	200

17.b. - Service Provision	Input options and instructions
What types of services is the MTW agency providing?	Job hunting, resume assistance, etc...
How many households did the PHA provide services to in the most recently completed PHA Fiscal Year through this activity?	200__ [number]

17.b. - Service Provision	Input options and instructions
Does the MTW activity apply to all LNT units/properties?	✓ The MTW activity applies to all units/properties The MTW activity applies to specific units/properties <i>If the agency selects "The MTW activity applies to specific LNT units/properties" then it is presented the follow up question:</i> Describe which LNT units/properties participate in the MTW activity? [Text box]
Are any families receiving services only (i.e., services only and no housing assistance provided by the PHA)?	No __0__ # of persons receiving LNT services only in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year.

17.c. - Housing Development Programs

For each LNT housing development that the MTW agency will commit funds to or spend funds on in this Fiscal Year, in Table 17.c.1 below please add the name of the development to one column heading and then provide the requested information, including the MTW agency role (Acquisition, Rehabilitation, or New Construction), the type of MTW agency financing (Gap Financing, Tax Credit Partnership, Other), and the total number of affordable units in the development. If possible, please provide a breakdown of the number of affordable units by level of affordability.

Table 17.c.1 - Housing Development Programs that the MTW Agency plans to commit, committed or spend/spent Funds to in Fiscal Year [2024]

Question	Twin Lakes 3 West Lake 3 501 Hartsell Ave.	Cecil Gober Villa John Wrigth Hor AMP 1	10th Street Project	Washington Park 15 Lots 1500 New York
MTW Role: Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New Construction?	New Construction	Rehabilitation	New Construction	New Construction
Type of MTW Agency Financing: Gap Financing, Tax Credit Partnership, Other	Tax Credit Partnership	Capital Funds	Private Partnership	Tax Credit Partnership
Number of Affordable Units	86	57	100	15
Total Number of Units	86	57	100	15
Number of Units by Affordability				
• 80% of AMI		57		15
• 60% of AMI	86			
• 30% of AMI				
• 140% of AMI			100	

Question	Dakota Park AP1 1401 Kettles Ave Lakeland, FL	Renaissance 1500 New York Lakeland, FL	Polk PB development Polk County	[Polk County development Polk County]
MTW Role: Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New Construction?	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	New Construction	New Construction
Type of MTW Agency Financing: Gap Financing, Tax Credit Partnership, Other	Tax Credit Partnership	Tax Credit Partnership	Partnership	Partnership
Number of Affordable Units	78	196	100	300
Total Number of Units	78	196	100	300
Number of Units by Affordability				
• 80% of AMI			100	300
• 60% of AMI	78	196		
• 30% of AMI				
• Other				

Question	[add name of development and address]	[add name of development and address]	[add name of development and address]	[add name of development and address]
MTW Role: Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New Construction?				
Type of MTW Agency Financing: Gap Financing, Tax Credit Partnership, Other				
Number of Affordable Units				
Total Number of Units				
Number of Units by Affordability				
• 80% of AMI				
• 60% of AMI				
• 30% of AMI				
• Other				

Question	[add name of development and address]	[add name of development and address]	[add name of development and address]	[add name of development and address]
MTW Role: Acquisition, Rehabilitation, New Construction?				
Type of MTW Agency Financing: Gap Financing, Tax Credit Partnership, Other				
Number of Affordable Units				
Total Number of Units				
Number of Units by Affordability				
• 80% of AMI				
• 60% of AMI				
• 30% of AMI				
• Other				

D.	Safe Harbor Waivers.
D.1	Safe Harbor Waivers seeking HUD Approval: The MTW Operations Notice describes a simplified process for MTW agencies to implement MTW activities outside of the safe harbors described in Appendix I. For each Safe Harbor Waiver request, a document that includes the following information must be provided: (a) the name and number of the MTW Waiver and associated activity for which the MTW agency is seeking to expand the safe harbor, (b) the specific safe harbor and its implementing regulation, (c) the proposed MTW activity the MTW agency wishes to implement via this Safe Harbor Waiver, (d) a description of the local issue and why such an expansion is needed to implement the MTW activity, (e) an impact analysis, (f) a description of the hardship policy for the MTW activity, if applicable, and (g) a copy of all comments received at the public hearing along with the MTW agency's description of how the comments were considered, as a required attachment to the MTW Supplement. Will the MTW agency submit request for approval of a Safe Harbor Waiver this year? ✓ No Yes [If yes, upload required information in a-g above for each Safe Harbor Waiver request]
E.	Agency-Specific Waivers.
E.1	Agency-Specific Waivers for HUD Approval: The MTW demonstration program is intended to foster innovation and HUD encourages MTW agencies, in consultation with their residents and stakeholders, to be creative in their approach to solving affordable housing issues facing their local communities. For this reason, flexibilities beyond those provided for in Appendix I may be needed. Agency-Specific Waivers may be requested if an MTW agency wishes to implement additional activities, or waive a statutory and/or regulatory requirement not included in Appendix I. In order to pursue an Agency-Specific Waiver, an MTW agency must include an Agency-Specific Waiver request, an impact analysis, and a hardship policy (as applicable), and respond to all of the mandatory core questions as applicable. For each Agency-Specific Waiver(s) request, please upload supporting documentation, that includes: a) a full description of the activity, including what the agency is proposing to waive (i.e., statute, regulation, and/or Operations Notice), b) how the initiative achieves one or more of the 3 MTW statutory objectives, c) a description of which population groups and household types that will be impacted by this activity, d) any cost implications associated with the activity, e) an implementation timeline for the initiative, f) an impact analysis, g) a description of the hardship policy for the initiative, and h) a copy of all comments

	received at the public hearing along with the MTW agency's description of how the comments were considered, as a required attachment to the MTW Supplement. Will the MTW agency submit a request for approval of an Agency-Specific Waiver this year? ☒ No [If no, skip to E.2] ☐ Yes [If yes, please provide a title and upload required information in a-h above for each Agency-Specific Waiver request]
E.2	Agency-Specific Waiver(s) for which HUD Approval has been Received: For each previously approved Agency-Specific Waiver(s), a set of questions will populate. Does the MTW agency have any approved Agency-Specific Waivers? ☐ Yes [If yes, then the following questions will pop up for each Agency-Specific Waiver approved in Section E.1 in a previous submission; the titles will be prepopulated] [Yes/No/Discontinued] Has there been a change in how the waiver is being implemented from when it was originally approved? [If Yes]: If there has been a change, please provide a description of what has changed. [If Discontinued]: 1) If this waiver has been discontinued, please provide a description of the final outcomes and lessons learned from implementing this Activity at your PHA. 2) If the MTW Agency was previously required to prepare an impact analysis, was a final impact analysis prepared at the time of discontinuation. ☒ No [If no, question set concludes]

F.	Public Housing Operating Subsidy Grant Reporting.
F.1	Please provide the public housing Operating Subsidy grant information in the table below for Operating Subsidy grants appropriated in each Federal Fiscal Year the PHA is designated an MTW PHA.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Total Operating Subsidy Authorized Amount	How Much PHA Disbursed by the 9/30 Reporting Period	Remaining Not Yet Disbursed	Deadline
2021	\$ 1,403,329.00	\$ 1,403,329.00	\$ 0	9/30/2029
2022	\$ 1,341,596.00	\$ 1,341,596.00	\$ 0	9/30/2030
2023	\$ 1,057,518.00	\$ 1,057,518.00	\$ 0	9/30/2031
2024	1,057,518.00	1,057,518.00	0	09/30/2032
2025	1,057,518.00	600,000	557518.00	09/30/3033

G.	MTW Statutory Requirements.
G.1	75% Very Low Income – Local, Non-Traditional. HUD will verify compliance with the statutory requirement that at least 75% of the households assisted by the MTW agency are very low-income for MTW public housing units and MTW HCVs through HUD systems. The MTW PHA must provide data for the actual families housed upon admission during the PHA's most recently completed Fiscal Year for its Local, Non-Traditional program households.

Income Level	Number of Local, Non-Traditional Households Admitted in the Fiscal Year*
80%-50% Area Median Income	# 0
49%-30% Area Median Income	# 0
Below 30% Area Median Income	# 0
Total Local, Non-Traditional Households	# 0

*Local, non-traditional income data must be provided in the MTW Supplement form until such time that it can be submitted in IMS-PIC or other HUD system.

G.2	Establishing Reasonable Rent Policy.

Question	Input options and instructions
Has the MTW agency established a rent reform policy to encourage employment and self-sufficiency?	Yes, please see attached.

G.3	Substantially the Same (STS) – Local, Non-Traditional.

Questions	Input options and instructions
Please provide the total number of unit months that families were housed in a local, non-traditional rental subsidy for the prior full calendar year.	_ 0 _ # of unit months
Please provide the total number of unit months that families were housed in a local, non-traditional housing development program for the prior full calendar year.	_ 0 _ # of unit months
How many units, developed under the local, non-traditional housing development activity, were available for occupancy during the prior full calendar year (by bedroom size)?	None

PROPERTY NAME/ADDRESS	0/1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6+ BR	TOTAL UNITS	POPULATION TYPE*	# of Section 504 Accessible (Mobility)**	# of Section 504 Accessible (Hearing/Vision)	Was this Property Made Available for Initial Occupancy during the Prior Full Calendar Year?	What was the Total Amount of MTW Funds Invested into the Property?
Name/Address	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Type (below)	#	#	Y/N	\$
Name/Address	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Type (below)	#	#	Y/N	\$
Name/Address	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Type (below)	#	#	Y/N	\$
Totals	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#		

* User will select one of the following from the “Population Type” dropdown box: General, Elderly, Disabled, Elderly/Disabled, Other

If the “Population Type” of is Other is selected, please state the Property Name/Address and describe the population type. [Text box]

** The federal accessibility standard under HUD’s Section 504 regulation is the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) for purposes of Section 504 compliance. HUD recipients may alternatively use the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design under Title II of the ADA, except for certain specific identified provisions, as detailed in HUD’s Notice on “Instructions for use of alternative accessibility standard,” published in the Federal Register on May 23, 2014 (“Deeming Notice”) for purposes of Section 504 compliance, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2014-05-23/pdf/2014-11844.pdf>. This would also include adaptable units as defined by HUD’s Section 504 regulation (See 24 CFR § 8.3 and § 8.22).

G.4 Comparable Mix (by Family Size) – Local, Non-Traditional.

In order to demonstrate that the MTW statutory requirement of “maintaining a comparable mix of families (by family size) are served, as would have been provided had the amounts not been used under the demonstration” is being achieved, the MTW agency will provide information for its most recently completed Fiscal Year in the following table.

Local, non-traditional family size data must be provided in the MTW Supplement form until such time that it can be submitted in IMS-PIC or other HUD system.

Family Size:	Occupied Number of Local, Non-Traditional units by Household Size
1 Person	#
2 Person	#
3 Person	#
4 Person	#
5 Person	#
6+ Person	#
Totals	#

G.5 Housing Quality Standards.

Certification is included in MTW Certifications of Compliance for HCV and local, non-traditional program. The public housing program is monitored through physical inspections performed by the Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC).

H. Public Comments.

H.1	Input options and instructions
Please provide copy of all comments received by the public, Resident Advisory Board, and tenant associations.	Upload Attachment
Please attach a narrative describing the MTW agency’s analysis of the comments and any decisions made based on these comments.	Upload Attachment
If applicable, was an additional public hearing held for an Agency-Specific Waiver and/or Safe Harbor waiver?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
If yes, please attach the comments received along with the MTW agency’s description of how comments were considered.	Upload Attachment

I. Evaluations.

I.1	Please list any ongoing and completed evaluations of the MTW agency’s MTW policies, that the PHA is aware of, including the information requested in the table below. In the box “title and short description,” please write the title of the evaluation and a brief description of the focus of the evaluation.

Question	Input options and instructions
Does the PHA have an agency-sponsored evaluation?	No

Table I.1 - Evaluations of MTW Policies

Title and short description	Evaluator name and contact information	Time period	Reports available
Senior Vice President	Carlos Pizarro cpizarro@lakelandhousing.org	45 days	Central Office and at www.lakelandhousing.org

J	MTW Certifications of Compliance.
J.1	The MTW agency must execute the MTW Certifications of Compliance form and submit as part of the MTW Supplement submission to HUD. Certification is provided below.

MTW CERTIFICATIONS OF COMPLIANCE***U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING*****Certifications of Compliance with Regulations:
Board Resolution to Accompany the MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan**

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Moving to Work Public Housing Agency (MTW PHA) listed below, as its Chairperson or other authorized MTW PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan for the MTW PHA Fiscal Year beginning (01/01/2026), hereinafter referred to as "the MTW Supplement", of which this document is a part and make the following certifications and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the MTW Supplement and implementation thereof:

- (1) The PHA made the proposed MTW Supplement and all information relevant to the public hearing available for public inspection at least 45 days before the hearing, published a notice that a hearing would be held and conducted a hearing to discuss the MTW Supplement and invited public comment.
- (2) The MTW PHA took into consideration public and resident comments (including those of its Resident Advisory Board(s) or tenant associations, as applicable) before approval of the MTW Supplement by the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors in order to incorporate any public comments into the annual MTW Supplement.
- (3) The MTW PHA certifies that the Board of Directors has reviewed and approved the budget for the Capital Fund Program grants contained in the Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report, form HUD-50075.1 (or successor form as required by HUD).
- (4) The MTW PHA will carry out the MTW Supplement in conformity with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-2000d-4), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) all regulations implementing these authorities; and other applicable Federal, State, and local civil rights laws.
- (5) The MTW Supplement is consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy (or any plan incorporating such strategy) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located.
- (6) The MTW Supplement contains a certification by the appropriate state or local officials that the Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan, which includes a certification that requires the preparation of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, for the MTW PHA's jurisdiction and a description of the manner in which the MTW Supplement is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan.
- (7) The MTW PHA will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will: (i) take meaningful actions to further the goals identified by the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) conducted in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR 5.150-5.180 and 903.15; (ii) take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing; and (iii) address fair housing issues and contributing factors in its programs, in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o)(3) and 903.15(d). Note: Until the PHA is required to submit an AFH, and that AFH has been accepted by HUD, the PHA must follow the certification requirements of 24 CFR 903.7(o) in effect prior to August 17, 2015. Under these requirements, the PHA will be considered in compliance with the certification requirements of 24 CFR 903.7(o)(1)-(3) and 903.15(d) if it: (i) examines its programs or proposed programs; (ii) identifies any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs; (iii) addresses those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available; (iv) works with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement; and (v) maintains records reflecting these analyses and actions.
- (8) The MTW PHA will comply with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 146.
- (9) In accordance with 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2), HUD's Equal Access Rule, the MTW PHA will not make a determination of eligibility for housing based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status and will make no inquiries concerning the gender identification or sexual orientation of an applicant for or occupant of HUD-assisted housing.
- (10) The MTW PHA will comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
- (11) The MTW PHA will comply with the requirements of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low- or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 135.
- (12) The MTW PHA will comply with requirements with regard to a drug free workplace required by 24 CFR Part 24, Subpart F.
- (13) The MTW PHA will comply with requirements with regard to compliance with restrictions on lobbying required by 24 CFR Part 87, together with disclosure forms if required by this Part, and with restrictions on payments to influence Federal Transactions, in accordance with the Byrd Amendment.
- (14) The MTW PHA will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.

- (15) The MTW PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- (16) The MTW PHA will provide HUD or the responsible entity any documentation needed to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. Regardless of who acts as the responsible entity, the MTW PHA will maintain documentation that verifies compliance with environmental requirements pursuant to 24 Part 58 and 24 CFR Part 50 and will make this documentation available to HUD upon its request.
- (17) With respect to public housing and applicable local, non-traditional development the MTW PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
- (18) The MTW PHA will keep records in accordance with 2 CFR 200.333-200.337 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
- (19) The MTW PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and 24 CFR Part 35.
- (20) The MTW PHA will comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of 2 CFR Part 200.
- (21) The MTW PHA must fulfill its responsibilities to comply with and ensure enforcement of housing quality standards as required in PIH Notice 2011-45, or successor notice, for any local, non-traditional program units. The MTW PHA must fulfill its responsibilities to comply with and ensure enforcement of Housing Quality Standards, as defined in 24 CFR Part 982, for any Housing Choice Voucher units under administration.
- (22) The MTW PHA will undertake only activities and programs covered by the Moving to Work Operations Notice in a manner consistent with its MTW Supplement and will utilize covered grant funds only for activities that are approvable under the Moving to Work Operations Notice and included in its MTW Supplement. MTW Waivers activities being implemented by the agency must fall within the safe harbors outlined in Appendix I of the Moving to Work Operations Notice and/or HUD approved Agency-Specific or Safe Harbor Waivers.
- (23) All attachments to the MTW Supplement have been and will continue to be available at all times and all locations that the MTW Supplement is available for public inspection. All required supporting documents have been made available for public inspection along with the MTW Supplement and additional requirements at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the MTW PHA in its MTW Supplement and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the MTW PHA.

Lakeland Housing Authority

FL011

MTW PHA NAME

MTW PHA NUMBER/HA CODE

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802).

David Samples

Chairman

NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL

TITLE

09/15/2025

SIGNATURE

DATE

** Must be signed by either the Chairperson or Secretary of the Board of the MTW PHA's legislative body. This certification cannot be signed by an employee unless authorized by the MTW PHA Board to do so. If this document is not signed by the Chairperson or Secretary, documentation such as the by-laws or authorizing board resolution must accompany this certification.*

TABLE 1. GUIDE

- Core questions - An "X" in this column means that these are the set of core questions that are relevant for every waiver/activity.
- Custom questions - An "X" in this column means that these are questions that are specific to a particular activity. Not every activity will have custom questions.
- Safe Harbor - An "X" in this column means that the activity as described in Appendix 1 of the MTW Operations Notice includes a set of Safe Harbor provisions.
- Impact Analysis - An "X" in this column means that the activity as described in Appendix 1 of the MTW Operations Notice requires the PHA to conduct an impact analysis. This impact analysis must be submitted to HUD via the MTW Supplement; thus, the Supplement should include some statement regarding the requirement and an opportunity for the PHA to upload the impact analysis. The Operations Notice also states that an updated impact analysis must be attached to the MTW Supplement in each subsequent year.
- Hardship Policy - An "X" in this column means that the activity as described in Appendix 1 of the MTW Operations Notice requires the PHA to establish a hardship policy. The hardship policy must be submitted to HUD via the MTW Supplement; thus, the Supplement should include some statement regarding the requirement and an opportunity for the PHA to upload the hardship policy. PHA must still grant reasonable accommodation requests related to all activities even if the hardship policy is not in place.

TABLE 1. MTW ACTIVITIES QUESTIONS FOR THE MTW SUPPLEMENT

Section/Question	Core Questions	Custom Questions	Safe Harbor	Impact Analysis	Hardship Policy
1. Tenant Rent Policies					
a. Tiered Rent (PH)	X	X	X		
b. Tiered Rent (HCV)	X	X	X		
c. Stepped Rent (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
d. Stepped Rent (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
e. Minimum Rent (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
f. Minimum Rent (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
g. Total Tenant Payment as a Percentage of Gross Income (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
h. Total Tenant Payment as a Percentage of Gross Income (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
i. Alternative Utility Allowance (PH)	X	X	X		
j. Alternative Utility Allowance (HCV)	X	X	X		
k. Fixed Rents (PH)	X	X	X		
l. Fixed Subsidy (HCV)	X	X	X		
m. Utility Reimbursements (PH)	X				
n. Utility Reimbursements (HCV)	X				
o. Initial Rent Burden (HCV)	X	X	X	X	
p. Imputed Income (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
q. Imputed Income (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
r. Elimination of Deduction(s) (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
s. Elimination of Deduction(s) (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
t. Standard Deductions (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
u. Standard Deductions (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
v. Alternative Income Inclusions/Exclusions (PH)	X	X	X		
w. Alternative Income Inclusions/Exclusions (HCV)	X	X	X		
2. Payment Standards and Rent Reasonableness					
a. Payment Standards- Small Area Fair Market Rents (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
b. Payment Standards- Fair Market Rents (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X

Section/Question	Core Questions	Custom Questions	Safe Harbor	Impact Analysis	Hardship Policy
c. Rent Reasonableness – Process (HCV)	X	X	X		
d. Rent Reasonableness – Third-Party Requirement (HCV)	X	X	X		
3. Reexaminations					
a. Alternative Reexamination Schedule for Households (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
b. Alternative Reexamination Schedule for Households (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
c. Self-Certification of Assets (PH)	X	X	X		
d. Self-Certification of Assets (HCV)	X	X	X		
4. Landlord Leasing Incentives					
a. Vacancy Loss (HCV-Tenant-based Assistance)	X	X	X		
b. Damage Claims (HCV-Tenant-based Assistance)	X	X	X		
c. Other Landlord Incentives (HCV-Tenant-based Assistance)	X	X	X		
5. Housing Quality Standards (HQS)					
a. Pre-Qualifying Unit Inspections (HCV)	X	X	X		
b. Reasonable Penalty Payments for Landlords (HCV)	X	X	X		
c. Third-Party Requirement (HCV)	X	X	X		
d. Alternative Inspection Schedule (HCV)	X		X		
6. Short-Term Assistance					
a. Short-Term Assistance (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
b. Short-Term Assistance (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
7. Term-Limited Assistance					
Term-Limited Assistance (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
Term-Limited Assistance (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
8. Increase Elderly Age (PH & HCV)	X	X	X		
9. Project-Based Voucher Program Flexibilities					
a. Increase PBV Program Cap (HCV)	X	X	X		
b. Increase PBV Project Cap (HCV)	X		X		
c. Elimination of PBV Selection Process for PHA-owned Projects Without Improvement, Development, or Replacement (HCV)	X		X		
d. Alternative PBV Selection Process (HCV)	X		X		
e. Alternative PBV Unit Types (Shared Housing and Manufactured Housing) (HCV)	X	X	X		
f. Increase PBV HAP Contract Length (HCV)	X		X		
g. Increase PBV Rent to Owner (HCV)	X		X		
h. Limit Portability for PBV Units (HCV)	X		X		
10. Family Self-Sufficiency Program with MTW Flexibility					
a. Waive Operating a Required FSS Program (PH & HCV)	X		X	X	X

Section/Question	Core Questions	Custom Questions	Safe Harbor	Impact Analysis	Hardship Policy
b. Alternative Structure for Establishing Program Coordinating Committee (PH & HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
c. Alternative Family Selection Procedures (PH & HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
d. Modify or Eliminate the Contract of Participation (PH & HCV)	X		X	X	X
e. Policies for Addressing Increases in Family Income (PH & HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
11. MTW Self-Sufficiency Program					
a. Alternative Family Selection Procedures (PH & HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
b. Policies for Addressing Increases in Family Income (PH & HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
12. Work Requirement					
a. Work Requirement (PH)	X	X	X	X	X
b. Work Requirement (HCV)	X	X	X	X	X
13. Use of Public Housing as an Incentive for Economic Progress (PH)	X	X	X		
14. Moving on Policy					
a. Waive Initial HQS Inspection Requirement (HCV)	X		X		
b. Allow Income Calculations from Partner Agencies (PH & HCV)	X		X		
c. Aligning Tenant Rents and Utility Payments Between Partner Agencies (PH & HCV)	X		X		
15. Acquisition without Prior HUD Approval (PH)	X		X		
16. Deconcentration of Poverty in Public Housing Policy (PH)	X		X		
17. Local, Non-Traditional Activities					
a. Rental Subsidy Programs	X	X	X		
b. Service Provision	X	X	X		
c. Housing Development Programs	X	X	X		

Instructions for Preparation of Form HUD-50075-MTW, MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan

The instructions below detail how to complete the MTW Supplement. These instructions will not appear in the fillable form.

Note about file uploads: PHAs can upload PDF or Word documents. Files should be named with the following naming convention: PHA code, Fiscal Year (FY), and short name for the policy/item. Some examples would be CA789FY21RentHardship for a rent hardship policy, CA789FY21ImpactAnalysis for an impact analysis that is applicable to multiple MTW activities, and CA789FY21MTWCertofCompliance for the MTW Certifications of Compliance.

A. PHA Information. All PHAs must complete this section.

A.1 Include the full **PHA Name**, **PHA Code**, **PHA Fiscal Year Beginning** (MM/DD/YYYY), **MTW Cohort Number**, and **MTW Supplement Submission Type**.

B. Narrative. All MTW agencies must complete this section.

B.1 MTW Supplement Narrative.

Provide a written description of how the MTW agency seeks to address the three statutory objectives during the coming year. Those three statutory objectives are: (1) to reduce cost and achieve greater cost effectiveness in federal expenditures; (2) to give incentives to families with children whose heads of household are either working, seeking work, or are participating in job training, educational or other programs that assist in obtaining employment and becoming economically self-sufficient; (3) and to increase housing choices for low-income families.

The narrative provides the PHA an opportunity to explain to the public, and the families that it serves, its MTW plans and goals for the coming Fiscal Year.

C. MTW Waivers.

Core Questions. All MTW activities found in Section C require responses to the same common questions.

Narrative. Describe the activity, the agency's goals for this activity, and, if applicable, how this activity contributes to a larger initiative.

Statutory Objective. Indicate which of the MTW statutory objectives this activity serves; each activity may serve one or more objectives. The three statutory objectives are housing choice, self-sufficiency, and cost effectiveness. Check all that apply.

Cost Implications. State the cost implications of each activity. Choose the best description of the cost implications based on what is known at the time of completing the MTW Supplement. Indicate which categories best describe the cost implications of the activity from among the following choices: neutral (no cost implications), increased revenue, decreased revenue, increased costs, decreased costs. Check all that apply. For instance, an activity may increase revenue, increase costs, and therefore be cost neutral. Alternatively, an activity may simply increase costs.

Different versions. Indicate whether there will be different policies for different household statuses, family types, or locations (public housing developments or HCV properties). If [Yes] is checked, questions will pop up which allow the MTW agency to explain which household statuses, family types, and/or locations will be affected. If [No] is checked, the respondent will move on to the next question. The agency will be able to indicate if a policy is different for one or more of these areas.

For example, if an MTW agency chooses to apply a Tenant Rent Policy to only non-elderly, non-disabled families, and not to the elderly or disabled, then it would check [Yes] and then receive the subsequent items that allow the agency to indicate what types of households and family types are affected by the activity.

Household status. MTW Agency's must indicate what type of household to which the activity applies. Household types means the following types: new admissions only, currently assisted households only, or new admissions and currently assisted households.

Family Types: Family types mean the following: non-elderly, non-disabled families; elderly families; disabled families; or other specifically defined target populations.

Location. The MTW agency indicates if the activity is or will be implemented at all or only at certain locations. Depending on if responses are being provided for a public housing (PH) or HCV activity, the agency will either see questions applicable to PH or HCV. For PH, the questions will be about developments and for HCV the questions will be about tenant-based units and properties with project-based vouchers. The agency must check the applicable response for all or specific. If the response is for specific locations, then the agency will be asked to provide the details.

PHAs may develop one comprehensive hardship policy to cover all MTW activities requiring a hardship policy, which would only need to be uploaded once.

Safe Harbor Waiver. PHAs must indicate if a Safe Harbor Waiver is needed to implement this policy as described. If yes, then the MTW Agency is asked the following: what is the status of the Safe Harbor Waiver Request? PHAs must indicate if the waiver request is being submitted for review with this submission of the MTW Supplement (see Section D), or if the waiver was previously approved. If the latter is checked (the waiver was previously approved), then the PHA must describe the extent to which the Safe Harbor Waiver is supporting the PHA's goal in implementing this activity.

Hardship policy. The MTW Operations Notice requires agencies to adopt written policies for determining when a requirement or provision of the MTW activity constitutes a financial or other hardship for the family. If applicable for the activity, please upload the hardship policy associated with this activity. Hardship policies may be applicable to multiple MTW Activities. Only upload Hardship Policy once if said Hardship Policy applies to multiple Activities. Reference Table 1 for specificity on when a hardship policy is required.

Modification of hardship policy. PHAs must indicate if the hardship policy has been modified since the last submission of the MTW Supplement. PHAs must check yes or no. If yes, then the respondent is asked: why has the MTW agency modified the hardship policy? The PHA will use the provided text box to describe the modifications.

Number of hardship requests. PHAs must indicate the number of hardship requests that have been received for each applicable activity in the most recently completed PHA fiscal year.

PHAs are legally required to provide reasonable accommodations to their MTW requirements, provisions, or policies, or any component of those requirements, provisions, and policies, following the same standards and processes that generally apply to reasonable accommodations.

Impact analysis. The MTW Operations Notice requires agencies to analyze and put into writing the various impacts of the MTW activity if it is required for the MTW activity. Please upload the impact analysis that has been prepared related to this activity, if applicable. An impact analysis may be applicable to multiple MTW Activities. Only upload Impact Analysis once if said Impact Analysis applies to multiple Activities. Reference Table 1 for specificity on when an impact analysis is required.

Description of accomplishments or changes in implementation. Provide a description, based on the Fiscal Year goals as listed in the activity's previous Fiscal Year's narrative, about what has been accomplished or changed during the implementation.

Discontinuation of activity. If the PHA selects "Will be Discontinued in the Submission Year" or "Was Discontinued in a previous Submission Year" in the screener, a question will be displayed that asks for an explanation as to why the activity was discontinued or will be discontinued. The PHA should explain why the activity was or will be discontinued. If the activity has already been discontinued, the PHA should include the final outcomes and lessons learned. If the activity was discontinued in a previous submission year, the PHA should state which year the activity was discontinued in.

Custom Questions. Some MTW activities require responses to custom questions that are specific only to that activity. Some MTW activities contain no custom questions. Respondents must answer each of the custom questions, which will only appear if the PHA is opting to implement the MTW activity in the coming Fiscal Year.

Information for how to answer each custom question is included in the 'input options and instructions' column for each MTW activity.

D. Safe Harbor Waivers.

D.1: Safe Harbor Waivers seeking HUD Approval. The MTW Operations Notice describes a simplified process for MTW agencies to implement MTW activities outside of the safe harbors described in Appendix I. For each Safe Harbor Waiver request, a document that includes the following must be provided: a) the name and activity number of the MTW Waiver for which the PHA is seeking to expand the safe harbor, b) the specific safe harbor and its implementing regulation, c) the proposed policy the PHA wishes to implement via this waiver, d) a description of the local issue and why such an expansion is needed to implement the activity, e) an impact analysis, f) a description of the hardship policy for the initiative, and g) a copy of all comments received at the public hearing a copy of all comments received at the public hearing along with the MTW agency's description of how the comments were considered, as a required attachment to the MTW Supplement.

E. Agency-Specific Waivers.

E.1: Agency-Specific Waivers Submitted for HUD Approval. The MTW demonstration program is intended to foster innovation and HUD encourages MTW agencies, in consultation with their residents and stakeholders, to be creative in their approach to solving affordable housing issues facing their local communities. For this reason, flexibilities beyond those provided for in Appendix I may be needed. Agency-Specific Waivers may be requested if an MTW agency wishes to implement additional activities, waive a statutory or regulatory requirement not included in Appendix I.

In order to pursue an Agency-Specific Waiver, an MTW agency must include an Agency-Specific Waiver request, an impact analysis, and a hardship policy (as applicable).

For each Agency-Specific Waiver(s) request, please provide a title and upload supporting documentation, that includes: a) a full description of the activity, including what the agency is proposing to waive (i.e., statute, regulation, and/or MTW Operations Notice), b) how the initiative achieves one or more of the 3 MTW statutory objectives, c) a description of which population groups and household types that will be impacted by this activity, d) any cost implications associated with the activity, e) an implementation timeline for the initiative; f) an impact analysis, g) a description of the hardship policy for the initiative, and h) a copy of all comments received at the public hearing along with the MTW agency's description of how the comments were considered, as a required attachment to the MTW Supplement.

A PHA planning to pursue an Agency-Specific Waiver is encouraged to read Section 4.c. of the MTW Operations Notice prior to filling out this section of the MTW Supplement.

E.2: Agency-Specific Waiver(s) for which HUD Approval has been Received. For each previously approved Agency-Specific Waiver(s), a set of questions will populate. Does the agency have any approved agency-specific waivers? If yes, the title previously provided in Section E.1 will prepopulate and ask if there has been a change in how the Agency-Specific Waivers is being implemented from when it was originally approved or if it has been discontinued. For changes, the PHA will need to provide a description of what has changed. If it has been discontinued, the PHA will need to provide a description about the final outcomes and lessons learned, as well as whether a final impact analysis was prepared at the time of discontinuation if one was previously required.

F. Public Housing Operating Subsidy Grant Reporting

F.1: Public Housing Operating Subsidy Grant Reporting. PHAs must fill out this table if it receives public housing Operating Subsidy grant funding from HUD. Only public housing Operating Subsidy grant funding awarded in the year the PHA is designated an MTW agency and beyond must be reported in this table. Additional rows must be added for Federal Fiscal Years beyond 2023, as applicable.

The federal account closing law applies to time-limited funds appropriated by Congress during the annual appropriations act process. For the public housing Operating Fund, PHAs must expend federal funds no more than five (5) years after the period of availability for obligation expires. After this 5-year period, the account closes, and the funds are no longer available for any purpose. For public housing Operating Subsidy grant funding, the period of availability for obligation ends at the end of the fourth Federal Fiscal Year (i.e., the period of availability for obligation of FY 2021 funds ends 9/30/2024). Pursuant to the account closing law, PHAs must expend all Operating Subsidy grant amounts within five years of this date (i.e., for FY 2021 funds, the account will close, and funds will no longer be legally available for any purpose on 9/30/2029).

G. MTW Statutory Requirements.

General. HUD will verify compliance with the statutory requirements G.1, G.3, and G.4 for public housing units and HCV units through HUD systems. In addition, agencies are to report compliance with the same requirements for Local, Non-Traditional

Households in the tables provided in this section. Once HUD systems are capable of capturing this data then this will no longer need to be reported through the MTW Supplement.

G.1: 75% Very Low Income. All PHAs must fill out the table in G.1. The MTW PHA must provide data for the actual families housed upon admission during the PHA's most recently completed Fiscal Year for its local, non-traditional program households. For instance, a PHA submitting its MTW Supplement to the FY2020 Annual PHA Plan should include its Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 local, non-traditional data since this is the most recently completed Fiscal year. Only local, non-traditional new admissions should be included in the table. If a PHA houses no local, non-traditional households, then zeros must be inputted into the table.

HUD will verify compliance with the statutory requirement that at least 75% of the households assisted by the MTW PHA are very low income for public housing and HCV programs through existing HUD systems.

G.2: Establishing Reasonable Rent Policy. All PHAs must fill out section G.2. Per the MTW Operations Notice, all activities falling under the Tenant Rent Policies category (Section C.1 of the MTW Supplement) or the Alternative Reexamination Schedule category (Section C.3 of the MTW Supplement), detailed in the Appendix of the MTW Operations Notice, meet the definition of a reasonable rent policy.

MTW agencies are reminded that the Rent Determination section of the PHA Plan should be reflective of MTW reasonable rent policies where applicable. From the PHA Plan: "Rent Determination. A statement of the policies of the PHA governing rents charged for public housing and HCV dwelling units, including applicable public housing flat rents, minimum rents, voucher family rent contributions, and payment standard policies. ([24 CFR §903.7\(d\)](#)).

G.3: Substantially the Same (STS). All PHAs must fill out section G.3. The number of local, non-traditional families served must be provided by month for the most recently completed Calendar Year. If a PHA houses no local, non-traditional families, then zeros must be inputted into the table. The additional information on Local, Non-Traditional development units must be provided for each development.

HUD will verify compliance with the STS statutory requirement for public housing and HCV programs through existing HUD systems.

G.4: Comparable Mix (by Family Size). All PHAs must fill out section G.4. In order to demonstrate that the statutory objective of "maintaining a comparable mix of families (by family size) are served, as would have been provided had the amounts not been used under the demonstration" is being achieved, the PHA will provide family size (i.e., not bedroom size) data in the table for the most recently completed Fiscal Year. For instance, a PHA submitting its MTW Supplement to the FY2021 Annual PHA Plan should include its FY 2019 local, non-traditional data since this is the most recently completed Fiscal Year. If a PHA houses no local, non-traditional household, then zeros must be inputted into the table.

HUD will verify compliance with the comparable mix statutory requirement for public housing and HCV programs through existing HUD systems.

G.5: Housing Quality Standards. PHAs are not required to enter any information into section G.5. This statutory requirement is certified to in the MTW Certifications of Compliance form for the HCV and local, non-traditional housing programs. The public housing program is monitored by HUD through the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) Physical Subsystem, or successor, despite the MTW PHA being exempt from an overall designation.

H. Public Comments.

H.1: Public Comments. All PHAs are required, per the Annual PHA Plan regulations, to go through a public process prior to submitting the MTW Supplement to HUD. The MTW agency must consider, in consultation with the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) and tenant association, as applicable, all of the comments received at the public hearing. The comments received by the public, RABs, and tenant associations must be submitted by the MTW agency, along with the MTW agency's description of how the comments were considered, as a required attachment to the MTW Supplement.

As described above, PHAs must submit comments and responses for all Safe Harbor and Agency-Specific Waivers, which are to be held in an additional public meeting.

The public comment process must include the Supplement and all uploaded attachments.

I. Evaluations

I.1: Evaluations. The MTW agency should fill in Table I.1, listing each evaluation of the MTW policies and providing contact information for the evaluator, the time period of the evaluation, and the names of available reports. The MTW agency should list internal evaluations that result in reports that could be shared upon request but may leave off evaluations meant for internal use only. The MTW agency should list all third-party evaluations, as applicable.

J. MTW Certifications of Compliance.

J.1: MTW Certifications of Compliance Form. The format for submission of the required MTW Certifications of Compliance is provided in this Form MTW Supplement. The preamble to the MTW Certifications of Compliance directs the MTW PHA to fill in the beginning of the Fiscal Year for which the certification is being made. This should be provided as the first day of the Fiscal Year to be covered by the Annual PHA Plan (for example, a FY2021 Annual PHA Plan for an MTW PHA with a Fiscal Year of January 1 – December 31, this would be January 1, 2021).

The MTW Certifications of Compliance must be signed by either the Chairperson or Secretary of the Board of the MTW PHA's legislative body. This certification cannot be signed by an employee unless authorized by the MTW PHA Board to do so. If this document is not signed by the Chairperson or Secretary, documentation such as the by-laws or authorizing board resolution must accompany this certification.

The MTW Certifications of Compliance must be submitted to HUD as part of the MTW Supplement for each annual submission and each revised annual submission.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 6.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The information collected is required to obtain or retain benefits. The information collected will not be held confidential.

MTW Credit Building Policy- Draft

Under this option, the PHA would report the public housing rent payments of public housing households that enroll in the program through an informed consent process to one or more credit bureaus with the goal of building credit for those households. In implementing the Credit Building Option of the Asset Building Cohort, PHAs must incorporate the following elements into their policy design:

- 1) Structure: The PHA would offer the opportunity to participate in the credit building program to a set number of public housing households. The households would then enroll through an informed consent process in the credit building program or decide not to participate in the credit building program. The PHA must seek to report all public housing rent payments (on-time, late, and missed) for the public housing households participating in the credit building program to one or more credit bureaus at regular intervals. Rent reporting should be in accord with standard practices that protect consumers, such as not reporting unpaid balances that are small. During the informed consent process, the PHA must explain potential risks and benefits of participating in the credit building program. After deciding to participate in this credit building program, the household may contact the PHA and withdraw their participation at any time.
- 2) Eligibility: All Section 9 assisted households must be eligible to participate in the credit building program, regardless of elderly and/or disabled status.
- 3.) Implementation Period: The PHA must implement the overall credit building program by providing data itself or through a third-party entity to credit bureaus on public housing rent payments made by public housing households participating in the credit building program for at least 24 consecutive months. There is no implementation or participation time requirement per household.
- 4.) Number of Households: The PHA must offer the credit building program to at least 25 of its public housing households. The PHA may not offer the credit building program to more than 50% of its public housing assisted households during the 24-month implementation period without express permission from HUD. The Asset Building Cohort evaluator may assist the PHA in randomly selecting the public housing households to offer participation in the credit building program as needed.

MTW Reasonable Rent Policy- Draft

Reasonable Rent Policy Requirement

MTW agencies must establish a reasonable rent policy which shall be designed to encourage employment and self-sufficiency by participating families, consistent with the purpose of this Demonstration, such as by excluding some or all of a family's earned income for purposes of determining rent.

MTW agencies are required to establish a reasonable rent policy that encourages self-sufficiency, which HUD defines as any change from the regulations in how rent is calculated for a household. Upon designation into the MTW Demonstration, MTW agencies are to submit their planned policy to implement a reasonable rent policy. The Department will work collaboratively with each MTW agency to ensure reasonable rent policy submissions are in accordance with MTW objectives and within an agency's authority under the available program waivers.

Activity

1.e. Minimum Rent (PH)

The agency may set a minimum rent that is higher than allowed under current statute and regulation.

1.f. Minimum Rent (HCV)

The agency may set a minimum rent that is higher than allowed under current statute and regulation.

Statutes and Regulations Waived

Minimum Rent (PH)

Certain provisions of sections 3(a)(1)-(2) and 3(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 24 C.F.R. 5.628 and 5.630.

Minimum Rent (HCV)

Certain provisions of sections 3(a)(3)(A) and 8(o)(2)(A)-(C) of the Act and 24 C.F.R. 5.628 and 5.630.

Safe Harbor(s) - 1.e. and 1.f.

- i. Minimum rent must not exceed \$130 per month.
- ii. Agency must exclude elderly and disabled families from rent policy.
- iii. Agency must implement a hardship policy.*

MTW Funding Flexibility and Financial Reporting Policy- Draft

During the term of the demonstration, subject to changes in future years' appropriations, HUD will provide an MTW agency with public housing Operating Fund Program (OFP) grants, public housing Capital Fund Program (CFP) grants, and/or HCV HAP and Administrative Fee assistance as required. CFP grants may include Formula grants; Demolition or Disposition Transitional Funding (DDTF), which are included in regular Formula grants; and/or funds from older Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) grants (a program later superseded by DDTF). The HCV funding amount for MTW agencies may be increased by additional allocations of vouchers that the MTW agency is awarded over the term of its participation in the MTW demonstration. MTW Funding provided to an MTW agency, including public housing OFP grants, public housing CFP grants, and HCV HAP and Administrative Fee assistance, is subject to any laws promulgated in future years, which include without limitation: statutes, appropriations acts, notices implementing appropriations acts, regulations, and executive orders.

MTW Funding Flexibility MTW agencies will have the flexibility to apply fungibility among public housing Operating Fund, public housing Capital Fund, and HCV HAP and Administrative Fee assistance. These flexibilities expand the eligible uses of each covered funding stream, but do not negate the need for both the PHA and HUD to be able to account for the funding from its original source to the date of its ultimate eligible use by the PHA, comply with federal grant and financial management requirements, and use funds effectively and efficiently for their eligible purposes. As HUD continues to implement program-specific financial management policies in its core housing programs, MTW agencies will be subject to the same requirements and procedures as non-MTW agencies. Therefore, the requirements and procedures described in this notice may change as new financial management policies are implemented over time. HUD will update existing guidance and issue new reporting requirements, as appropriate, to allow HUD to meet its monitoring and oversight responsibilities while ensuring MTW agencies fully utilize and benefit from the flexibilities established by Congress for these funds pursuant to the MTW demonstration and the 2016 MTW expansion. HUD will also update existing guidance and issue new reporting requirements, as appropriate, to ensure compliance with 2 CFR part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, including with respect to Federal financial management.

An MTW agency participating in the MTW demonstration program may flexibly use public housing Operating and Capital Funds provided under Sections 9(d) and 9(e) of the 1937 Act and HCV HAP and Administrative Fee program funds provided under Section 8 of the 1937 Act, referred to collectively as MTW Funding. Certain provisions of Sections 8 and 9 of the 1937 Act and implementing requirements are waived as necessary to implement this flexibility. Once the MTW agency receives its MTW designation through the execution of the MTW ACC Amendment, **this flexibility in the use of MTW Funding does not require prior HUD approval.**

The MTW agency may use MTW Funding covered by MTW flexibility for any eligible activity under Sections 9(d)(1), 9(e)(1) and Section 8(o) of the 1937 Act and for the local, non-traditional activities specified in Appendix I of this notice. All MTW agency expenditures must be consistent with the MTW agency's charter, approved 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans, and the approved MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan. Under permanent law, any reserves the MTW agency has accumulated prior to signing

an MTW ACC Amendment (including public housing Operating and Capital Reserves and HCV HAP and Administrative Fee Reserves) must be used for their originally appropriated purposes and shall not be used flexibly.

Calculation of Funding

i. Public Housing Operating Grants

(a) Funding Calculation. The calculation of an MTW agency's Operating Fund subsidy grant eligibility will continue in accordance with operating subsidy formula law, regulations, and appropriations act requirements, as they may be amended.

(b) Eligible Uses. The MTW agency may use these funds for any eligible activity permissible under Section 9(e)(1) of the 1937 Act or, if the agency proposes to use the funding under its MTW flexibility, it may also use these funds for any eligible activity permissible under Section 8(o), Section 9(d)(1), and for the local, non-traditional activities specified in Appendix I of this notice.

(c) Central Office Cost Center (COCC). For an MTW agency's COCC, which collects fees for administrative services, an MTW agency may freely use the earned fees for any eligible activity but cannot move non-fee-based funds into the COCC.

Public Housing Capital Fund Formula and Grants

(a) Funding Calculation. The MTW agency's public housing Capital Fund formula characteristics and grant amounts, including DDTF and RHF, will continue to be calculated in accordance with public housing law, regulations, and appropriations act requirements, as they may be amended.

(b) Financial Management Requirements Apply. MTW agencies must continue to follow the immediate need requirements applicable to all Capital funds and may not accelerate their drawdown of Capital funds for the purpose of funding reserves or for any other purpose.²⁰ All Capital funds, including funds in Budget Line Item (BLI) 1410 (Administrative Costs) and BLI 1492 (MTW), must be drawn down only when funds are due and payable.

(c) Eligible Uses. The MTW agency may use these funds for any eligible activity permissible under Section 9(d)(1) of the 1937 Act or, if the MTW agency proposes to use the funding under its MTW flexibility, it may also use these funds for any eligible activity permissible under Section 8(o), Section 9(e)(1), and for the local, non-traditional activities specified in Appendix I of this notice. CFP funds used for activities under Section 9(d)(1) are subject to all requirements relevant to non-MTW agency CFP funding, including eligible activities and cost limits.

(d) Requisitioning Funds. In requisitioning Capital Fund grant funds, the MTW agency will request funds using traditional Capital Fund BLIs for funds to be used for activities under section 9(d) and using the available MTW Budget Line (BLI 1492) items for activities under section 9(e), section 8(o), or local, non-traditional activities. MTW agencies shall not use the Transfer to Operations Budget Line (BLI 1406) since funds for all non-Section 9(d) activities shall be included in the MTW Budget Line (BLI 1492). The MTW agency will provide to HUD information on all capital activities funded by the MTW Funding as necessary to ensure compliance with requirements outside the scope of MTW, including environmental review requirements and Energy and Performance Information Center (EPIC) reporting requirements.

(e) **Obligation and Expenditure Requirements.** The MTW agency remains subject to the requirements of Section 9(j) of the 1937 Act with respect to Capital Fund grants. Section 9(d) funds remain subject to the obligation and expenditure deadlines and requirements provided in Section 9(j) despite the fact that they may be used flexibly. Capital Funds awarded to MTW agencies must be obligated within two years and expended within four years of award. Funds not obligated or expended within those timeframes will be subject to recapture. As with all agencies, an MTW agency may requisition CFP funds from HUD only when such funds are due and payable, unless HUD approves another payment schedule.

Housing Choice Voucher Funding

(a) **Funding Calculation.** As is the case for non-MTW PHAs under current appropriations law, the HAP renewal funding eligibility for MTW agencies will be calculated based on each MTW agency's actual expenses for the previous calendar year (known as the re-benchmark year). Unique to MTW agencies, however, the MTW agency's actual expenses are: 1) the previous Calendar Year's HAP expenses reported in the Voucher Management System (VMS), and 2) the previous CY's eligible non-HAP MTW expenses reported in VMS.²¹ For both HAP and non-HAP MTW expenses, the reported expenses must have been paid from an eligible source of funds as described in paragraph (c) below in order to be included in the HAP renewal funding formula. In addition, MTW HAP renewal funding is subject to an MTW Renewal Eligibility Cap derived from the number of units authorized under the MTW agency's ACC, as described in paragraph (d) below. The lower of the total combined HAP and non-HAP expenses or the MTW Renewal Eligibility Cap will then be adjusted by the Renewal Funding Inflation Factor (RFIF) and any national proration that applies to the HCV renewal appropriation to determine the MTW agency's actual CY HAP renewal funding.

Example: An MTW agency executes its MTW ACC Amendment in September 2020. In CY 2020, the MTW agency expended \$3,600,000 on HAP and \$400,000 on eligible non-HAP MTW expenses. The MTW agency's HCV HAP renewal funding for CY 2021 will be \$4 million (assuming the HAP Renewal Eligibility Cap is greater than \$4 million), adjusted by the RFIF and any applicable national proration.

(b) **Eligible Uses.** The MTW agency may use these funds for any eligible activity permissible under Section 8(o) of the 1937 Act or, if the MTW agency proposes to use the funding under its MTW flexibility, it may also use these funds for any eligible activity permissible under Section 9(e)(1), Section 9(d)(1), and for the local, non-traditional activities specified in Appendix I of this notice.

(c) **HAP Renewal Sources of Funds.** The only HAP and non-HAP MTW expenses that will be included in the MTW HAP renewal formula are those paid for with the same sources of funds that would be included in the non-MTW HAP renewal formula for a non-MTW agency except as otherwise provided herein (see PIH Notice 2013-28 and any future successor notices). Accordingly, HAP expenses and non-HAP MTW expenses must be paid from the following sources of funds to be included in the HAP renewal formula calculation:

- (i) HCV budget authority,
- (ii) HUD-held HAP reserves (undisbursed budget authority),
- (iii) PHA-held HAP reserves (i.e., Restricted Net Position (RNP)),

(iv) Any funds from the HAP Set-aside (if available after PHA application and approval), and

(v) For HAP expenses only: Administrative fee reserves (i.e., Unrestricted Net Position). The administrative fee reserve is an eligible source of funds to be included in the MTW agency's MTW HAP renewal calculation, but only if the administrative fee reserve is used for HAP expenses. If the MTW agency is using administrative fee reserves for HAP expenses, the MTW agency must enter the amount of the administrative fee reserves used for HAP expenses in the comments section in VMS. Non-HAP MTW expenses paid from the administrative fee reserve are not eligible for renewal funding. Furthermore, when determining HAP renewal eligibility, the use of the administrative fee reserves is always first attributed to the MTW agency's non-HAP MTW expenses incurred during the calendar year before the expenditure of those reserves may be considered to be the source of funds for HAP expenses. If HAP expenses covered by the MTW Agency's administrative fee reserve exceed non-HAP MTW expenses for the calendar year, then the difference is applied to the HAP renewal calculation. Note that there is no restriction against using administrative fee reserves for non-HAP MTW expenses, just that those non-HAP MTW expenses are not eligible for inclusion in the MTW HAP renewal calculation.

HAP expenses or non-HAP MTW expenses that were paid for with any other funding source (for example, public housing Operating Funds and Capital Funds, and current year HCV Administrative Fee funds) will not be included in the MTW agency's HCV renewal funding calculation.

(d) HAP Renewal Eligibility Cap. The MTW agency's renewal eligibility for all MTW Years will be limited by the HAP Renewal Eligibility Cap. The calculation multiplies (1) the MTW agency's total number of MTW-eligible ACC authorized units in the re-benchmark year (the CY immediately preceding the CY for which the MTW agency's renewal eligibility is being calculated) by (2) the MTW agency's pre-MTW monthly per-unit cost (PUC) inflated to the re-benchmark year.

(i) The number of MTW-eligible ACC authorized units is measured in unit months available (UMAs).

(ii) The inflated pre-MTW PUC is projected using, as a base, the monthly PUC for the CY in which the MTW agency signed its MTW ACC Amendment. HUD applies the RFIF to this base PUC to estimate what the MTW agency's HCV PUC would be, had the MTW agency did not join the MTW program, as of the re-benchmark year. After the calculation of the HAP Renewal Eligibility Cap, it is compared with the MTW agency's actual total combined HAP and non-HAP MTW expenses. The lower of these two amounts – (1) the HAP Renewal Eligibility Cap or (2) the MTW agency's actual total combined HAP and non-HAP MTW expenses adjusted by the RFIF and any national proration factor – is then used to determine the MTW agency's CY renewal funding.

(e) Financial Management Requirements Apply. The same financial management requirements that apply to non-MTW agencies also apply to MTW agencies (e.g. Cash Management Requirements for the HCV Program with Notice PIH 2017-06 and successor notices).

(f) Administrative Fees. The Administrative Fee rates used to calculate fee eligibility for MTW agencies shall be established according to the same methodology used to establish Administrative Fee rates for all agencies, including non-MTW agencies. Under current appropriations law, as is the case for all agencies, administrative fees will be calculated on the basis of units leased as of the first day of each month; this data will be extracted from VMS at the close of each reporting cycle. Administrative fees for MTW agencies are also subject to the national proration factor and any other appropriations act requirements.

(g) Adjustments for the First-Time Renewal of Certain Vouchers. If the MTW agency receives incremental HCV vouchers and funding (including tenant protection vouchers), other than special purpose vouchers, renewal funding for those vouchers will be included in the MTW HCV renewal funding eligibility calculation for the following year. (See section VI.9 of this notice for further discussion of tenant protection and other special purpose vouchers.) The renewal amount for the following year is based on HAP costs reported for these increments in VMS in the prior year, which will be adjusted by the RFIF. Should the initial increment(s) be funded for less than twelve months due to lack of appropriations, HUD will adjust for the missing months upon renewal, by selecting the funded PUC for the initial increment times the number of units,²⁶ then adjusted by the RFIF. The aggregate renewal eligibility is always subject to the national proration factor. (h) Applicable Inflation Factor and Proration. The same applicable RFIFs that apply to non-MTW agencies will be applied to each CY to determine the MTW agency's HAP funding renewal eligibility. Likewise, the MTW agency's HAP funding renewal eligibility is subject to the same national proration as non-MTW agencies' renewal eligibility.

(i) Reserves. Reserves are subject to offsets as part of future Congressional appropriations acts.

(j) Local, Non-Traditional Activities. The MTW agency may spend up to ten percent of its HCV HAP funding on local, non-traditional activities, as described in Appendix I, without prior HUD approval. The MTW agency may spend more than ten percent of its HCV HAP funding on local, non-traditional activities by seeking HUD approval through a Safe Harbor Waiver.

(k) Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD). Any vouchers received as part of a RAD Component I conversion shall be added to the ACC for the remainder of the CY in which they are awarded. HUD will issue a new increment of voucher funding in support of those vouchers for the first full CY following a RAD Component I conversion. In subsequent years, voucher funding for RAD-converted units will be renewed under the MTW HCV renewal funding calculation, adjusted by the Operating Cost Adjustment Factor (OCAF) and the applicable proration factor. Tenant protection vouchers provided for RAD Component II conversions are renewed in accordance with section VI.5.b.iii.g of this notice, Adjustment for the first-time renewal of certain vouchers, above.

Administrative fees for RAD vouchers will be calculated based on the same methodology used to establish administrative fees for non-MTW agencies. Fees for RAD vouchers will be prorated at the same level that applies to all non-MTW agencies.

(l) Voucher Programs Not Included in MTW Program. Vouchers and funding provided for the following special purpose vouchers, or any new special purpose vouchers provided in future appropriations acts, whether for new allocations or renewal of existing increments, shall not be included in the HCV MTW renewal calculation: HUD-VASH, FUP, FYI, NED, and Mainstream. These vouchers will be renewed under the regular voucher renewal requirements as provided under the appropriations acts.

HARDSHIP POLICY

MTW Activity Alternative Reexamination Schedule and Minimum Rent

As a Moving to Work (MTW) agency, the PHA has a written policy for determining when a requirement or provision of an MTW activity constitutes a financial or other hardship for the family. MTW regulations allows for the PHA to use a single hardship policy, as applicable, for multiple MTW waivers according to the Final Operations Notice Part VI: Appendix II, Hardship Policy. This hardship policy is applicable to MTW Activity for Alternative Reexamination Schedule and Minimum Rent for HCV and PH Households.

PHA Policy

The PHA will review its hardship policy(s) with residents during its intake and recertification processes. The resident must sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information requested by the PHA necessary to consider if a resident qualifies for a hardship exemption.

The PHA will determine if a resident qualifies for a hardship exemption under the following circumstances:

1. At the time of a potential termination of assistance that is due to an MTW activity
2. When a resident request a hardship exemption from a required MTW activity

The PHA will suspend the activity for the household, beginning the next month after the request, until the PHA has determined if the request is warranted. The PHA shall make a determination of whether a financial or other hardship exists within thirty (30) days after the family's request.

Exemption Period

If the PHA determines that a financial or other hardship exists, the family will receive exemption from the MTW activity as stated below. The MTW activity will resume after expiration of the exemption period.

1. 210 days for loss of benefits such as, but not limited to, Social Security (SS), SS Disability, SSI, Workman's Compensation, and other income as determined in 24 CFR 5.609(b) and (c) (4)(7)(8).
2. 180 days for temporary reduction of benefits such as, but not limited to, Social Security (SS), SS Disability, SSI, Workman's Compensation, and other income as determined in 24 CFR 5.609(b) and (c) (4)(7)(8).
3. 150 days for loss of income due to death by head, spouse, or co-head
4. 120 days for loss or reduction of employment or earnings for any reason
5. 90 days for increased expenses
6. 60 days for break in employment, new employment, or approval of benefit income
7. 30 days for all other circumstances

If the family fails to meet the hardship standard, the PHA will resume the MTW activity and collect any retroactive rent, if applicable, through a reasonable repayment agreement.

Hardship Standard

The PHA will determine what constitutes financial hardship. A family may request hardship for the following circumstances. The family must experience a decrease in income because of changed circumstances:

1. Loss or reduction of employment
2. Loss of income due to death of the head, spouse, or co-head
3. Reduction in or loss of earnings or other benefit income
4. Awaiting approval for benefit income
5. The family has experienced an increase of 10% or more of the monthly gross income in expenses: medical costs, childcare, transportation, education, or housing cost.
6. Such other situations and factors as determined by the agency to be appropriate, such as eviction, termination of utilities, or wage garnishment.

Grievance Procedure

A family may request for second level review of denied hardship requests. The family must submit a request must be in writing within 30 days of the PHA written notice. Hardship request may be denied for the following reasons:

1. Failure to provide verification for loss or reduction of benefit income
2. Failure to provide verification for eligibility of benefit income
3. Failure to provide verification of increased expenses
4. Family is not subject to eviction, utility shut off, or wage garnishment
5. Failure to submit verification for decrease or loss of employment
8. Failure to provide supporting documentation related to loss of income due to death by head, spouse, or co-head

Acquisition without Prior HUD Approval (PH)

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland is authorized to acquire public housing sites without prior HUD approval. This activity would allow LHA as a MTW agency the flexibility around the timing of HUD's approval, but not the content of the approval. When acquiring the sites, LHA must have all submission materials in place as if HUD were approving the acquisition proposal prior to acquisition. LHA must provide the materials to the Field Office for approval within 30 days of acquisition. If the Department is unable to approve the acquisition based on the materials submitted, then the agency must repay the cost of acquisition with non-federal funds.

Statutes and Regulations Waived

Acquisition without Prior HUD Approval (PH)

Certain provisions of 24 C.F.R. 905.608(a).

Safe Harbor(s) - 15.

- i. The agency must comply with and have documentation that the project is in compliance with local zoning as described in 24 C.F.R. 905.608(e).*
- ii. The agency must commission an independent appraisal of the site as described in 24 C.F.R. 905.608(f).*
- iii. Prior to acquisition, the agency must conduct an environmental assessment as described in 24 C.F.R. 905.608(h).*
- iv. The agency must provide all required documents to HUD within 30 days of the acquisition.*



What are the benefits of MTW for my community?

The MTW demonstration program can provide numerous benefits to your agency. Below we have listed a few of the benefits.

- *Authority to waive statutory and/or regulatory barriers* - As an MTW agency you are exempted from certain Sections 8 & 9 regulations. These exemptions allow your agency to implement new rent policies, increase self-sufficiency for families, provide incentives to landlords for participation in the voucher program, and many other things.
- *Ability to create policies that address your local needs* - MTW agencies can target assistance to specific populations or address specific issues within their community.
- *Rethink your current administration of public housing and voucher programs* - MTW agencies can streamline administrative procedures which saves staff time and costs. The money saved can be used to create additional resources for tenants and can help them achieve self-sufficiency, accomplish educational goals or increase their earned income.
- *Become an industry leader* - As demonstrated through the provisions in HOTMA and the Streamlining Rule, innovative policies implemented by MTW agencies have been instrumental improving the overall public housing and voucher programs for all public housing authorities.

Is there a policy you wish your agency could implement but a Section 8 and/or 9 requirement stands in your way? If so, MTW may be the program that will allow you to do that.

Why did LHA apply?

Agencies will be selected to participate in the MTW demonstration program through competitive Selection Notices. Each Selection Notice will invite a group of interested agencies to apply to a cohort that will test a specific policy change. These policy changes were determined based upon the advice of the MTW Federal Advisory Committee. Selected agencies will be able to implement any of the MTW Waivers contained in the MTW Operations Notice to the extent that the waiver does not adversely impact the cohort study.

What is MTW?

The Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration program provides select public housing authorities with a unique opportunity to become industry leaders. MTW agencies are able to design and test innovative, locally-designed housing and self-sufficiency strategies for low-income families rather than administering their public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs under the “one-size-fits-all” approach.

MTW agencies have the flexibility to apply fungibility across their HCV, Operating Funds, and Capital Funds. MTW agencies are also able to flexibly administer their public housing and HCV programs. MTW designated agencies are granted exemptions from existing public housing and voucher rules. Because of the exemptions provided, designated MTW agencies can create policies that address local needs.

Engaging your community is a critical component to the success of your MTW initiatives. It is never too early to start having conversations with your community, residents and stakeholders regarding your interest in MTW and policies you would like to implement.

Credit: Photographer, Ken Gutmaker; Architect, VMW

Table of MTW Expansion Cohorts

Overall Impact of MTW Flexibility for Small PHAs: This cohort will evaluate the overall impact of MTW flexibilities on PHAs with less than 1,000 units and the residents they serve.

The selection process for the MTW Flexibility for Small PHAs Cohort was completed in January 2021.

Stepped Rents and Tiered Rents: This cohort will evaluate different stepped and tiered rent models that may or may not be income based.

The selection process for the Stepped and Tiered Rent Cohort was completed in May 2021.

Landlord Incentives: This cohort will evaluate how to improve landlord participation in the HCV program through incentives such as participation payments, vacancy payments, alternate inspection schedules and other methods.

The selection process for the Landlord Incentives Cohort will begin in the early 2022.

Future Cohorts: HUD will consider the advice provided by the MTW Advisory Committee during the October 2021 meetings to determine what policy(ies) will be evaluated in future MTW cohorts.

More information on this cohort will be coming soon.

Interested agencies are encouraged to start thinking about what types of policies they would like to implement as part of the MTW demonstration program. Examples of the types of policies that have already been implemented by agencies can be found in the approved MTW Plans and accepted MTW Reports which are all available on our website. (www.hud.gov/mtw).

More information regarding the cohorts can be found on the MTW website. We also suggest that interested agencies review some of the resources below to find out more about MTW.

Resources: [Research and Evaluation of the MTW Demonstration](#)

What are some examples of flexibilities that are available to MTW agencies?

Through the exemptions MTW agencies receive from certain Sections 8 and 9 requirements, MTW agencies can implement various innovative activities. These MTW activities must achieve at least one of three statutory objectives: 1. Cost Effectiveness; 2. Self-sufficiency; and 3. Housing Choice. The Table of MTW Statutory Objectives and Policy Examples shows a few of policies implemented by MTW agencies and the accompanying bulleted list of provides more detailed policy examples.

Table of MTW Statutory Objectives and Policy Examples

Cost Savings	Self Sufficiency	Housing Choice
Using the MTW Funds to leverage funds	Linking rental assistance with supportive services	Developing mixed-income, tax credit properties, and other affordable housing
Streamlining HUD processes	Earned income exclusions	Developing sponsor-based voucher program to assist homeless and other at-risk groups
Simplification of rent calculations	Self sufficiency/ employment requirements	Encouraging moves to opportunity areas

- MTW agencies can adopt and implement policies for setting tenant rents in the tenant-based voucher program, project-based voucher program and public housing. These policies may include an alternative calculation of tenant rent that is not based on income, the elimination of utility reimbursement payments, the ability to eliminate deductions, and many other rent policies that can be found in the MTW Waivers.
- MTW agencies can establish an alternate reexamination schedule for both public housing and HCV households.
- MTW agencies can limit the duration of assistance for families in both public housing and the HCV program.
- MTW agencies may raise the PBV cap within a project up to 100%.
- MTW agencies may use MTW funds to provide a rental subsidy to a third-party entity.
- MTW agencies may use MTW funds to provide services for low-income non-residents and supportive services to residents.

For more information on MTW please visit our website at www.hud.gov/mtw





OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, DC 20410-5000

Special Attention of:

**Public Housing Agency Directors;
Public Housing Hub Office Directors;
Public Housing Field Office Directors;
Program Center Coordinators;
Resident Management Corporations;
Resident Councils**

NOTICE PIH 2022-11

Issued: April 26, 2022
Expires: This notice remains in effect until amended, superseded or rescinded

Subject: Request for Applications under the Moving to Work Demonstration Program:
Asset Building Cohort

1) Purpose and Background

This Notice offers eligible public housing agencies (PHAs) the opportunity to apply for admission to the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration Program. MTW allows PHAs to design and test innovative, locally designed housing and self-sufficiency strategies for low-income families by permitting PHAs to use assistance received under Sections 8 and 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1437, *et seq.*, (1937 Act) more flexibly and by allowing certain exemptions from existing public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program rules, as approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.¹

The MTW Demonstration Program was originally authorized by Section 204 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, P.L. 104-134; 42 U.S.C. 1437f note (1996 MTW Statute). Section 239 of the Fiscal Year 2016 Appropriations Act, P.L. 114-113 (2016 MTW Expansion Statute), authorizes HUD to expand the MTW Demonstration Program by designating an additional 100 PHAs over seven years (here after, the "MTW Expansion"). The 2016 MTW Expansion Statute provides that PHAs selected as part of the MTW Expansion must be high performers, meet certain size and Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) requirements, and represent geographic diversity across the country. All PHAs selected as a part of the MTW Expansion must follow the selection notice for their applicable cohort. All PHAs selected as a part of the MTW Expansion must also follow the MTW Operations Notice, which governs the participation of all PHAs in the MTW Expansion, establishes program structure, details terms and conditions, and provides

¹ The MTW Demonstration Program may only provide certain policy changes (flexibilities) related to provisions of the 1937 Act. The MTW Demonstration Program does not provide any waivers to other applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. For examples on types of MTW flexibilities and more information on the MTW Demonstration Program, please go to: <https://www.hud.gov/mtw>.

all available MTW waivers and associated activities.²

This Notice lays out the process by which PHAs with 6,000 or less combined units of public housing and HCV units will be selected for the fourth cohort of the MTW Expansion, which will test asset building initiatives (Asset Building Cohort). For purposes of this Notice, Asset Building Initiatives are defined as activities that encourage the growth of savings accounts and/or aim to build credit for assisted households. Interested PHAs that meet the eligibility criteria in Section 5(B) of this Notice may submit an application package to HUD as detailed in Section 5(C) of this Notice. Eligibility and selection criteria are based on the requirements of the 1996 MTW Statute, the additional criteria in the 2016 MTW Expansion Statute, and other indicators that ensure qualified PHAs are selected. These criteria will also allow HUD to test important policy priorities of interest to the Department and the assisted housing community.

Section 2 of this Notice provides an overview of the evaluation and selection of PHAs in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. Section 3 contains information on the evaluation of the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. Section 4 explains the selection process for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. Section 5 provides information on eligibility requirements and the application package for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. Finally, Section 6 gives administrative details and contact information.

2) Overview of Evaluation and Selection of PHAs in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion

The Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion will evaluate Asset Building Initiatives and their effect on assisted households in the public housing and HCV programs. This Notice provides three options under which PHAs may seek to participate in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. Under the first option, titled the Opt-Out Savings Account Option, PHAs must deposit a set amount of funds per month into an escrow account for the benefit of assisted households with the goal of increasing the number of households that have bank accounts and strengthening household stability through asset building. Under the second option, titled the Credit Building Option, PHAs must report public housing rent payments to credit bureaus with the goal of increasing the credit score of assisted households. Under the third option, titled the PHA-Designed Asset Building Option, PHAs must design a local asset building program that encourages the growth of savings accounts and/or aims to build credit for assisted households. More information on each of these options is discussed in Sections 3(A)-(C) of this Notice.

PHAs seeking MTW designation in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion will submit an MTW Plan and application package to HUD by the due date provided in Section 5(E) of this Notice. Specific elements and requirements of the MTW Plan and application package are discussed in Section 5(C) of this Notice.

² The MTW Operations Notice is a Federal Register Notice and may be accessed at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-18152>.

Upon receiving the MTW Plan and application packages from applicant PHAs, HUD will ensure that the MTW Plan and application packages are eligible and complete according to Section 5(B) of this Notice. If there are enough MTW Expansion slots available³ for all of the PHAs that were found to have submitted eligible and complete application packages, HUD will offer MTW designation under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion to all of those PHAs. If there are more applicant PHAs with complete and eligible application packages than MTW Expansion slots available, HUD will conduct a lottery of all eligible and complete MTW Plan and application packages in the affected size category. Those applicant PHAs selected through the lottery will be offered MTW designation under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. If a lottery is conducted, the applicant PHAs not selected through the lottery will not receive MTW designation under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion but may apply for any future opportunities to join MTW under which they are eligible. All PHAs that submit an MTW Plan and application package under this Notice will be notified of their status (selected, not selected, not eligible/no complete application) after selections have been made.

The evaluation of the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion will be conducted by an independent research team (also referred to as the evaluator). The research methods this evaluator will utilize will vary depending on the Asset Building Cohort option selected by the PHA at the time of application. More details on the evaluation are provided in Section 3 of this Notice.

3) Asset Building Cohort Options and Evaluation Details

This section provides information on the three options available to PHAs applying to the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. It also details how the effectiveness of Asset Building Initiatives will be evaluated for this Cohort.

All PHAs that are selected to participate in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion must participate in a “Community of Practice” that will seek to develop ideas and best practices in furthering the goals of Asset Building Initiatives. It is anticipated that the time commitment associated with this “Community of Practice” will be no more than two hours per quarter (or eight hours per year).⁴

All PHAs that apply to the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion must choose to participate in one of the following three options: Opt-Out Savings Account Option, Credit Building Option, or PHA-Designed Asset Building Option. These options are explained in greater detail below. The final, actual program design will also depend on technical feasibility and research considerations determined by HUD.

³ Per the 2016 MTW Expansion Statute and incorporating PHAs already selected to the MTW Expansion, as of the publication date of this Notice, there are currently 19 slots left in the MTW Expansion for PHAs in the size category with 1,000 or less public housing and HCV units and 11 slots left in the MTW Expansion for PHAs in the size category with between 1,001 and 6,000 public housing and HCV units. There are no slots remaining in the MTW Expansion for PHAs in the size category with more than 6,000 public housing and HCV units.

⁴ Many outstanding policy details regarding the Asset Building Initiatives described in this Notice have not yet been determined. PHAs selected to participate in the Asset Building Cohort will use the Community of Practice as a resource in finalizing these policy details for the PHA.

A. Opt-Out Savings Accounts Option

Under this option, the PHA would create an “opt-out” savings program to deposit a set amount of funds from HCV Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) or Operating Fund funding each month into an escrow account for the benefit of an assisted household. PHAs may also choose to supplement the savings program with other private and/or public funding sources. After one year, the assisted household would then have access to these funds.

In implementing the Opt-Out Savings Accounts Option of the Asset Building Cohort, PHAs must incorporate the following elements into their policy design:

- 1) Structure: The PHA must contribute a PHA-determined, set amount of funds per household, per month into an escrow or personal savings account for the benefit of each assisted household participating in the savings program. The PHA must utilize the Cohort-Specific Waiver and the associated activities titled “COHORT 5.1 Opt-Out Savings Account” found at the end of this section in implementing the savings program.
- 2) Eligibility: All Section 8 and Section 9 assisted households must be eligible to participate in the savings program, regardless of elderly and/or disabled status.
- 3) Implementation Period: The PHA must provide the monthly contributions to assisted households participating in the savings program for at least 24 consecutive months.
- 4) Number of Households: The PHA must offer the savings program to at least 25 of its Section 8 and/or Section 9 assisted households. The PHA may not offer the savings program to more than 50% of its Section 8 and/or Section 9 assisted households during the 24-month implementation period without express permission from HUD. The Asset Building Cohort evaluator may assist the PHA in randomly selecting assisted households to participate in the savings program as needed.
- 5) Amount of Savings Contribution:⁵ The PHA must contribute at least \$10 per month for the benefit of each assisted household participating in the savings program. The PHA must not contribute more per month for the benefit of each assisted household participating in the savings program than the applicable fair market rent of the unit in which they reside.⁶ This amount must be the same for each assisted household participating in the savings program.
- 6) Access to Banking: The PHA must develop and implement a strategy to connect assisted households participating in the savings program with banking resources in the community. Banking resources should seek to maximize access to banking and minimize fees and other risks to the financial position of assisted households. This

⁵ Any amount of HUD funds provided to households under this option must meet the reasonable cost requirements of 2 CFR 200.404.

⁶ PHAs may supplement the amount of HUD funds provided to households with philanthropic and non-federal funding sources above the ceiling provided here.

strategy could be developed internally at the PHA or in conjunction with a partner organization. Assisted households participating in the savings program must have or obtain a bank account in order to receive funds from the savings program.

- 7) *Access to Funds by Assisted Households*: The PHA must let the funds accumulate in the escrow account for one year or until the account has reached a balance of \$120 before the assisted household may access them. The PHA may establish guidelines where assisted households can receive funds for an urgent need before the account has reached a balance of \$120. The PHA may not place restrictions on how the funds are utilized by the assisted household after the account has reached a balance of \$120.

The Cohort-Specific Waiver and associated activities for the Opt-Out Savings Account Option are:

COHORT 5.1 Opt-Out Savings Account: Normally, a household must opt-in under a contract of participation in a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program to receive funds from the PHA through an escrow account. This MTW waiver and associated activities does not require participation in a traditional FSS program by the PHA or the household, eliminates the FSS contract of participation and other requirements, and allows the PHA to contribute funds to assisted households with the goal of increasing savings. A PHA may, but is not required to, operate an FSS program or other self-sufficiency program in conjunction with this waiver and associated activities.

COHORT 5.1. Opt-Out Savings Account	
The agency is authorized to provide funds to assisted households with the goal of increasing savings of assisted households.	

COHORT 5.1.a., COHORT 5.1.b. Opt-Out Savings Accounts		
Activity	COHORT 5.1.a. <u>Opt-Out Savings Accounts (PH)</u> - The agency is authorized to provide funds to assisted households with the goal of increasing savings of assisted households. - Funds shall be provided in the form of a savings account that will accrue for at least one year or until the account reaches \$120; - No contract of participation will be required; - Households do not need to meet eligibility requirements in the FSS statute; - All public housing assisted households must be eligible	COHORT 5.1.b. <u>Opt-Out Savings Accounts (HCV)</u> - The agency is authorized to provide funds to assisted households with the goal of increasing savings of assisted households. - Funds shall be provided in the form of a savings account that will accrue for at least one year or until the account reaches \$120; - No contract of participation will be required; - Households do not need to meet eligibility requirements in the FSS statute; - All HCV assisted households must be eligible to participate in

	to participate in the savings program, regardless of elderly and/or disabled status; and • The amounts of contributions are not tied to income and contributions will be made whether or not there is a corresponding increase in tenant rent.	the savings program, regardless of elderly and/or disabled status; and • The amounts of contributions are not tied to income and contributions will be made whether or not there is a corresponding increase in participant contribution.
Statutes and Regulations Waived	Opt-Out Savings Accounts (PH & HCV) - Certain provisions of sections 23(b)-(f), and (n)(1) of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR 984.101-105, 984.201-204, 984.301-306 and 984.401.	
Safe Harbor(s) COHORT 5.1.a and COHORT 5.1.b		
i. The PHA must continue to follow all requirements of 2 CFR part 200. ii. 24 CFR 984.305(a) on accounting and reporting must be retained. iii. The PHA must contribute at least \$10 per month for the benefit of each assisted household participating in the savings program. iv. The PHA must not contribute more per month for the benefit of each assisted household participating in the savings program than the applicable fair market rent of the unit in which they reside. v. The PHA must provide an opportunity for households to opt-out of this activity.		

B. Credit Building Option

Under this option, the PHA would report the public housing rent payments of public housing households that enroll in the program through an informed consent process to one or more credit bureaus with the goal of building credit for those households.

In implementing the Credit Building Option of the Asset Building Cohort, PHAs must incorporate the following elements into their policy design:

- 1) Structure: The PHA would offer the opportunity to participate in the credit building program to a set number of public housing households. The households would then enroll through an informed consent process in the credit building program or decide not to participate in the credit building program. The PHA must seek to report all public housing rent payments (on-time, late, and missed) for the public housing households participating in the credit building program to one or more credit bureaus at regular intervals. Rent reporting should be in accord with standard practices that protect consumers, such as not reporting unpaid balances that are small. During the informed consent process, the PHA must explain potential risks and benefits of participating in the credit building program. After deciding to participate in this credit building program, the household may contact the PHA and withdraw their participation at any time.

- 2) Eligibility: All Section 9 assisted households must be eligible to participate in the credit building program, regardless of elderly and/or disabled status.
- 3.) Implementation Period: The PHA must implement the overall credit building program by providing data itself or through a third-party entity to credit bureaus on public housing rent payments made by public housing households participating in the credit building program for at least 24 consecutive months. There is no implementation or participation time requirement per household.
- 4.) Number of Households: The PHA must offer the credit building program to at least 25 of its public housing households. The PHA may not offer the credit building program to more than 50% of its public housing assisted households during the 24-month implementation period without express permission from HUD. The Asset Building Cohort evaluator may assist the PHA in randomly selecting the public housing households to offer participation in the credit building program as needed.

C. PHA-Designed Asset Building Option

As stated earlier, for purposes of this Notice, Asset Building Initiatives are defined as activities that encourage the growth of savings accounts and/or aim to build credit for assisted households. Under this option, the PHA would design a local asset building program to further one, or both, of these goals. PHAs should tie the PHA-Designed Asset Building Option to one or more of the following: activities requiring MTW statutory or regulatory flexibility, MTW funding flexibility, and/or building credit.

If a PHA seeks to implement both the Opt-Out Savings Account Option described in Section 3(A) of this Notice and the Credit Building Option described in Section 3(B) of this Notice, it should apply under this PHA-Designed Asset Building Option.

Inclusion of a program or initiative in the MTW Plan and application package does not constitute approval of the program or initiative. If selected and designated as an MTW PHA, the PHA must pursue approval of all programs and initiatives through the MTW Supplement and all processes described in the MTW Operations Notice. This includes the approval of the waivers and associated activities in Appendix I of the MTW Operations Notice and the approval of any Agency-Specific Waivers and/or Cohort-Specific Waivers.

D. Evaluation of the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion

HUD will contract with an outside evaluator to conduct evaluations at each participating PHA. PHAs will be required to assist evaluators by providing information and facilitating access to participating households, but PHAs will not be responsible for evaluating Asset Building Initiatives. HUD anticipates that PHA engagement in the evaluation of its Asset Building Initiatives will not be burdensome.

HUD anticipates that the evaluation of Asset Building Initiatives will begin approximately six months after PHAs are selected for the Asset Building Cohort with the

collection of baseline data from participating households. The term of evaluation will be five years from the collection of baseline data.

HUD anticipates that the goals of the evaluation will be to document the implementation of the Asset Building Initiatives, understand perspectives and experiences of assisted households with these initiatives, and determine the impacts of the initiatives on outcome measures such as amount of savings, uses of accumulated savings, credit scores and other measures obtainable from credit reports, assessments of households' financial well-being, and participants' understanding of banking and credit.

E. Restrictions for PHAs Participating in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion

Participation in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion may affect an MTW PHA's participation in RAD. A PHA selected under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion may not pursue a full RAD conversion to Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) for the evaluation period. A RAD conversion to project-based vouchers (PBVs) would be allowed.

There are no other restrictions on the types of MTW waivers and associated activities that a PHA selected under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion may pursue. All flexibilities and MTW waivers and associated activities available in the MTW Operations Notice are available to PHAs designated under this Cohort. PHAs in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion must also follow all rules and approval processes contained in the MTW Operations Notice.

4) Selection Process for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion

All PHAs that are interested in implementing one of the three options detailed in Section 3(A), 3(B) or 3(C) of this Notice and that meet the eligibility requirements outlined in Section 5(B) of this Notice by the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice, are invited to submit an MTW Plan and application package, which consists of the materials detailed in Section 5(C) of this Notice. HUD will select PHAs to participate in the Asset Building Cohort to the extent slots are available in the MTW Expansion (see footnote 3 on page 3 of this Notice). If more eligible and complete MTW application packages are received than slots available, HUD will conduct a lottery in the affected size category to fill the remaining slots in the MTW Expansion.

PHAs that have not applied to prior cohorts of the MTW Expansion, or that applied to prior cohorts of the MTW Expansion and were found not to be eligible for that cohort by HUD, will have eligibility assessed according to the full criteria in Section 5(B) of this Notice as described above.

PHAs that applied to prior cohorts of the MTW Expansion and were found to be eligible for that cohort by HUD are eligible for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion if they are not troubled in either the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) or the Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) as of the submission deadline in Section

5(E) of this Notice.

PHAs interested in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion must submit an MTW Plan and application package to HUD under this Notice by the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice. HUD will then screen each MTW Plan and application package received to verify eligibility according to the requirements in Section 5(B) of this Notice. HUD will next assess all eligible MTW Plan and application packages for completeness under the elements in 5(B) of this Notice. If there is a question as to the MTW Plan and application package's eligibility and/or completeness, the PHA may have the opportunity to cure the deficiency. Deficiencies will be addressed according to Section 5(D) of this Notice. After the opportunity to cure deficiencies has passed, HUD will select PHAs among the eligible and complete MTW Plan and application packages to participate in the Asset Building Cohort. Those MTW Plan and application packages that were found to be not eligible and/or not complete will not be selected.

Following the review and selection process, HUD will notify the selected applicant PHAs via email of their selection in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. HUD will also notify those applicant PHAs not selected and those that were found to be not eligible and/or to not have completed the MTW Plan and application packages at that time. After HUD has made selections, if a selected applicant PHA declines to participate in the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion, HUD may randomly select another eligible and complete MTW Plan and application package (and the associated applicant PHA) as available.

Selection does not constitute formal entry into the MTW Demonstration Program. Selected PHAs may not flexibly use Section 8 and Section 9 funding or invoke any MTW flexibility before formal entry into the MTW Demonstration Program. This will not occur until an MTW Amendment to the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC)⁷ detailing MTW participation is executed by both HUD and the PHA and any other requirements of the MTW Operations Notice are met.

Non-selection under the Asset Building Cohort will not preclude PHAs from seeking MTW designation at a future opportunity, provided the PHA is eligible under the terms of selection for that future opportunity.

Depending on the number of MTW Plan and application packages received, the size of the PHAs, the geographic regions represented, and prevalence of RAD participation, HUD may adjust the potential lottery procedures to account for these requirements of the 2016 MTW Expansion Statute. HUD will consider the location of current MTW PHAs in assessing geographic diversity. HUD may also consider the number of PHAs applying to participate under each of the three options described in Sections 3(A)-3(C) of this Notice in structuring potential lottery procedures.

5) Submission of MTW Plan and Application Package for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion

⁷ The MTW Amendment to the ACC is available in the "Forms" section of the MTW Expansion website at: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/mtw/expansion.

A. MTW Plan and Application Package Submission Format Overview

The MTW Plan and application package for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion consists of the following:

- i. PART I - MTW Plan and Asset Building Initiatives Information (according to Section 5(C)(ii) of this Notice); and
- ii. PART II - Appendices 1-4 (according to Section 5(C)(iii) of this Notice).

B. Eligibility and Completeness Requirements for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion

By the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice, PHAs must meet all the eligibility and completeness requirements included in this section. All eligibility and completeness requirements will be verified as of that date. All eligibility requirements will be verified by HUD systems. All completeness requirements will be demonstrated by items in the MTW Plan and application package submitted by the PHA. The sources used to verify the eligibility and completeness requirements are given below.

Applicant PHAs that fail to meet the eligibility requirements listed here will be deemed not eligible. MTW Plan and application packages from non-eligible applicants will not be selected for designation under this Cohort or placed into any potential lottery. MTW Plan and application packages that fail to meet the completeness requirements listed here will also not be selected for designation under this Cohort or placed into the lottery. Opportunities to cure deficiencies in eligibility and/or completeness may be available according to the terms in Section 5(D) of this Notice.

i. Eligibility and Completeness Requirements⁸

a) List of Statutory Eligibility Requirements

HUD will verify the following eligibility requirements through HUD systems as of the submission deadline in 5(E) of this Notice:

- (1) Administration of no more than 6,000 aggregate public housing and/or HCV units as verified by HUD;⁹
- (2) Designation as a High Performer under the PHAS or Designation as a High Performer under SEMAP as verified by HUD; and
- (3) The applicant is a PHA.

⁸ PHAs that applied to the prior cohorts of the MTW Expansion and were found to be eligible for that cohort by HUD are eligible for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion if they are not troubled in either PHAS or SEMAP as of the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice. Additional verification of the statutory and additional eligibility requirements will not be conducted for these PHAs. There will be verification of the completeness requirements for these PHAs.

⁹ All authorized public housing and HCV units will be counted towards the aggregate amount, including any special purpose vouchers.

b) List of Additional Eligibility Requirements¹⁰

HUD will verify the following eligibility requirements through HUD systems as of the submission deadline in 5(E) of this Notice:

- (1) The PHA is not “troubled” under either PHAS or SEMAP (as applicable to the PHA’s inventory);
- (2) The applicant did not accept formal designation as an MTW PHA in another cohort of the MTW Expansion;
- (3) The PHA has a reporting rate in IMS/PIC of at least 90% of households in both the public housing and HCV programs (as applicable to the PHA’s inventory);
- (4) If the PHA administers an HCV program, the PHA is up to date on all required submissions into the Voucher Management System (VMS);
- (5) The PHA submitted all required submissions for the preceding three fiscal years into the Financial Assessment Sub-System (FASS-PH), Financial Data Schedule (FDS);
- (6) The PHA submitted its most recent PHA Plan that was due to HUD;
- (7) There are no unaddressed findings from Inspector General audits, Independent Public Accountant (IPA) audits, Tier I or II reviews, litigation with HUD, or any other on-site or remote reviews for the PHA. The PHA has resolved outstanding nondiscrimination or equal opportunity charges, cause determinations, lawsuits, or letters of finding in accordance with Section 5(B)(i)(d) of this Notice. The PHA is not currently the subject of any unresolved Departmental challenge to the validity of the PHA’s civil rights certification under 24 CFR 903.7(o) and 903.15;
- (8) If the PHA administers a public housing program, the PHA complied with obligation and expenditure deadlines of Capital Fund Program (CFP) grants in accordance with the requirements of Section 9(j) of the 1937 Act for the past three years; and
- (9) If an outstanding repayment agreement with HUD is in place, the PHA has made payments according to that agreement or has come into compliance with the agreement.

c) List of Completeness Requirements

HUD will verify the following completeness requirements from the MTW Plan and application package as submitted by the deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice:

- (1) The PHA submitted an MTW Plan and application package consisting of the MTW Plan, Asset Building Initiatives Information, and applicable appendices;

¹⁰ In assessing eligibility, HUD will take into consideration any HUD-provided flexibility granted to the PHA associated with emergency or disaster relief.

- (2) The PHA chose to implement one of the three options detailed in Section 3(A), 3(B) or 3(C) of this Notice;
- (3) The PHA submitted a Board Resolution signed by the Board of Commissioners (or equivalent governing body) that: approves the PHA's desire to obtain MTW designation under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion; states the intention to comply with the MTW objectives, MTW statutory requirements, and the MTW Operations Notice; confirms that the PHA met the public process requirements in Section 5(C)(i)(c) of this Notice; and states the commitment to implement the Asset Building Cohort option discussed in the MTW Plan and application package; and
- (4) The PHA met the public process requirements explained in Section 5(C)(i)(c) of this Notice.

d) Non-Eligible Applicants

An application submitted by multiple PHAs or from a consortium of PHAs will not be considered, nor will an application from individuals or other non-PHA entities.

Outstanding civil rights matters must be resolved before the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice. Interested PHAs who after review are confirmed to have civil rights matters unresolved at the submission deadline date will be determined ineligible, and the MTW Plan and application package will receive no further review. Interested PHAs having any of the charges, cause determinations, lawsuits, or letters of findings referenced immediately below that have not been resolved to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity's satisfaction by the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice are ineligible. Such matters include:

- Charges from HUD concerning a systemic violation of the Fair Housing Act or receipt of a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a systemic violation of a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing law proscribing discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability or familial status;
- Status as a defendant in a Fair Housing Act lawsuit filed by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice of discrimination or denial of rights to a group of persons raising an issue of general public importance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3614(a);
- Status as a defendant in any other lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, or a claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, non-discrimination, or civil rights generally including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing;
- Receipt of a letter of findings identifying systemic non-compliance with Title

VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; or Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act; or

- Receipt of a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a systemic violation of provisions of a state or local law prohibiting discrimination in housing based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or lawful source of income.

HUD will determine if actions to resolve the charge, cause determination, lawsuit, or letter of findings taken before the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice are sufficient to resolve the matter. Examples of actions that may be considered sufficient to resolve the matter include, but are not limited to:

- Current compliance with a voluntary compliance agreement signed by all the parties;
- Current compliance with a HUD-approved conciliation agreement signed by all the parties;
- Current compliance with a conciliation agreement signed by all the parties and approved by the state governmental or local administrative agency with jurisdiction over the matter;
- Current compliance with a consent order or consent decree;
- Current compliance with a final judicial ruling or administrative ruling or decision; or
- Dismissal of charges.

C. MTW Plan and Application Package and Submission Format

PHAs that meet the eligibility criteria in Section 5(B) of this Notice must submit an MTW Plan and application package as described in this section by the submission deadline in Section 5(E) of this Notice.

i. MTW Plan and Application Package - Application Contents and Organization

a) Electronic Submission Requirement

The Asset Building Cohort MTW Plan and application package consisting of the MTW Plan, Asset Building Initiatives Information, and appendices must be submitted electronically as a converted PDF or as a Microsoft Word document (1997 version or higher) to Marianne Nazzaro; Director, Moving to Work Demonstration Program; e-mail: MTWAssetBuilding@hud.gov. The submittal e-mail should be titled “MTW Expansion Asset Building Cohort - Application Package” and should include the name and number of the PHA and relevant contact information in the body of the email.

The addressee that transmitted the Asset Building Cohort MTW Plan and application package will be considered the main point of contact for the PHA and

will receive an email confirming receipt within 72 hours of submission. That main point of contact for the PHA will also receive any other correspondence related to the PHA's Asset Building Cohort application. If at any time that main point of contact for the PHA should be updated, the new main point of contact must send an email request to that effect to: MTWAssetBuilding@hud.gov. A PHA may only have one main point of contact at a time.

b) Instructions on Page Counts for the MTW Plan and Application Package

The Asset Building Cohort MTW Plan and application package will consist of two parts. The first part will include the MTW Plan and Asset Building Initiatives Information. The MTW Plan will consist of narrative information responding to Section 5(C)(ii)(a) of this Notice. The Asset Building Initiatives Information will consist of information responding to Section 5(C)(ii)(b) of this Notice. All pages should be numbered in this first part of the MTW Plan and application package. The second part of the MTW Plan and application package will include appendices and other supporting documentation responding to Section 5(C)(iii) of this Notice. Pages should be numbered only in Appendix 4 of this second part of the MTW Plan and application package.

The first part of the MTW Plan and application package containing the MTW Plan and the Asset Building Initiatives Information must contain page numbers and is suggested to be no more than 15 pages in length (it is suggested that PHAs allot 10 pages for the MTW Plan and five pages for the Asset Building Initiatives Information).

The second part of the MTW Plan and application package containing the appendices consists mainly of certifications and forms that must be submitted as provided in this Notice or as published by HUD. There are no suggested page limits associated with Appendices 1-3 described below. Appendix 4 must contain page numbers and is suggested to be no more than 10 pages. There is no prescribed format for the pages in Appendix 4 as they may be letters of support, meeting materials, sign-in sheets, resumes, etc.

c) Public Process Requirements

The Asset Building Cohort MTW Plan and application package must undergo a public process period, elements of which include all of the following:¹¹

¹¹ All notices and communications must be provided, and all hearings whether in person, virtual or via telephone must be conducted, in a manner that ensures effective communication with persons with hearing, visual, and other communication-related disabilities consistent with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and HUD's Section 504 regulation, and Titles II or III of the ADA and implementing regulations. Recipients must provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services necessary to ensure effective communication, which includes ensuring that information is provided in appropriate accessible formats as needed, e.g., Braille, audio, large type, assistive listening devices, and sign language interpreters, accessible websites and other electronic communications (See 24 C.F.R. 8.6; 28 C.F.R. 35.160, 36.303).

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, PHAs are required to provide individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) with meaningful access to their programs and services. Providing "meaningful access" will generally involve some combination of services for oral interpretation and written translation of vital documents.

- The PHA must publish a notice that a hearing will be held on the full MTW Plan and application package. The draft MTW Plan and Asset Building Initiatives Information must be available for public inspection for at least 30 days before submission of the MTW Plan and application package to HUD.
- The PHA must conduct a public hearing to discuss the MTW Plan and Asset Building Initiatives Information and invite public comment.
- The PHA's Board of Commissioners (or equivalent governing body) must approve the MTW Plan and application package by resolution no less than 15 days after that public hearing. This resolution must contain: confirmation of the PHA's desire to obtain MTW designation under the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion; a statement of the intention to comply with the MTW objectives, the MTW statutory requirements and the MTW Operations Notice; confirmation that the PHA met the public process requirements in this section of this Notice; and a statement of the commitment to implement the Asset Building Cohort option discussed in the MTW Plan and application package.

d) MTW Plan and Application Package Table of Contents

All MTW Plan and application packages for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion must be submitted with a table of contents arranged in the following order:

PART I (suggested to be no more than 15 pages and including page numbers).

- MTW Plan (suggested to be no more than 10 pages) – this is a narrative section that responds to Section 5(C)(ii)(a) of this Notice.
- Asset Building Initiatives Information (suggested to be no more than five pages) – this is a narrative section that responds to Section 5(C)(ii)(b) of this Notice.

PART II (no page limit or page numbers necessary for Appendices 1-3. Appendix 4 suggested to contain no more than 10 pages and includes page numbers).

- Appendix 1: Moving to Work Certifications of Compliance – this must be signed and submitted as described in Section 5(C)(iii)(a) and Attachment I of this Notice.
- Appendix 2: Public Process Documentation – this must be completed and submitted as described in Sections 5(C)(i)(c) and 5(C)(iii)(b) of this Notice.
- Appendix 3: Required Standard Forms – this must include the completed forms described in Section 5(C)(iii)(c) of this Notice.
- Appendix 4: Other Supporting Documentation – the PHA may provide supporting documentation as described in Section 5(C)(iii)(d) of this Notice.

ii. PART I - MTW Plan and Asset Building Initiatives Information

This section provides narrative information on the scope and quality of the PHA's planning for its proposed local MTW program and Asset Building Initiatives. This section should be no more than a total of 15 pages.

a) MTW Plan (suggested to be no more than 10 pages)

(1) Vision for PHA's Local MTW Program

Provide the PHA's overall vision for its local MTW program and the unique challenges and opportunities that participation in the MTW Demonstration Program would bring. The vision should be described as it relates to the three statutory objectives of the MTW Demonstration Program – cost effectiveness, self-sufficiency and housing choice. Provide an explanation of the reason(s) why the PHA wants to participate in the MTW Demonstration Program.

Provide a description of the experience and skills of the PHA personnel with primary responsibility for the administration of the local MTW program.

Provide a statement of fair housing and other civil rights goals, strategies, and specific actions. This subsection parallels the fair housing statement in the PHA Plan template that corresponds to the type of PHA. The statement supports the PHA's civil rights certification in its efforts to comply with 24 CFR 5.151, 903.7(o), and 903.15.

(2) Plan for Future Community/Resident Engagement

Discuss how the PHA plans to continue to engage assisted households in its low-income and affordable housing programs, as well as the broader community and stakeholders, in the implementation and development of its local MTW program. Describe any planned engagement efforts with the local community, including any outreach to racial and ethnic minorities, persons with limited English proficiency, persons with disabilities, families with children and groups representing such persons.

(3) PHA Operating and Inventory Information

Narratively provide a general description of the PHA's current public housing and HCV program units and the households that it serves. Discuss any major changes the PHA anticipates to the demographics of the households it serves. Discuss any major plans the PHA has for its housing stock as a result of its participation in the MTW Demonstration Program. Discuss challenges that the PHA faces in occupying public housing units, leasing HCV units and/or serving the special needs of specific populations.

Provide any specific examples of how the PHA has demonstrated innovation and creativity within its current program (including grants received, participation in other HUD programs, etc.)

(4) Plan for Local MTW Program

Describe what types of initiatives the PHA seeks to implement in its local MTW program and why. It is not necessary that the PHA put forth discrete activities but should discuss how the PHA seeks to utilize MTW flexibility in its community to address local needs. This discussion should be organized under the three statutory objectives of the MTW Demonstration Program, including: Cost Effectiveness, Self-Sufficiency, and Housing Choice.

(5) Proposed Use of MTW Funds

The PHA shall request authority to use public housing and HCV funds flexibly in this section.¹² Then, list or describe the PHA's proposed uses of MTW Funds. Describe how/if the PHA plans to use funds in a flexible manner across the traditional Section 8 and Section 9 programs.

(6) Evidence of Significant Partnerships

Discuss any significant partnerships between the PHA and other public agencies, city/state/local governments, private nonprofits and/or for-profit entities (particularly local welfare offices and local providers of job training, financial empowerment, and related services). The PHA should clearly explain how such partnerships will help to achieve the vision of the PHA's local MTW program. Discuss how the PHA intends to leverage funding and/or other in-kind resources in the implementation of its local MTW program.

b) Asset Building Initiatives Information (suggested to be no more than five pages)

(1) Assessment of Existing Asset Building Programs

Provide an assessment of past and existing efforts of the PHA on asset building for assisted households, including efforts that encourage the growth of savings accounts and/or aim to build credit for assisted households. This assessment should include a discussion of any current or past participation in HUD's FSS or other self-sufficiency programs, any PHA resources related to asset building education, and any partnerships with local organizations related to asset building and/or asset building education.

(2) Choice of Asset Building Initiatives Option

Identify one of the three options detailed in Section 3(A), 3(B) or 3(C) of this Notice that the PHA will implement if selected for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion. The PHA must explain why it chose this option.

(3) Information Specific to Asset Building Initiatives Option Chosen by PHA

¹² Per the 1996 MTW Statute, applicant PHAs must request the authority to use public housing and HCV funds flexibly in the MTW Plan and application package.

The PHA should only provide information under this item that is applicable to the Asset Building Initiative Option that was chosen.

If the PHA chose the ***Opt-Out Savings Account Option*** in Section 3(A) of this Notice:

- State the goal of implementing the savings program and the anticipated benefits of the savings program for assisted households.
- In the table below, identify the number of assisted households that the PHA anticipates will participate in the savings program and the amount of savings that will be contributed per household, per month.¹³ These numbers must meet the thresholds and boundaries set in Section 3(A) of this Notice.

(A) Anticipated Number of Assisted Households Participating in Savings Program <i>(must be at least 25 households)</i>	
(B) Anticipated Percentage of Assisted Households Participating in Savings Program <i>(must be no more than 50% of total Assisted households)</i>	
(C) Anticipated Amount of Savings Contributed Per Household Per Month <i>(must be at least \$10 per household, per month)</i>	
Total PHA Investment Per Month <i>(A) x (C)</i>	
Total Anticipated PHA Investment Per Year <i>((A) x (C)) x 12 months</i>	
Total Anticipated PHA Investment for Life of Program <i>((A) x (C)) x 24 months</i>	

- Discuss if and how implementing the savings program will impact the PHA's overall budget. If the total costs of the savings program to the PHA are projected to exceed 5% of the PHA's overall budget, please state this and explain how the PHA will continue to meet utilization and occupancy goals. Discuss whether the PHA plans to seek funding or other resources from any other public or private sources to support the savings program.

¹³ For example, if an applicant PHA with 200 assisted households anticipated that 50 assisted households would participate in the savings program with an anticipated amount of \$15 per month, per household, the table the PHA submitted would read as follows:

(A) Anticipated Number of Assisted Households Participating in Savings Program <i>(must be at least 25 households)</i>	50
(B) Anticipated Percentage of Assisted Households Participating in Savings Program <i>(must be no more than 50% of total Assisted households)</i>	25%
(C) Anticipated Amount of Savings Contributed Per Household Per Month <i>(must be at least \$10 per household, per month)</i>	\$15
Total PHA Investment Per Month <i>(A) x (C)</i>	\$750
Total Anticipated PHA Investment Per Year <i>((A) x (C)) x 12 months</i>	\$9,000
Total Anticipated PHA Investment for Life of Program <i>((A) x (C)) x 24 months</i>	\$18,000

- Discuss preliminary ideas on how the PHA strategy to increase assisted households' access to banking resources would be structured.

If the PHA chose the ***Credit Building Option*** in Section 3(B) of this Notice:

- State the goal of implementing the credit building program and the anticipated benefits of the credit building program for assisted households.
- Identify the percentage and number of public housing households to which the PHA anticipates it will offer participation in the credit building program. This number must meet the threshold set in Section 3(B) of this Notice.
- Discuss preliminary ideas on how the PHA would implement credit reporting of public housing rent payments on its own or with a partner organization.
- Discuss if and how implementing the credit building program will impact the PHA's overall budget. Discuss whether the PHA plans to seek funding or other resources from any other public or private sources to support the credit building program.

If the PHA chose the ***PHA-Designed Asset Building Option*** in Section 3(C) of this Notice

- Describe the asset building program envisioned by the PHA. State the goal of this program and the anticipated benefits of the program for assisted households. If the PHA utilized any evaluations or existing demonstrations to develop its policy, please include a description of these.
- State whether the primary program goal is to encourage the growth of savings accounts or to build credit for assisted households.
- Discuss the elements of the PHA's program that will encourage the growth of savings accounts and/or aim to build credit for assisted households.
- Distinguish between the elements that will require MTW statutory or regulatory flexibility, MTW funding flexibility and/or that are tied to building credit. The PHA should also distinguish related or adjacent elements that will not require MTW flexibility.
- Identify the percentage and number of assisted households that the PHA anticipates will be affected by the PHA's program.
- Discuss if and how implementing the PHA's program will impact the PHA's overall budget. Discuss whether the PHA plans to seek funding or other resources from any other public or private sources to support the PHA's program.

iii. PART II - Appendices

a) Appendix 1: Moving to Work Certifications of Compliance (Attachment I of this Notice)

The PHA must provide a certification that the MTW Plan and application package is consistent with the “Moving to Work Certifications of Compliance.” A certification sheet for this purpose is provided in Attachment I of this Notice.

b) Appendix 2: Public Process Documentation

The PHA must provide documentation that the elements of the public process described in Section 5(C)(i)(c) of this Notice were met. There is no prescribed format or page limit for this appendix, but materials must include:

- The public notice advertising the public hearing;
- Evidence that the public hearing was held (items could include minutes, sign-in sheet, etc.); and
- A resolution signed by the Board of Commissioners (or equivalent governing body) adopting the MTW Plan and application package and the certifications contained therein. This resolution must contain: confirmation of the PHA’s desire to obtain MTW designation under the fourth cohort of the MTW Expansion; a statement of the intention to comply with the MTW objectives, the MTW statutory requirements and the MTW Operations Notice; confirmation that the PHA met the public process requirements in Section 5(C)(i)(c) of this Notice; and a statement of the commitment to implement the Asset Building Cohort option proposed in the MTW Plan and application package.

c) Appendix 3: Required Standard Forms

The PHA must provide completed versions of the:

- Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan (form HUD-2991);
- Certification of Payments (form HUD-50071); and
- Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (SF-LLL) if applicable.

Blank copies of these Standard Forms may be accessed on the fourth cohort website at: <https://www.hud.gov/mtw>.

d) Appendix 4: Other Supporting Documentation

The PHA may elect to provide other materials such as letters of support, community meeting materials, resumes, memorandums of understanding, etc. to substantiate and reinforce narrative information provided in the MTW Plan and application package. Pages in this appendix must be numbered and length is suggested to be limited to 10 pages.

D. Corrections to Deficient Applications

HUD will uniformly notify each applicant of any curable deficiency by email, give instructions for how to address the curable deficiency, and give a date by which the PHA must respond to the curable deficiency. Failure to respond according to the instructions and deadline may result in the PHA failing to meet the requirements of this Notice.

E. Application Submission Deadline

MTW Plan and application packages in response to this Notice must be received by: **11:59 pm Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) on JULY 28, 2022.**

6) Administrative and Contact Information

A. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements contained in this document are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 2501-3520). The OMB control number is 2577-0216. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.

B. Additional Resources

PHAs interested in applying for the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion will find resources available in compiling the application package at: <https://www.hud.gov/mtw>. On this webpage, HUD will post this Notice, links to the standard forms listed in Section 5(C)(iii)(c) of this Notice, Frequently Asked Questions and other resources.

C. Contact Information

For further information, contact: Marianne Nazzaro; Director, Moving to Work Demonstration Program; e-mail: MTWAssetBuilding@hud.gov, or visit the MTW Demonstration Program website at: <https://www.hud.gov/mtw>.

_____/ s /_____
Dominique Blom
General Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public and Indian Housing

ATTACHMENT I
Moving to Work Certifications of Compliance

CERTIFICATIONS OF COMPLIANCE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

Certifications of Compliance with HUD and Federal Requirements and Regulations:
Board Resolution to Accompany Application to the Moving to Work Demonstration Program

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the applicant public housing agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairperson or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the application to the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration Program for the PHA and make the following certifications and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the application and implementation thereof:

- (1) The PHA will adhere to the MTW Operations Notice or successor notice and all requirements therein.
- (2) The PHA will adhere to HUD guidance in the MTW Operations Notice or successor notice in continuing to ensure at least 75% of families assisted are very low-income as defined in Section 3(b)(2) of the 1937 Act throughout the PHA's participation in the MTW Demonstration Program.
- (3) The PHA will adhere to HUD guidance in the MTW Operations Notice or successor notice in establishing a reasonable rent policy that is designed to encourage employment and self-sufficiency.
- (4) The PHA will adhere to HUD guidance in the MTW Operations Notice or successor notice in continuing to assist substantially the same total number of eligible low-income families as would have been served absent MTW throughout the PHA's participation in the MTW Demonstration Program.
- (5) The PHA will adhere to HUD guidance in the MTW Operations Notice or successor notice in continuing to maintain a comparable mix of families (by family size) as would have been provided had the funds not been used under the MTW Demonstration Program throughout the PHA's participation in the MTW Demonstration Program.
- (6) The PHA will adhere to HUD guidance in the MTW Operations Notice or successor notice in continuing to ensure housing assisted under the MTW Demonstration Program meets housing quality standards established or approved by the Secretary throughout the PHA's participation in the MTW Demonstration Program.
- (7) The PHA published a notice that a hearing would be held, that the application and all information relevant to the public hearing was available for public inspection for at least 30 days, that there were no less than 15 days between the public hearing and the approval of the application by the Board of Commissioners, and that the PHA conducted a public hearing to discuss the application and invited public comment.
- (8) The PHA took into consideration public and resident comments (including those of its Resident Advisory Board or Boards) before approval of the application by the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors in order to incorporate any public comments into the application.

- (9) The PHA certifies that the Board of Commissioners has reviewed and approved the budget for the Capital Fund Program grants contained in the Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report, form HUD-50075.1 (or successor form as required by HUD).
- (10) The PHA certifies that it will carry out its application in conformity with: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d-2000d-4); the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-19); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794); Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.); all regulations implementing these authorities; other applicable Federal, State, and local civil rights laws; and that it will affirmatively further fair housing by fulfilling the requirements set out in HUD regulations found at Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including regulations in place at the time of this certification, and any subsequently promulgated regulations governing the obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. The MTW PHA is always responsible for understanding and implementing the requirements of HUD regulations and policies and has a continuing obligation to affirmatively further fair housing in compliance with the 1968 Fair Housing Act, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, The Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, and the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998. (42 U.S.C. 3608, 5304(b)(2), 5306(d)(7)(B), 12705(b)(15), and 1437C-1(d)(16)).
- (11) The PHA will carry out its plan in conformity with HUD's Equal Access Rule at 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2) and will not make a determination of eligibility for housing based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
- (12) The application is consistent with the applicable Comprehensive Plan (or any plan incorporating such provisions of the Comprehensive Plan) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located.
- (13) The application certifies that according to the appropriate State or local officials that the application is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan.
- (14) The PHA complies with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 146.
- (15) The PHA complies with the Violence Against Women Act and its implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 5, Subpart L and Parts 960 and 966.
- (16) The PHA complies with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and its implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
- (17) The PHA complies with the requirements of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low-or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 75.
- (18) The PHA complies with requirements with regard to a drug free workplace required by 24 CFR Part 24, Subpart F.
- (19) The PHA complies with requirements with regard to compliance with restrictions on lobbying required by 24 CFR Part 87, together with disclosure forms if required by this Part, and with restrictions on payments to influence Federal Transactions, in accordance with the Byrd Amendment and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24.
- (20) The PHA complies with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.

- (21) The PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- (22) The PHA will provide HUD or the responsible entity any documentation needed to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. Regardless of who acts as the responsible entity, the PHA will maintain documentation that verifies compliance with environmental requirements pursuant to 24 Part 58 and 24 CFR Part 50 and will make this documentation available to HUD upon its request.
- (23) With respect to public housing the PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under Section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
- (24) The PHA will keep records in accordance with 2 CFR 200.333-200.337 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
- (25) The PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and 24 CFR Part 35.
- (26) The PHA will comply with the requirements of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Rewards at 2 CFR Part 200.
- (27) The application and all attachments are available at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the PHA in its Plan and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the PHA.

PHA NAME

PHA NUMBER/HA CODE

I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true and correct. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to 5 years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. §§ 287, 1001, 1010, 1012, 1014; 31 U.S.S. §3729, 3802).

NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL*

TITLE

SIGNATURE

DATE

*** Must be signed by either the Chairperson or Secretary of the Board of the PHA's legislative body. This certification cannot be signed by an employee unless authorized by the PHA Board to do so. If this document is not signed by the Chairman or Secretary, documentation such as the by-laws or authorizing board resolution must accompany this certification.**

MTW CERTIFICATIONS OF COMPLIANCE***U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING*****Certifications of Compliance with Regulations:
Board Resolution to Accompany the MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan**

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Moving to Work Public Housing Agency (MTW PHA) listed below, as its Chairperson or other authorized MTW PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the MTW Supplement to the Annual PHA Plan for the MTW PHA Fiscal Year beginning (01/01/2026), hereinafter referred to as "the MTW Supplement", of which this document is a part and make the following certifications and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the MTW Supplement and implementation thereof:

- (1) The PHA made the proposed MTW Supplement and all information relevant to the public hearing available for public inspection at least 45 days before the hearing, published a notice that a hearing would be held and conducted a hearing to discuss the MTW Supplement and invited public comment.
- (2) The MTW PHA took into consideration public and resident comments (including those of its Resident Advisory Board(s) or tenant associations, as applicable) before approval of the MTW Supplement by the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors in order to incorporate any public comments into the annual MTW Supplement.
- (3) The MTW PHA certifies that the Board of Directors has reviewed and approved the budget for the Capital Fund Program grants contained in the Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report, form HUD-50075.1 (or successor form as required by HUD).
- (4) The MTW PHA will carry out the MTW Supplement in conformity with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-2000d-4), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) all regulations implementing these authorities; and other applicable Federal, State, and local civil rights laws.
- (5) The MTW Supplement is consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy (or any plan incorporating such strategy) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located.
- (6) The MTW Supplement contains a certification by the appropriate state or local officials that the Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan, which includes a certification that requires the preparation of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, for the MTW PHA's jurisdiction and a description of the manner in which the MTW Supplement is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan.
- (7) The MTW PHA will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will: (i) take meaningful actions to further the goals identified by the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) conducted in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR 5.150-5.180 and 903.15; (ii) take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing; and (iii) address fair housing issues and contributing factors in its programs, in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o)(3) and 903.15(d). Note: Until the PHA is required to submit an AFH, and that AFH has been accepted by HUD, the PHA must follow the certification requirements of 24 CFR 903.7(o) in effect prior to August 17, 2015. Under these requirements, the PHA will be considered in compliance with the certification requirements of 24 CFR 903.7(o)(1)-(3) and 903.15(d) if it: (i) examines its programs or proposed programs; (ii) identifies any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs; (iii) addresses those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available; (iv) works with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement; and (v) maintains records reflecting these analyses and actions.
- (8) The MTW PHA will comply with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 146.
- (9) In accordance with 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2), HUD's Equal Access Rule, the MTW PHA will not make a determination of eligibility for housing based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status and will make no inquiries concerning the gender identification or sexual orientation of an applicant for or occupant of HUD-assisted housing.
- (10) The MTW PHA will comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
- (11) The MTW PHA will comply with the requirements of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low- or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 135.
- (12) The MTW PHA will comply with requirements with regard to a drug free workplace required by 24 CFR Part 24, Subpart F.
- (13) The MTW PHA will comply with requirements with regard to compliance with restrictions on lobbying required by 24 CFR Part 87, together with disclosure forms if required by this Part, and with restrictions on payments to influence Federal Transactions, in accordance with the Byrd Amendment.
- (14) The MTW PHA will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.

- (15) The MTW PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- (16) The MTW PHA will provide HUD or the responsible entity any documentation needed to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. Regardless of who acts as the responsible entity, the MTW PHA will maintain documentation that verifies compliance with environmental requirements pursuant to 24 Part 58 and 24 CFR Part 50 and will make this documentation available to HUD upon its request.
- (17) With respect to public housing and applicable local, non-traditional development the MTW PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
- (18) The MTW PHA will keep records in accordance with 2 CFR 200.333-200.337 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
- (19) The MTW PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act and 24 CFR Part 35.
- (20) The MTW PHA will comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of 2 CFR Part 200.
- (21) The MTW PHA must fulfill its responsibilities to comply with and ensure enforcement of housing quality standards as required in PIH Notice 2011-45, or successor notice, for any local, non-traditional program units. The MTW PHA must fulfill its responsibilities to comply with and ensure enforcement of Housing Quality Standards, as defined in 24 CFR Part 982, for any Housing Choice Voucher units under administration.
- (22) The MTW PHA will undertake only activities and programs covered by the Moving to Work Operations Notice in a manner consistent with its MTW Supplement and will utilize covered grant funds only for activities that are approvable under the Moving to Work Operations Notice and included in its MTW Supplement. MTW Waivers activities being implemented by the agency must fall within the safe harbors outlined in Appendix I of the Moving to Work Operations Notice and/or HUD approved Agency-Specific or Safe Harbor Waivers.
- (23) All attachments to the MTW Supplement have been and will continue to be available at all times and all locations that the MTW Supplement is available for public inspection. All required supporting documents have been made available for public inspection along with the MTW Supplement and additional requirements at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the MTW PHA in its MTW Supplement and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the MTW PHA.

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland

FL011

MTW PHA NAME***MTW PHA NUMBER/HA CODE***

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802).

NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL: David
Samples

Chairperson

TITLE***SIGNATURE******DATE:******09/15/2025***

**** Must be signed by either the Chairperson or Secretary of the Board of the MTW PHA's legislative body. This certification cannot be signed by an employee unless authorized by the MTW PHA Board to do so. If this document is not signed by the Chairperson or Secretary, documentation such as the by-laws or authorizing board resolution must accompany this certification.***

Civil Rights Certification (Qualified PHAs)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB Approval No. 2577-0226
Expires 3/31/2024

Civil Rights Certification

Annual Certification and Board Resolution

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairperson or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the 5-Year PHA Plan, hereinafter referred to as "the Plan", of which this document is a part, and make the following certification and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the fiscal year beginning 01/01/2026 in which the PHA receives assistance under 42 U.S.C. 1437f and/or 1437g in connection with the mission, goals, and objectives of the public housing agency and implementation thereof:

The PHA certifies that it will carry out the public housing program of the agency in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-2000d-4), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*), and other applicable civil rights requirements and that it will affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of the program. In addition, if it administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program, the PHA certifies that it will administer the program in conformity with the Fair Housing Act, title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and other applicable civil rights requirements, and that it will affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of the program. The PHA will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) conducted in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR § 5.150 through 5.180, that it will take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing, and that it will address fair housing issues and contributing factors in its programs, in accordance with 24 CFR § 903.7(o)(3). The PHA will fulfill the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) and 24 CFR § 903.15(d). Until such time as the PHA is required to submit an AFH, the PHA will fulfill the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) promulgated prior to August 17, 2015, which means that it examines its programs or proposed programs; identifies any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs; addresses those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available; works with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement; and maintains records reflecting these analyses and actions.

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland

FL011

PHA Name

PHA Number/HA Code

I hereby certify that all the statement above, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. **Warning:** HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Executive Director: Benjamin Stevenson

Name of Board Chairperson: David Samples

Signature

Date 09/15/2025

Signature

Date 09/15/2025

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to collect the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 *et seq.*, and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality. The information is collected to ensure that PHAs carry out applicable civil rights requirements.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 0.16 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

**Certification by State or Local
Official of PHA Plans Consistency
with the Consolidated Plan or
State Consolidated Plan
(All PHAs)**

U. S Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Public and Indian Housing

OMB No. 2577-0226

Expires 3/31/2024

**Certification by State or Local Official of PHA Plans
Consistency with the Consolidated Plan or State Consolidated Plan**

I, Carlos R. Pizarro An, the Senior Vice-President of Housing
Official's Name *Official's Title*

certify that the Annual PHA Plan for fiscal year 2026 of the Housing Authority of the City of
Lakeland is consistent with the

PHA Name

Consolidated Plan or State Consolidated Plan including the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair
Housing Choice or Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) as applicable to the

Polk/Highland County/City of Lakeland

Local Jurisdiction Name

pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and 24 CFR §§ 903.7(o)(3) and 903.15.

Provide a description of how the PHA Plan's contents are consistent with the Consolidated Plan or
State Consolidated Plan. The City of Lakeland's housing needs revolve around
the high cost of housing and the need for additional affordable housing. While housing quality and
housing status (renter vs owner) play a role in the City's housing needs, housing cost burden is the
leading challenge for the market. The limited supply and rising cost of housing makes challenges
like homelessness and housing status more difficult to solve. The Lakeland Housing Authority is
helping with minimizing the impact of the housing needs through the development of new
communities and programs.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. **Warning:** HUD will
prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Executive Director: Benjamin Stevenson

Name Board Chairperson: David Samples

Signature

Date:09/15/2025

Signature

Date09/15/2025

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S.
Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information
are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality. This information is collected to
ensure consistency with the consolidated plan or state consolidated plan.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 0.16 hours per year per response, including the time for reviewing
instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD
may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan and Related Regulations (Standard, Troubled, HCV-Only, and High Performer PHAs)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
OMB No. 2577-0226
Expires 3/31/2024

PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and Related Laws and Regulations including PHA Plan Elements that Have Changed

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairperson or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the XX 5-Year and/or XX Annual PHA Plan, hereinafter referred to as "the Plan", of which this document is a part, and make the following certification and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the PHA fiscal year beginning 01/01/2025, in connection with the submission of the Plan and implementation thereof:

1. The Plan is consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy (or any plan incorporating such strategy) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located (24 CFR § 91.2).
2. The Plan contains a certification by the appropriate State or local officials that the Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan, which includes a certification that requires the preparation of an Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, or Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) when applicable, for the PHA's jurisdiction and a description of the manner in which the PHA Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan (24 CFR §§ 91.2, 91.225, 91.325, and 91.425).
3. The PHA has established a Resident Advisory Board or Boards, the membership of which represents the residents assisted by the PHA, consulted with this Resident Advisory Board or Boards in developing the Plan, including any changes or revisions to the policies and programs identified in the Plan before they were implemented, and considered the recommendations of the RAB (24 CFR 903.13). The PHA has included in the Plan submission a copy of the recommendations made by the Resident Advisory Board or Boards and a description of the manner in which the Plan addresses these recommendations.
4. The PHA provides assurance as part of this certification that:
 - (i) The Resident Advisory Board had an opportunity to review and comment on the changes to the policies and programs before implementation by the PHA;
 - (ii) The changes were duly approved by the PHA Board of Directors (or similar governing body); and
 - (iii) The revised policies and programs are available for review and inspection, at the principal office of the PHA during normal business hours.
5. The PHA made the proposed Plan and all information relevant to the public hearing available for public inspection at least 45 days before the hearing, published a notice that a hearing would be held and conducted a hearing to discuss the Plan and invited public comment.
6. The PHA certifies that it will carry out the public housing program of the agency in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-2000d-4), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and other applicable civil rights requirements and that it will affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of the program. In addition, if it administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program, the PHA certifies that it will administer the program in conformity with the Fair Housing Act, title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and other applicable civil rights requirements, and that it will affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of the program.
7. The PHA will affirmatively further fair housing, which means that it will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) conducted in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR § 5.150 through 5.180, that it will take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing, and that it will address fair housing issues and contributing factors in its programs, in accordance with 24 CFR § 903.7(o)(3). The PHA will fulfill the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) and 24 CFR § 903.15(d). Until such time as the PHA is required to submit an AFH, the PHA will fulfill the requirements at 24 CFR § 903.7(o) promulgated prior to August 17, 2015, which means that it examines its programs or proposed programs; identifies any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs; addresses those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available; works with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement; and maintains records reflecting these analyses and actions.
8. For PHA Plans that include a policy for site-based waiting lists:
 - The PHA regularly submits required data to HUD's 50058 PIC/IMS Module in an accurate, complete and timely manner (as specified in PIH Notice 2011-65);

- The system of site-based waiting lists provides for full disclosure to each applicant in the selection of the development in which to reside, including basic information about available sites; and an estimate of the period of time the applicant would likely have to wait to be admitted to units of different sizes and types at each site;
 - Adoption of a site-based waiting list would not violate any court order or settlement agreement or be inconsistent with a pending complaint brought by HUD;
 - The PHA shall take reasonable measures to assure that such a waiting list is consistent with affirmatively furthering fair housing; and
 - The PHA provides for review of its site-based waiting list policy to determine if it is consistent with civil rights laws and certifications, as specified in 24 CFR 903.7(o)(1).
9. The PHA will comply with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.
 10. In accordance with 24 CFR § 5.105(a)(2), HUD's Equal Access Rule, the PHA will not make a determination of eligibility for housing based on sexual orientation, gender identify, or marital status and will make no inquiries concerning the gender identification or sexual orientation of an applicant for or occupant of HUD-assisted housing.
 11. The PHA will comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
 12. The PHA will comply with the requirements of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low-or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 135.
 13. The PHA will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.
 14. The PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
 15. The PHA will provide the responsible entity or HUD any documentation that the responsible entity or HUD needs to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58 or Part 50, respectively.
 16. With respect to public housing the PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under Section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
 17. The PHA will keep records in accordance with 2 CFR 200.333 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
 18. The PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and 24 CFR Part 35.
 19. The PHA will comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Assistance, including but not limited to submitting the assurances required under 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 8.50, and 107.25 by submitting an SF-424, including the required assurances in SF-424B or D, as applicable.
 20. The PHA will undertake only activities and programs covered by the Plan in a manner consistent with its Plan and will utilize covered grant funds only for activities that are approvable under the regulations and included in its Plan.
 21. All attachments to the Plan have been and will continue to be available at all times and all locations that the PHA Plan is available for public inspection. All required supporting documents have been made available for public inspection along with the Plan and additional requirements at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the PHA in its PHA Plan and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the PHA.
 22. The PHA certifies that it is in compliance with applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, including the Declaration of Trust(s).

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland

FL011

PHA Name

PHA Number/HA Code

X Annual PHA Plan for Fiscal Year 2026

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. **Warning:** HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802).

Name of Executive Director: Benjamin Stevenson

Name Board Chairman: David Samples

Signature

Date 09/15/2025

Signature

Date 09/15/2025

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality. This information is collected to ensure compliance with PHA Plan, Civil Rights, and related laws and regulations including PHA plan elements that have changed.

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 0.16 hours per year per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352

Approved by OMB

0348-0046

(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

1. Type of Federal Action: ☐ a. contract ☐ b. grant ☐ c. cooperative agreement ☐ d. loan ☐ e. loan guarantee ☐ f. loan insurance		2. Status of Federal Action: ☐ a. bid/offer/application ☐ b. initial award ☐ c. post-award		3. Report Type: ☐ a. initial filing ☐ b. material change For Material Change Only: year _____ quarter _____ date of last report _____	
4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity: ☒ Prime ☐ Subawardee Tier _____, if known: Congressional District, if known:			5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is a Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime: Lakeland Housing Authority 430 Hartsell Avenue Lakeland, FL 33815-4502 Congressional District, if known:		
6. Federal Department/Agency: HUD-Department of Housing and Urban Development			7. Federal Program Name/Description: Moving to Work Demonstration-Cohort #4 CFDA Number, if applicable: _____		
8. Federal Action Number, if known:			9. Award Amount, if known: \$0		
10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant (if individual, last name, first name, MI): N/A			b. Individuals Performing Services (including address if different from No. 10a) (last name, first name, MI): N/A		
11. Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.			Signature: _____ Print Name: Mr. Benjamin Stevenson Title: Executive Director Telephone No.: 863-687-2911 Ext. 1021 Date: 09/15/2025		
Federal Use Only:				Authorized for Local Reproduction Standard Form LLL (Rev. 7-97)	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF SF-LLL, DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

This disclosure form shall be completed by the reporting entity, whether subawardee or prime Federal recipient, at the initiation or receipt of a covered Federal action, or a material change to a previous filing, pursuant to title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. The filing of a form is required for each payment or agreement to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action. Complete all items that apply for both the initial filing and material change report. Refer to the implementing guidance published by the Office of Management and Budget for additional information.

1. Identify the type of covered Federal action for which lobbying activity is and/or has been secured to influence the outcome of a covered Federal action.
2. Identify the status of the covered Federal action.
3. Identify the appropriate classification of this report. If this is a followup report caused by a material change to the information previously reported, enter the year and quarter in which the change occurred. Enter the date of the last previously submitted report by this reporting entity for this covered Federal action.
4. Enter the full name, address, city, State and zip code of the reporting entity. Include Congressional District, if known. Check the appropriate classification of the reporting entity that designates if it is, or expects to be, a prime or subaward recipient. Identify the tier of the subawardee, e.g., the first subawardee of the prime is the 1st tier. Subawards include but are not limited to subcontracts, subgrants and contract awards under grants.
5. If the organization filing the report in item 4 checks "Subawardee," then enter the full name, address, city, State and zip code of the prime Federal recipient. Include Congressional District, if known.
6. Enter the name of the Federal agency making the award or loan commitment. Include at least one organizational level below agency name, if known. For example, Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard.
7. Enter the Federal program name or description for the covered Federal action (item 1). If known, enter the full Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan commitments.
8. Enter the most appropriate Federal identifying number available for the Federal action identified in item 1 (e.g., Request for Proposal (RFP) number; Invitation for Bid (IFB) number; grant announcement number; the contract, grant, or loan award number; the application/proposal control number assigned by the Federal agency). Include prefixes, e.g., "RFP-DE-90-001."
9. For a covered Federal action where there has been an award or loan commitment by the Federal agency, enter the Federal amount of the award/loan commitment for the prime entity identified in item 4 or 5.
10. (a) Enter the full name, address, city, State and zip code of the lobbying registrant under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 engaged by the reporting entity identified in item 4 to influence the covered Federal action.

(b) Enter the full names of the individual(s) performing services, and include full address if different from 10 (a). Enter Last Name, First Name, and Middle Initial (MI).
11. The certifying official shall sign and date the form, print his/her name, title, and telephone number.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act, as amended, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB No. 0348-0046. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0046), Washington, DC 20503.

Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

I certify that the proposed activities/projects in the application are consistent with the jurisdiction's current, approved Consolidated Plan.
(Type or clearly print the following information:)

Applicant Name: Lakeland Housing Authority

Project Name: Moving to Work (MTW) Cohort #4

Location of the Project: 430 Hartsell Avenue
Lakeland, FL 33815-4502

Name of the Federal
Program to which the
applicant is applying: Moving to Work (MTW) Cohort #4

Name of
Certifying Jurisdiction: City of Lakeland

Certifying Official
of the Jurisdiction
Name: Benjamin Stevenson

Title: Executive Director

Signature: _____

09/15/2025

Certification of Payments to Influence Federal Transactions

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing

Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 30 minutes. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting data. The information requested is required to obtain a benefit. This form is used to ensure federal funds are not used to influence members of Congress. There are no assurances of confidentiality. HUD may not conduct or sponsor, and an applicant is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Applicant Name

Lakeland Housing Authority

Program/Activity Receiving Federal Grant Funding

Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration Project, Cohort #4

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying, in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate.

Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Authorized Official

Mr. Benjamin Stevenson

Title

Executive Director

Signature

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

09/15/2025

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN



The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland

2025/2026

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland
Lakeland, Florida

**HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM
ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN**

ADOPTED BY PHA BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RESOLUTION NO.: _____

DATE OF ADOPTION: _____

EFFECTIVE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan Implementation Schedule

Staff Training Date, if needed: _____

Distribution to Functional Areas

This Plan has been distributed to staff in the following departments:

- ☐ SECTION 8 MANAGERS
- ☐ SECTION 8 ADMISSIONS/OCCUPANCY STAFF
- ☐ FINANCIAL STAFF
- ☐ REASONABLE RENT DETERMINATION (RRD) STAFF
- ☐ INSPECTORS
- ☐ OTHER: SPECIFY: _____

Date Policy Prepared: 7/30/2025

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INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF LOCAL OBJECTIVES

The **The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland**, hereinafter referred to as PHA, serves as a public housing authority for the purpose of receiving funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the operation and administration of the Section 8 Tenant-Based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD to administer the HCV program requirements on behalf of HUD.

The HCV program is the federal government's major housing program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. A family is issued a housing choice voucher to find a safe, decent, and sanitary unit of the family's choice, in the private rental market, where the owner agrees to rent the unit under the HCV program. The assisted unit must meet minimum standards of health and safety as determined by HUD and the PHA. The PHA will pay the owner a housing subsidy on behalf of the family and the family is responsible for paying the difference between the housing subsidy and the rent to the owner.

The PHA has developed an Administrative Plan that provides for written policies pertaining to the admissions and continued occupancy of HCV program participants. The Administrative Plan is basically organized in the order of concerns that the PHA encounters in the selection of applicants from the PHA waiting list to reexamining families for continued assistance.

The PHA shall administer the HCV program in compliance with the Fair Housing Act of 1937 (FHAct), Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities (FHEO), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), HUD regulations, notices/guidance, the PHA Plan, the Administrative Plan, the PHA's Procedures Manual, the PHA Personnel Policy, and state, and local housing laws.

OVERVIEW OF THE PHA

The PHA was established in 1958 and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program for the City of Lakeland, Florida. In 2022, the PHA was selected as a Moving to Work (MTW) agency through the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion, which was authorized by the 2016 MTW Expansion Statute. The PHA's participation in the MTW program is through the end of its fiscal year 2043.

MTW is a demonstration program for PHAs that provides them the opportunity to design and test innovative, locally designed strategies that use federal dollars more efficiently, help residents find employment and become self-sufficient, and increase housing choices for low-income families. MTW allows PHAs exemptions from many existing HCV regulations and provides funding flexibility with how the PHAs use their federal funds.

The PHA entered into a MTW Amendment to the Annual Contribution Contract (MTW ACC Amendment) which amended (superseded) the ACC terms and conditions in effect between the PHA and HUD for the HCV program. As a participant in the MTW demonstration, the PHA must operate in accordance with the express terms and conditions set forth in the MTW Operations

Notice. The MTW Operations Notice may be superseded or amended by HUD at any time during the 20-year MTW term.

The PHA is only exempted from specific provisions of the FHAct and its implementing regulations as specified in the MTW Operations Notice. Each such exemption also extends to sub-regulatory guidance to the extent that the sub-regulatory guidance implements the provision of the FHAct or its implementing regulations exempted pursuant to the MTW Operations Notice.

The PHA remains subject to all other applicable requirements including but not limited to those in Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Title 42 of the U.S. Code, Appropriations Acts, Annual Contributions Contracts, notices of funding availability under which the PHA has received funds, and the applicable requirements (collectively referred to as Requirements) listed in the MTW Operations Notice, as they may be amended or implemented in the future. Accordingly, if any Requirement, other than the provisions of the FHAct and its implementing regulatory requirements or sub-regulatory guidance exempted pursuant to exemption or authorization granted by the MTW ACC Amendment, the PHA, as a MTW agency, remains subject to that Requirement.

HUD-approved MTW activities are noted in this Administrative Plan.

A. Legal Jurisdiction

The area of operation of the PHA is geographically defined as Polk & Highland County.

B. Mission Statement

Our mission is to provide quality, affordable housing and self-sufficiency opportunities in an effective and professional manner.

C. Statement of Local Objectives

The following objectives of the PHA support the above mission statement:

- To provide decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions;
- To provide improved living conditions for very low-income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level;
- To promote personal, economic, and social upward mobility to assist HCV participants to make the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing; and
- To provide an incentive to private property owners/landlords to rent to low-income families by offering timely assistance payments and excellent service.

D. Organizational Structure

The following are the positions/titles of staff members who are responsible for the administration and implementation of the HCV program:

- HCV Director
- HCV Manager

E. Section 8 Program Administered

The PHA administers the following Section 8 vouchers and programs:

- **Tenant-Based Vouchers**
Enables low-income families to lease safe, decent, and affordable privately owned units of the family's choosing.
- **Project-Based Vouchers**
Project-Based Vouchers (PBVs) are a component of the PHA's HCV program.
The PHA is not allocated additional funding for PBV units. The PHA uses its tenant-based voucher funding to allocate project-based units to a project. Projects are typically selected for PBVs through a competitive process managed by the PHA, although in certain cases, projects may be selected non-competitively.
PBV are tied to the unit and not the family.
- **HUD_VASH Voucher**
HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program combines HCV rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).
The VA provides these services for participating veterans at the VA medical centers (VAMCs) and community-based outreach clinics (CBOCs).}
- **Foster Youth to Independence Initiative**
Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) allows the PHA without a current FUP voucher allocation to request Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV) to serve youth under the age of 25 with a history of child welfare involvement for up to 36 months with FYI-TPV.
- **Family Self-Sufficiency Program**
The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program enables HUD-assisted families to increase their earned income and reduce their dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies. The FSS program promotes the development of local strategies to enable families in the HCV program to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.
- **Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs)**
Emergency Housing Vouchers are to assist individuals and families who are:
 - Experiencing homelessness;
 - At risk of experiencing homelessness;
 - Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; orWere recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

- **Mainstream Vouchers**

Mainstream Voucher (also formerly known as Mainstream 5-Year Vouchers or Section 811 Vouchers) are tenant-based vouchers that assist non-elderly persons with disabilities (defined as any family that includes a person with disabilities who is at least 18 years old and not yet 62 years old at the effective date of the initial Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract. Mainstream vouchers are administered and regulated under the same program requirements as the HCV program.

- **Tenant Protection Vouchers**

Provided to protect HUD-assisted families from hardship resulting from a variety of actions that occur in HUD's Public Housing and Multifamily Housing portfolios. In addition to assisting individual families, in many cases Tenant Protection Vouchers mitigate the loss of HUD-assisted housing units in the community because these Tenant Protection Vouchers become part of the PHA's HCV program and may be reissued to families on the PHA's waiting list upon turnover.

- **Continuum of Care (CoC) Program**

Is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

- **Special Housing Types**

The PHA permits families to use HCV assistance in the following special housing types:

- Single Room Occupancy (SRO)
- Congregate Housing
- Group Home
- Shared Housing
- Manufactured Home
- Cooperative Agreement
- HCV Homeownership Option

F. Customer Relations

The PHA considers all families, owners/landlord, and HUD as its customers. The goal of the PHA is to respond promptly to the needs of its customers. All contact with the customer and the general public will be handled in a professional and courteous manner. The PHA requires

complaints to be submitted in writing, except for emergency Housing Quality Standards (HQS) deficiencies.

G. Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the Annual Contributions Contract, Section 16, Conflict of Interest, neither the PHA nor any of its contractors or subcontractors may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with the HCV program in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter:

- Any present or former member or officer of the PHA (except a participant commissioner);
- Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the PHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs;
- Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs; or
- Any member of the Congress of the United States.

Any member of the classes described above must disclose their interest or prospective interest to the PHA and HUD.

The PHA has established written ethical standards of conduct with core values covering conflicts of interest and governing the performance of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of contracts for which program receipts will be or are expended.

The PHA shall adhere to its Conflict-of-Interest policy and shall sanction and/or terminate any officer, employee, or agent for violations consistent with applicable federal, state, or local law.

The conflict-of-interest prohibition may be waived by the HUD field office for good cause.

CHAPTER 1: HCV PROGRAM BACKGROUND AND KEY EVENTS

The HCV program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market.

A. United States Housing Act of 1937

The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 authorized local PHAs established by individual states. The 1937 Act also initiated the public housing program. Local PHAs owned and managed public housing and, at the time the public housing program began, PHAs adopted a production approach to providing affordable housing for low-income families because of the Depression Era emphasis on job creation and slum elimination.

For nearly 30 years, public housing that was owned and managed by local PHAs was the primary source of housing assistance for low-income families. Over time, the federal government strategy for housing assistance shifted from sole involvement by PHAs toward involvement by the private housing sector.

B. Section 23 Leased Housing Program

Implemented in 1965, the Section 23 program was the first PHA administered housing program to use privately owned housing. Under the Section 23 program, PHAs leased units from private owners and sublet them to low-income families. PHAs retained tenant selection, rent collection, and, in some cases, management/maintenance responsibilities.

The Section 8 existing housing program replaced the Section 23 program in 1974. PHAs were required to convert Section 23 assisted units to the Section 8 existing housing program. Only a few developments still need to be converted.

C. Housing Act of 1968

The Section 235 homeownership program and the Section 236 rental program created by the 1968 Housing Act continued the strong movement toward using subsidies in privately developed, privately owned housing.

D. Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP)

The EHAP was the most extensive social program demonstration ever conducted by the federal government. It tested the feasibility of providing housing allowances to eligible families and was conducted in 12 locations between 1971 and 1980. This demonstration was the earliest form of federal tenant-based subsidy. Over a nine-year period, nearly 50,000 households received cash assistance. Participants leased units directly from private owners, and homeowners as well as renters were able to participate at two of the demonstration sites.

E. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, enacted several years after the start of the EHAP, authorized the Section 8 program. This legislation signaled a significant shift in

the federal housing strategy from locally owned public housing to privately owned rental housing. The Section 8 program included two components:

- Section 8 project-based assistance for existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated housing. These programs replaced the Section 236 programs as the federal government's production programs for privately-owned assisted housing providing housing assistance to families living in specific buildings built or rehabilitated under program contracts; and
- The Section 8 existing housing program, a newly created housing assistance program to be administered by PHAs provided tenant-based subsidies. Under this program, sometimes called the "finders' keepers" or "certificate" program, families selected their own housing, and the subsidy followed the family when the family moved.

F. The Section 8 Existing Housing Program

Authorized by the 1974 Housing Act, the Section 8 existing housing program, also known as the rental certificate program, was modeled on the EHAP, but had the following key differences:

- Under the rental certificate program, the PHA made subsidy payments directly to the owners on behalf of the family rather than making payments to the family; and
- The rental certificate program imposed a HUD-established ceiling (fair market rent) on the gross rent for a unit leased under the program.

Under the rental certificate program families generally paid 25% of adjusted income toward the rent; in 1983 this family share increased to 30% of adjusted income.

The program grew rapidly and was popular with Congress, local governments, owners, and low-income families because it:

- Provided assistance quickly;
- Allowed family a choice of housing and anonymity;
- Dispersed families throughout the community and did not create projects or site selection problems; and
- Was a relatively inexpensive program, per family assisted.

G. Rental Voucher Program

Authorized by Congress as a demonstration program in 1984, the rental voucher program was formally authorized as a program in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987. The program was similar to the rental certificate program, but it allowed families more options in housing selection. The key differences between the rental certificate and rental voucher programs were:

- The rental voucher program did not have a fair market rent limitation; and

- The rental voucher program provided assistance to families based on a pre-determined calculation of assistance amount. Depending on the cost of the housing they actually rented, families could pay more or less than 30% of adjusted income toward rent.

H. The Conforming Rules to Combine the Certificate and Voucher Programs

HUD issued three “conforming” rules in 1994, 1995, and 1998 to more closely combine and conform the rental certificate and rental voucher programs to the extent permitted by law.

In July 1994 and July 1995, HUD published the first two parts of a “conforming” rule designed to combine all aspects of the two programs that did not have different statutory requirements. The July 1994 rule established unified admissions rules. The 1995 rule standardized a wide range of other administrative and leasing activities.

A third conforming rule was published in June 1998. It addressed rent reasonableness, the calculation of rent and housing assistance payments, and the use of special housing types.

While these conforming rules made vouchers and certificates as similar as possible under existing legislation, there were still fundamental differences in establishing unit rents and the rent share paid by program participants.

I. The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (QHWRA) and Merger of the Certificate and Voucher Programs

In October 1998, Congress passed housing reform legislation, including a full merger of the certificate and voucher programs. This legislation eliminated all differences and required that the subsidy types merge into one HCV program.

In May 1999, HUD published an interim rule providing for the complete merger of the certificate and voucher programs into the new HCV program. The certificate program is to be phased out by October 2001. This interim rule was effective October 1, 1999, which is known as the merger date.

J. Conversion from The Rental Certificate and Rental Voucher Programs to The Housing Choice Voucher Program

The change of assistance from the certificate and voucher program to the HCV program started October 1, 1999. Effective immediately, all rental vouchers and over-FMR certificate tenancies became subject to the requirements of the HCV program. This was possible because the HCV program was modeled on these programs, and the housing assistance payments contracts for those tenancies allowed for changes in computing unit subsidy and family share of rent based upon HUD program rules. Unlike the pre-merger voucher program, the HCV program requires families to pay at least 30% of income toward rent.

Families receiving assistance under the rental certificate program transitioned to housing choice vouchers at the earliest of the following dates: date they move to a new unit with assistance, date they sign a new lease for the same unit, date they agree to convert to housing choice voucher assistance, or the date of their second annual reexamination on or after October 1, 1999.

K. Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA)

On July 29, 2016, HOTMA was signed into law (Pub. L. 114–201, 130 Stat. 782). HOTMA makes numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections 3, 8, and 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (1937 Act). HUD published a rule in the Federal Register on October 24, 2016 (81 FR 73030), announcing which statutory changes made by HOTMA could be implemented immediately and which statutory changes required further action by HUD.

On November 29, 2016 (81 FR 85996), HUD published a Federal Register notice seeking public input on how HUD should determine the income limit for public housing residents pursuant to Section 103 of HOTMA, and this was followed by a July 26, 2018 (83 FR 35490) notice that made some provisions of Section 103 of HOTMA effective.

On January 18, 2017, HUD published a proposed rule (82 FR 5458) that made multiple HOTMA provisions for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, unrelated to sections 102, 103, and 104, effective and solicited public comment on HUD's implementation methods. The conforming regulatory changes for the HCV program provisions implemented by the January 18, 2017, rulemaking is not part of this final rule and are being addressed through a separate rulemaking.

Many of the statutory provisions in HOTMA are intended to streamline administrative processes and reduce burdens on PHAs and owners of housing assisted by Section 8 programs. Sections 102, 103, and 104 of HOTMA require that HUD make changes to its regulations and take other actions - some of which will also reduce burdens on PHAs, and private owners once implemented.

On September 17, 2019 (84 FR 48820), HUD published a proposed rule to update its regulations according to HOTMA's statutory mandate and to implement the provisions of Sections 102, 103, and 104 of HOTMA that require rulemaking. Additional details about the proposed rule may be found at 84 FR 48820 (September 17, 2019). That proposed rule has additional information on the proposed regulatory changes and how they relate to HOTMA. In addition, on December 4, 2020 (85 FR 78295), HUD re-opened public comment on specific provisions dealing with families whose income rises above the new cap for residing in public housing.

On February 14, 2023 (88 FR 9600), HUD published the HOTMA final rule. This final rule follows the publication of the September 17, 2019, proposed rule and considers the public comments received, including public comments received in response to HUD's December 4, 2020, notice reopening public comments.

L. Applicable Regulations

The applicable regulations to the HCV program include:

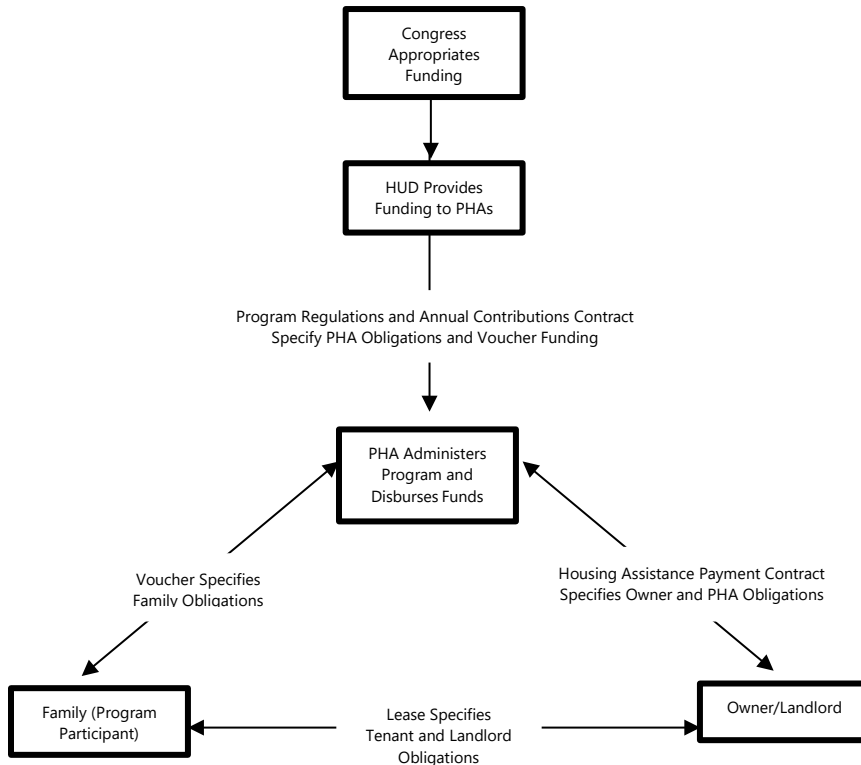
- 24 CFR Part 5: General HUD Program Requirements; Waivers
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination Based on Handicap in Federally Assisted Programs and Activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development

- 24 CFR Part 100 -199: Fair Housing Act
- 24 CFR Part 903: Public Housing Agency Plans
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program
- 24 CFR Part 983: Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Program
- 24 CFR Part 984: Section 8 and Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- 24 CFR Part 985: Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)
- All issues not addressed in this document related to the Section 8 HCV program are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, HUD notices/guidance, handbooks and guidebooks, memorandums, and guidelines, and other applicable federal, state, or local laws.

CHAPTER 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUD, THE PHA, THE OWNER, AND THE FAMILY

The PHA enters into contractual relationships with three parties: HUD, the owner, and the family. The roles and responsibilities of HUD, the PHA, the owner, and the family are defined in the federal regulations and in the legal documents that the parties execute to participate in the program.

A. Relationship and Controlling Documents in the HCV Program



B. Annual Contribution Contract

The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between HUD and the PHA provides the PHA with funding for housing assistance to very low-income households and establishes the PHA's responsibilities in administering this funding.

C. Roles and Responsibilities

1. Role of HUD:

HUD has four major responsibilities:

- a. Develop policy, regulations, handbooks, notices, and guidance to implement housing legislation;
- b. Allocate housing assistance funds;
- c. Provide technical assistance and training to PHAs; and

- d. Monitor PHA compliance with program requirements and performance goals.

2. Role of the PHA:

The PHA's responsibilities are defined in the consolidated ACC, the HAP contract (form HUD-52641), and in applicable regulations. The PHA administers the HCV program under contract with HUD and has the following responsibilities:

- a. Establishing local policies;
- b. Determining family eligibility and reexamining of family income;
- c. Maintaining the waiting list and selecting families for admission;
- d. Calculating of family share of the rent and the amount of the housing assistance payment;
- e. Establishing of utility allowances;
- f. Conducting outreach to owners, with special attention to those with units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration;
- g. Assisting persons with disabilities in finding satisfactory housing;
- h. Approving units, including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and determining the reasonableness of rent;
- i. Making housing assistance payments to owners;
- j. Conducting informal reviews and hearings at the request of applicants and participants challenging PHA administrative decisions;
- k. Administering the FSS program; and
- l. Complying with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the consolidated ACC, HUD-approved applications for program funding, the PHA's administrative plan, and federal, state, and local laws.

3. Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for performing all the owner's obligations under the HAP contract (form HUD-52641), Tenancy Addendum (form HUD-52641-A), and lease. The owner and/or owner designee (landlord, management agent) has the following responsibilities:

- a. Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a voucher-holder to lease the unit, and deciding if the family is suitable for tenancy of the unit.

The fact that an applicant is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is not an appropriate basis for denial of tenancy if the applicant otherwise qualifies for tenancy.

- b. Entering into a lease with the family.
 - c. Maintaining the unit in accordance with HQS, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.
 - d. Complying with fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.
 - e. Preparing and furnishing to the PHA information required under the HAP contract.
 - f. Collecting from the family:
 - 1) Any security deposits.
 - 2) The tenant contribution (the part of rent to owner not covered by the housing assistance payment).
 - 3) Any charges for unit damage by the family.
 - g. Enforcing tenant obligations under the lease.
 - h. Paying for utilities and services (unless paid by the family under the lease).
 - i. Providing reasonable accommodation and/or modifications to the unit occupied or to be occupied by a person with disabilities.
4. Obligations of the Family

The term family is used interchangeably with the terms "applicant," "participant," "tenant," and "resident." The Obligations of the Family are stated on the Housing Voucher (form HUD-52646), in the lease, and in the program regulations for housing choice voucher holders. The Obligations of the Family include:

- a. Supplying true and complete required information including:
 - 1) Any information that the PHA or HUD determines necessary in the administration of the program, including evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status;
 - 2) Information as requested for regular or interim reexaminations of family income and composition;
 - 3) Disclosure and verification of social security numbers (SSNs); and
 - 4) Signing consent forms for obtaining and verifying information.
- b. NSPIRE Enforcement:

The family is responsible for tenant-caused damages.
- c. Allowing PHA Inspections:

The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.

d. Violation of Lease:

- 1) The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.
- 2) An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor, or threatened survivor, of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or as good cause to terminate the tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor.

e. Family Notice to Move or Lease Termination:

The family must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease on notice to the owner.

f. Owner Eviction Notice:

Promptly giving the PHA a copy of an eviction notice from the owner.

g. Use and Occupancy of Unit:

- 1) The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- 2) The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA.
 - a) The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child.
 - b) The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.
 - c) No other person (i.e., nobody but approved members of the assisted family) may reside in the unit.
- 3) If the PHA has given approval, a foster child/adult or a live-in-aide may reside in the unit.
- 4) The family must promptly notify the PHA if any family member no longer resides in the unit.
- 5) With consent of the PHA, Members of the household may engage in legal profit-making activities within the unit, but only if those activities are incidental to the primary use of the unit as a residence.
- 6) The family must not sublease or let the unit
- 7) The family must not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

h. Absence from the unit:

- 1) The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit,

including any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences.

2) The family must cooperate with the PHA for this purpose.

3) The family must promptly notify the PHA of absence from the unit.

i. Interest in the Unit:

The family must not own or have any interest in the unit.

j. Fraud and Other Program Violation:

The members of the family must not commit fraud, bribery, any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with assisted housing programs.

k. Other Housing Assistance:

An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit, under any duplicative (as determined by HUD or in accordance with HUD requirements) federal, State, or local housing assistance program.

l. Crime by Household Members.

1) The members of the household may not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

2) Criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a family's household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, shall not be cause for termination of tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the family, is the survivor.

m. Alcohol Abuse by Household Members.

The members of the household must not abuse alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

D. Release of Information and Consent by Applicants and Participants

Each member of the family of an assistance applicant or participant who is at least 18 years of age, and each family head of household and spouse, regardless of age, must sign one or more consent forms.

1. Consent Forms Authorization

Assistance applicants and participants are responsible for the signing and submitting of consent forms, including form HUD-9886-A, by each applicable family member.

a. Applicants

The assistance applicant must submit the signed consent forms to the PHA when eligibility is being determined.

b. Participants

On or after January 1, 2024, the participant must sign and submit consent forms at their next annual/regularly scheduled or interim income reexamination.

c. Subsequent Authorization to Release Information and Consent Forms

After all applicants or participants over the age of 18 in a family have signed and submitted a consent form once on or after January 1, 2024, family members do not need to sign and submit subsequent consent forms at the next interim or regularly scheduled income reexamination except under the following circumstances:

- 1) When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family, that family member must sign and submit a consent form;
- 2) When a member of the family turns 18 years of age, that family member must sign and submit a consent form at the family's next income reexamination.
- 3) As required by HUD or the PHA in administrative instructions.

2. Required Contents of the Consent Forms

Consent forms will be used to request information directly from third parties (e.g., date hired, rate of pay, commissions, bonus, etc.). The consent forms will contain at a minimum:

- a. A provision authorizing HUD and the PHA to obtain from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) any information or materials necessary to complete or verify the application for participation and to maintain continued assistance under the HCV program; and
- b. A provision authorizing HUD or the PHA, who is responsible for determining eligibility for or the level of assistance, to verify with previous or current employers' income information pertinent to the assistance applicant's or participant's eligibility for or level of assistance;
- c. A provision authorizing HUD to request income return information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) for the sole purpose of verifying income information pertinent to the assistance applicant's or participant's eligibility or level of benefits;
- d. A provision authorizing the PHA to obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits; and

3. HUD-9886-A: Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice

The head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of age and adults, 18 years of age and older, will be required to sign the form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice.

a. Purposes of Form HUD-9886-A

- 1) In signing the form HUD-9886-A, the family is authorizing HUD and the PHA to request income information from the sources listed on the form.
- 2) HUD and the PHA will use this information to verify the family's income, in order to ensure that the family is eligible for assisted housing benefits and that these benefits are set at the correct level.
- 3) HUD and the PHA may participate in computer matching programs with these sources in order to verify the family's eligibility and level of benefits.

b. Form HUD-9986-A Authorizes the Following:

- 1) HUD and the PHA to request verification of salary and wages from current or previous employers.
- 2) HUD and the PHA to request wage and unemployment compensation claim information from the State agency responsible for keeping that information.
- 3) HUD to request certain tax return information from the SSA and U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
- 4) The PHA to request verification of any financial record from any financial institutions as defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401)), whenever the PHA determines, the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits.

c. Sources of Information Obtained

The form HUD-9886-A only authorizes the release directly from employers and financial institutions of information regarding any period(s) within the last five (5) years when assisted housing benefits were received.

1) State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs)

The form HUD-9886-A is limited to wages and unemployment compensation the family has received when the family received assisted housing benefits.

2) U.S. Social Security Administration (HUD only)

The form HUD-9886-A is limited to the wage and self-employment information and payments of retirement income as referenced at Section 6103(l)(7)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

3) U.S. Internal Revenue Service (HUD only)

The form HUD-9886-A is limited to unearned income (i.e., interest and dividends).

- 4) Information may also be obtained directly from:
 - a) Current and former employers concerning salary and wages; and
 - b) Financial institutions as defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the PHA determines, the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits.
 - c) Information obtained from these sources will be used to verify information that the family provides in determining eligibility for assisted housing programs and the level of benefits.
 - d) The form HUD-9886-A only authorizes the release directly from employers and financial institutions of information.

4. Effective Dates of Consent Forms and Form HUD-9886-A

Consent forms and form HUD-9886-A will remain effective until the earliest of:

- a. The rendering of a final adverse (denied) decision for an assistance applicant;
- b. The cessation of a participant's eligibility (termination) for assistance from HUD and the PHA; or
- c. The express revocation by the assistance applicant or recipient (or applicable family member) of the authorization, in a written notification to HUD or the PHA.
- d. If the family voluntarily leaves the public housing program, the family's assistance is considered terminated and the signed form HUD-9886-A will no longer be in effect.

5. Criminal Background Check

The PHA will develop and use other consent forms and available resources to obtain criminal background records. These may include federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, and consumer reporting agencies.

- a. The PHA is authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency and may use the criminal conviction records obtained from the law enforcement agency to screen applicants for admission to or continued occupancy in the HCV program.
- b. State Sex Offender Registration
 - 1) The PHA must carry out background checks necessary to determine whether a member of a household applying for admission to the HCV program is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement under a State Sex Offender Registration program.
 - 2) This sex offender check must be carried out with respect to the state in which the PHA is located and with respect to states where members of the applicant household are known to have resided.
- c. Crimes and Other Sex Offenses

- 1) If the PHA obtains criminal records from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime/sex offense, relevant to applicant screening, lease enforcement, or eviction, the PHA will notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant or tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information.
 - 2) This opportunity must be provided before a denial of admission, eviction, or lease enforcement action on the basis of such information.
- d. If at any time during the application process or during program participation, the PHA has a documented reasonable cause (e.g., newspaper articles, credible informants, police reports, etc.) to believe that a household member is engaged in drug-related or violent criminal activity which would pose a threat to the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or PHA employees, the PHA is authorized to obtain a criminal background check of that household member.
- e. The family will not incur any costs for the drug and criminal background check.
6. Penalties from Failing to Sign Consent Forms

Refusing to sign consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing income information and financial records, including generating any EIV reports and using EIV data to verify income.

 - a. Deny or Terminate Housing Assistance

In accordance with the provisions governing the HCV program, if the applicant or participant, or any member of the applicant's or participant's family, does not sign and submit the consent form as required then the:

 - 1) Assistance to and admission of an applicant will be denied; or
 - 2) Assistance to, and the tenancy of, a participant will be terminated.
 - b. Cross References

Individuals should consult the regulations and administrative instructions for the HCV program for further information on the use of income information in determinations regarding eligibility.
7. Penalties for Revocation of Consent Forms

The executed consent forms will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, the assistance is terminated, or if the family provides written notification to the PHA to revoke consent. The PHA will explain to the families the families' right to revoke consent forms and the consequences for the revocation of the consent forms.

 - a. Revocation of consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing income information, including generating any EIV reports and using EIV data to verify income

(although the data matches between HUD and other agencies will continue to automatically occur in the EIV system if the family is not terminated from the program).

- b. Without the family's executed consent form, the PHA may not process annual or interim reexaminations of income, including when the family's income decreases and the family requests an interim reexamination to decrease the tenant rent.
- c. If the applicant, participant, or any member of the applicant's or participant's family revokes his/her consent forms, that revocation of the consent forms will result in:
 - 1) Denial of admission for applicants.
 - 2) Termination of assistance for participant families.
 - 3) Denial of admission or termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal hearing and grievance procedures, respectfully.
- d. PHAs will notify their HUD office when an applicant or participant family member revokes their consent.

8. Penalties for Revocation of Financial Consent Form

The PHA will explain to the families the families' right to revoke financial consent forms and the consequences for the revocation of the financial consent forms.

- a. Revocation of financial consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing financial records.
- b. Without the family's executed financial consent form, the PHA may not process annual or interim reexaminations of income, including when the family's income decreases and the family requests an interim reexamination to decrease the tenant rent.
- c. If the applicant, participant, or any member of the applicant's or participant's family revokes his/her financial consent forms, with respect to the ability of the PHA to access financial records from financial institutions, that revocation of the financial consent forms will result in:
 - 1) Denial of admission for applicants.
 - 2) Termination of assistance for participant families.
 - 3) Denial of admission or termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal review and hearing procedures, respectfully.
 - 4) The PHA will notify the PHA's local HUD office when an applicant or participant family member revokes their consent.
- d. The PHA will notify the PHA's local HUD office when an applicant or participant family member revokes their consent.

9. Family Privacy Rights

It is the PHA's policy to guard the privacy of individual applicants and residents in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and to ensure the protection of those individuals' records maintained by the PHA.

- a. The PHA will not release information to other persons or entities unless the family has signed a release of information or consent form authorizing the PHA to release specific information to the person(s) or entity.
- b. The PHA may release information on amounts owed for claims paid and not reimbursed by the family.
- c. The PHA may release information as required by law to a federal or state agency, law enforcement personnel, or if the PHA has received a court subpoena.
- d. The PHA is required to notify families of the use of computer matching agreements/activities. The PHA must provide the families with the opportunity to refute adverse information before being denied or terminated on the basis of a match.
- e. The PHA must limit use and disclosure of family information obtained through release and consent to purposes directly connected with the program administration (i.e., an adult's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) data will be released only to that adult. A minor's EIV data may be released to the adult responsible for the minor.).

CHAPTER 3: THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The purpose of the Administrative Plan is for the PHA to establish policies on matters for which the PHA has discretion to establish local policies where federal regulations or laws do not direct the PHA's actions or decisions.

The PHA will comply with the City of Lakeland and/or Florida Consolidated Plan and the PHA's Agency Plan. The Administrative Plan is a supporting document to the PHA's Agency Plan and shall be available for public review.

The Administrative Plan shall also comply with the regulations, requirements, notices, and guidance set forth by the HUD, the ACC, the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other civil rights requirements, Fair Housing regulations, the PHA Personnel Policy, applicable Standard Operating Procedures, and all federal, state, and local housing laws.

A. Adoption of the Administrative Plan

The Administrative Plan is a formal document which must be formally adopted by the PHA's Board of Commissioners or other governing body. The Administrative Plan becomes the PHA's official policy governing the HCV program once adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

The PHA shall submit a copy of the Administrative Plan to HUD. HUD may require the PHA to change its policies in the Administrative Plan if the policies are inconsistent with program regulations or requirements. Implementation of the Administrative Plan does not require prior HUD approval.

B. Contents of the Administrative Plan

The PHA Administrative Plan must cover all the PHA's local policies for administration of the HCV program, including the PHA's policies on the following subjects:

1. Selection and admission of applicants from the PHA waiting list, including any PHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the PHA waiting list;
2. Issuing or denying vouchers, including PHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions of the voucher term. If the PHA decides to allow extensions of the voucher term, the PHA Administrative Plan must describe how the PHA determines whether to grant extensions, and how the PHA determines the length of any extension;
3. Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to the PHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families;
4. Occupancy policies includes but are not limited to:
 - a. Definition of what group of persons may qualify as a "family."
 - b. Definition of when a family is considered to be "continuously assisted."

- c. Standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity, alcohol abuse, or other factors; and
 - d. Policies concerning residency by a foster child, foster adult, or live-in aide, including defining when PHA consent for occupancy by a foster child, foster adult, or live-in aide must be given or may be denied.
- 5. Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration.
- 6. Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit.
- 7. Providing information about a family to prospective owners.
- 8. Disapproval of owners.
- 9. Subsidy standards.
- 10. Family absence from the dwelling unit.
- 11. How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up.
- 12. Informal review procedures for applicants.
- 13. Informal hearing procedures for participants.
- 14. Payment standard policies, including:
 - a. The process for establishing and revising payment standards, including whether the PHA has voluntarily adopted the use of Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs);
 - b. A description of how the PHA will administer decreases in the payment standard amount for a family continuing to reside in a unit for which the family is receiving assistance; and
 - c. If the PHA establishes different payment standard amounts for designated areas within its jurisdiction, including exception areas, the criteria used to determine the designated areas and the payment standard amounts for those designated areas. All such areas must be described in the PHA's Administrative Plan or payment standard schedule.
- 15. The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract).
- 16. Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing).
- 17. Policies concerning payment by a family to the PHA of amounts the family owes the PHA.
- 18. Policies concerning interim reexaminations of family income and composition, the frequency of determinations of family income, and income determinations practices, including whether the PHA will accept a family declaration of assets.
- 19. Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family.

20. Approval by the Board of Commissioners or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve.
21. Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required HQS inspections, including:
 - a. Any deficiency that the PHA has adopted as a life-threatening deficiency that is not a HUD-required life-threatening deficiency.
 - b. For PHAs that adopt the initial inspection non-life-threatening deficiency option:
 - 1) The PHA's policy on whether the provision will apply to all initial inspections or a portion of initial inspections.
 - 2) The PHA's policy on whether the provision will be applied to only some inspections and how the units will be selected.
 - 3) The PHA's policy on using withheld HAP funds to repay an owner once the unit is in compliance with HQS.
 - c. For PHAs that adopt the alternative inspection provision:
 - 1) The PHA's policy on how it will apply the provision to initial and periodic inspections.
 - 2) The specific alternative inspection method used by the PHA.
 - 3) The specific properties or types of properties where the alternative inspection method will be employed.
 - 4) For initial inspections, the maximum amount of time the PHA will withhold HAP if the owner does not correct the HQS deficiencies within the cure period, and the period of time after which the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the owner's failure to correct the deficiencies, which may not exceed 180 days from the effective date of the HAP contract.
 - d. The PHA's policy on charging a reinspection fee to owners.
22. The PHA's policy on withholding HAP for units that do not meet HQS.
23. The PHA's policy on assisting families with relocating and finding a new unit.
24. PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.
25. Whether the PHA will permit a family to submit more than one request for tenancy approval at a time.
26. In the event of insufficient funding, taking into account any cost-savings measures taken by the PHA, a description of the factors the PHA will consider when determining which HAP contracts to terminate first (*e.g.*, prioritization of PBV HAP contracts over tenant-based HAP contracts or prioritization of contracts that serve vulnerable families or individuals).

C. Organization of this Administrative Plan

This Administrative Plan chronologically introduces the sequence of events experienced by a family participating in the HCV program.

The Administrative Plan begins with outreach and program plans, and proceeds to program participation, including applications and eligibility, leasing, inspections, rent reasonableness, reexaminations, and termination of assistance by the PHA.

This Administrative Plan also includes chapters about financial management, program administration staffing, and program integrity.

The Table of Contents provides a detailed listing of chapter titles and contents.

D. Changes in Laws and Regulations

This Administrative Plan will be interpreted and applied in accordance with applicable federal statutes and HUD regulations and policy guidance. Any conflict between the language of this Administrative Plan and such federal statutes and/or regulations will be resolved in accordance with federal law and policy. Additionally, since the PHA must follow state and local laws in its jurisdiction, this Administrative Plan will be deemed automatically revised should any of those laws or regulations change.

In the event an applicable HUD, state, or local law or regulation is modified or eliminated, the revised law or regulation shall, to the extent inconsistent with this Administrative Plan, automatically supersede this Administrative Plan. To the extent that the change is mandatory (allowing no PHA discretion), the text of this Administrative Plan will be revised without requirement for administrative processing. By approving this provision, the Board of Commissioners understands that they are approving future automatic revisions responding to mandatory changes.

All issues not addressed in this Administrative Plan related to the Section 8 HCV program are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, Federal Registers, memos, notices, guidelines, and other applicable law.

Chapter 4: Nondiscrimination and Equal Housing Opportunities

In making decisions concerning admissions and occupancy, the PHA must comply with the Fair Housing, Equal Housing Opportunities, and civil rights requirements. The PHA is required to make the HCV program available and accessible to all eligible families. The following outlines the PHA's general policy concerning the requirements and specific actions to be taken in the admission and occupancy process.

A. General Policy

The PHA will not discriminate against any person or family because of race, color, sex, religion, creed, national origin, age, familial status, disability/handicap, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status in the performance of its obligations during any phase of the occupancy process.

The occupancy process includes, but is not limited to, application processing, selection from the waiting list, determination of eligibility, the lease-up process, moves with continued assistance (including portability), delivery of services, treatment of participants, and denial or termination of assistance.

1. The PHA will abide by the nondiscrimination requirements of:
 - a. The Fair Housing Act of 1988, as amended, 24 CFR part 100
 - b. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (42 U.S.C 2000d-1), prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
 - c. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (29 U.S.C. 794), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in federally assisted program or activities.
 - d. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12131-12165), prohibits discrimination based on disability in programs and activities provided or made available by public entities. HUD enforces Title II with respect to housing-related programs and activities of public entities, including public housing, housing assistance and housing referrals.
 - e. Title III of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12181-12189), prohibits discrimination based on disability in the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of places of public accommodations owned, leased, or operated by private entities. The Department of Justice enforces Title III of the ADA, but certain HUD recipients and private entities operating housing and community development programs are covered by Title III of the ADA.
 - f. Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-6107), prohibits discrimination based on age in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.

- g. Executive Order 11063, Equal Opportunity in Housing, issued on November 20, 1962, prohibits discrimination in the sale, leasing, rental, or other disposition of properties and facilities owned or operated by the federal government or provided with federal funds.
- h. Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), issued on August 11, 2000, requires each federal agency to take steps to ensure that eligible persons with limited English proficiency are provided meaningful access to all federally assisted and federally conducted programs and activities.
- i. Executive Order 12892, Leadership and Coordination of Fair Housing in Federal Programs: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, issued on January 17, 1994, requires federal agencies to affirmatively further fair housing in their programs and activities, and provides that the Secretary of HUD will be responsible for coordinating the effort.

2. Equal Access Rule

The HCV program is open to all eligible individuals regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

- a. A private owner that participates in the HCV program becomes subject to the rule when the owner executes a housing assistance payment (HAP) contract with the PHA.
- b. Prohibited Inquiries
 - 1) The PHA and owners are prohibited from inquiring about an applicant's or participant's sexual orientation or gender identity for the purposes of determining eligibility or otherwise making housing available.
 - 2) The individual may voluntarily self-identify their sexual orientation or gender identity.
- c. Permissible Inquiries
 - 1) The PHA is permitted to ask an applicant's or participant's sex in order to determine the number of bedrooms for which a household may be eligible based on the PHA's written subsidy standards.
 - 2) The PHA must collect and report an HCV program participant's sex through form HUD-50058 and submit the data electronically to the Information Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/PIC).
 - 3) The PHA may maintain voluntary and anonymous reporting of sexual orientation or gender identity for compliance with data collection requirements by state and local governments or other federal assistance programs so long as information obtained pursuant to such reporting has no bearing on eligibility for housing or program participation.

- d. Program Compliance
 - 1) A PHA's or owner's actions or practices that are inconsistent with the rule could result in HUD's determination that the PHA or owner has failed to comply with program requirements.
 - 2) HUD may pursue any available remedy, including:
 - a) Sanctions or corrective action plans that it deems appropriate to remedy the violation.
 - b) A review of the PHA's or owner's policies and performance to determine if it is complying with the Equal Access Rule.
 - c) Monitoring by PIH or HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).
 - d) A request for information concerning allegations of noncompliance.
 - 3) The PHA or owner must cooperate with HUD and provide access to staff, records, and beneficiaries as needed.
- 3. The PHA will not, on the grounds of race, color, sex, religion, age, disability, national origin, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or familial status:
 - a. Deny an eligible person or family admission to housing.
 - b. Provide housing assistance, which is different than that provided to others, except for elderly and/or disabled where accessibility features may be required.
 - c. Subject a person or family to segregation or separate treatment.
 - d. Restrict a person's or family's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with housing programs.
 - e. Treat a person or family differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission.
 - f. Deny any person or family access to the same level of services provided to others.
 - g. Deny a person the opportunity to participate in a planning or advisory group that is an integral part of the housing programs.

B. Specific Actions

Race, color, or national origin of the family or of PHA staff will not be a factor in the assignment of PHA staff responsible for the administration of the HCV program.

- 1. The PHA will not assign employees in a way that would result in discrimination against applicants or participant families.
- 2. The PHA will ensure that all employees of the PHA are familiar with discrimination and nondiscrimination requirements.
- 3. Fair Housing posters and housing information with the Equal Opportunity Housing logo

shall be displayed in locations throughout the PHA office in such a manner as to be easily readable by persons with disabilities. The PHA will prominently display the posters:

- a. Each office where applications are accepted; and
 - b. Each management office, except single-family dwellings.
4. Individuals who believe that they have been discriminated against with respect to housing may request and receive assistance from PHA staff in filing such complaints.
 5. The PHA will not intimidate, threaten, or take any retaliatory action against any applicant or participant because of a person's participation in civil rights activities, or for having asserted any civil rights under statute, regulations, or requirements pursuant thereto.
 6. The PHA will not deny an individual with physical disabilities an opportunity to apply for housing assistance due to inaccessible application offices.
 7. The PHA will maintain information on the race, ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic), sex and age of the head of the household of all applicants and participants.
 8. The PHA will not discriminate in the rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, a unit to any person because of a disability of that person, a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is rented, or made available, or any person associated with that person.
 9. The PHA will not discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the rental of a unit, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such dwelling, because of a disability of that person, a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is rented, or made available, or any person associated with that person.
 10. The PHA will not make inquiry to determine whether a person who is applying for housing assistance, a person intending to reside in the assisted unit after it is rented or made available, or any person associated with that person, has a disability, or make an inquiry as to the nature or severity of a disability of such a person.
 11. Furthermore, the PHA will not inquire whether a person is "capable of living independently." However, this paragraph does not prohibit the PHA from making the following inquiries, provided that these inquiries are made of all persons, whether or not they are persons with disabilities.
 - a. Inquiry into a person's ability to meet the requirements of tenancy;
 - b. Inquiry to determine whether a person is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
 - c. Inquiry to determine whether a person for a unit is qualified for a priority available to persons with particular type of disability should such priority be a part of the PHA's policy;

- d. Inquiry to determine whether a person for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance, except that such persons who claim eligibility as disabled due to drug or alcohol abuse alone are not eligible for housing; or
 - e. Inquiry to determine whether a person has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, or of any violent crime.
12. The PHA will not require that a dwelling be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals, or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.
13. The PHA will ensure that all PHA-property, including buildings, common areas, offices, and office spaces are accessible to persons with disabilities.
14. The PHA will post the TDD/TDY telephone number to facilitate accessibility for the hearing impaired.
15. To further the commitment to full compliance with applicable civil rights laws, the PHA will provide information to HCV program applicants and participants on how to complete and file a housing discrimination complaint if the applicant or participant claims illegal discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, disability, or violation of the Equal Access Rule.
16. The PHA will review its policies and procedures, at least annually, to ensure compliance with all Fair Housing civil rights requirements.

C. Reasonable Accommodation and Reasonable Modifications

The PHA will provide a reasonable accommodation, which includes a reasonable modification, as required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Fair Housing Act of 1988 and Titles I and II of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs and activities conducted by HUD or any federal agency that receives financial assistance. When the program is viewed as a whole, it must be usable and accessible to persons with disabilities. The PHA will ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to the PHA's programs and services.

- 1. Reasonable Accommodation
 - a. An exception, change, adaptation, or modification to policies, rules, practices, or services that may be needed by a person with a disability in order to benefit from housing, participate in activities, or perform a job.
 - b. There must be a nexus (relationship) between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.
- 2. Reasonable Modification
 - a. A physical or structural change needed by a person with a disability to use and enjoy housing or perform a job.

- b. A reasonable modification can be requested for individual units, the workplace, or for public/common use areas.
- 3. Disability in Respect for Reasonable Accommodations:
 - a. A person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual;
 - 1) The term "substantially limits" suggests that the limitation is "significant" or "to a large degree" and cannot be insubstantial.
 - 2) Physical or mental impairment includes but is not limited to
 - a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
 - b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.
 - c) The term physical or mental impairment includes but is not limited to such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance), alcoholism, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection.
 - 3) Major life activities are those activities/functions that are of central importance to daily life, such as seeing, hearing, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for oneself, learning, speaking, and working.
 - b. Has a record of such an impairment; or
Means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
 - c. Is regarded as having such an impairment.
 - 1) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation;
 - 2) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
 - 3) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (a) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

4. Requesting a Reasonable Accommodation

There must be a nexus (relationship) between the individual's disability and the reasonable accommodation requested.

- a. The PHA will recognize that an individual making a reasonable accommodation request does not need to mention Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or use the words "reasonable accommodation."
 - 1) The individual making the request for reasonable accommodation must make the request in a manner that a reasonable person would understand it to be a request for reasonable accommodation.
 - 2) The PHA is not obligated to provide reasonable accommodation when it is not requested, even if the need is apparent.
- b. The PHA will recognize reasonable accommodation requests made orally or in writing.
 - 1) If the request is made orally, the PHA will document that a request for reasonable accommodation was made (clearly noting what is being requested and the request is because of a disability) and provide a copy of the documented request to the individual.
 - 2) The PHA will give appropriate consideration to reasonable accommodation requests made orally or requested not using the PHA's preferred forms or procedures for making such requests.
- c. A request for reasonable accommodations can be made at any time during the application process or during occupancy in the HCV program.
- d. A request for reasonable accommodations can be made by the individual with disabilities or by someone on behalf of the individual with disabilities.

5. Determination of a Reasonable Accommodation Request

The PHA shall make a reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified applicant or participant with disabilities unless the PHA can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the operation of PHA's program or fundamentally alter the nature of the program.

a. Verification Procedures

The PHA is entitled to obtain information that is necessary to evaluate if a requested reasonable accommodation may be necessary because of a disability.

- 1) If the disability is obvious, or otherwise known to the PHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, then the PHA may not request any additional information about the requester's disability or the disability-related need for the accommodation.
- 2) If the disability is not obvious, or otherwise known, the PHA may request reliable

- disability-related information that:
- a) Is necessary to verify that the person meets the Section 504 definitions of disability
 - b) Describes the needed accommodation, and
 - c) Shows the relationship between the person's disability and the need for the requested accommodation.
- 3) The PHA may accept a statement by the person with disabilities.
 - 4) The PHA may request a statement from a medical or mental health professional who treats the person for their disability:
 - a) A doctor or licensed medical/health professional
 - b) A peer support group
 - c) A social service/disability agency or counselor
 - d) A case manager
 - 5) The PHA may not impose expensive or burdensome requirements to "prove" either a disability or need for an accommodation.
 - 6) The PHA will keep information regarding a person's disability confidential and will not share the information with other persons unless it is needed to make or assess a decision to grant or deny a reasonable accommodation or unless its disclosure is required by law.
- b. Determining an undue financial and administrative burden must be made on a case-by-case basis involving various factors, such as:
- 1) The cost of the requested accommodation,
 - 2) The financial resources of the PHA,
 - 3) The benefits that the accommodation would provide to the requester, and
 - 4) The availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the requester's disability-related needs.
- c. In determining whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the PHA's program, factors to be considered include:
- 1) The overall size of the PHA's program with respect to number of employees, number and type of facilities, and size of budget;
 - 2) The type of the PHA's operation, including the composition and structure of the PHA's workforce; and
 - 3) The nature and cost of the accommodation needed.

6. Approval or Denial of a Request for Reasonable Accommodation
 - a. Approval of Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
 - 1) The PHA must approve the reasonable accommodation and/or make the modification unless doing so is:
 - a) Unreasonable,
 - b) An undue financial and administrative burden on the PHA's programs, or
 - c) Would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the PHA program.
 - 2) The PHA will meet with the family to discuss the approval:
 - a) How the accommodating will be provided
 - b) When it will be provided
 - c) Advise of any variations to the original request
 - d) Sign a Reasonable Accommodation Agreement form
 - e) Mail determination of notice to the family
 - b. Denial of Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
 - 1) The PHA may deny a request for reasonable accommodation or modification if the request:
 - a) Was not made by or on behalf of a person with disabilities, or
 - b) There is no disability-related need for the accommodation or modification, or
 - c) The request is unreasonable.
 - 2) The PHA will meet with the family to discuss the denial:
 - a) How the determination was made
 - b) Administrative solutions
 - c) Explanation of the process of requesting an informal review/hearing or filing a complaint
 - d) Mail the determination notice to the family

D. Effective Communication

To ensure effective communication with persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) or persons with disabilities who require another form of communication, such as braille or American Sign Language (ASL), the PHA will consider the following factors:

1. Translation of Documents

The PHA will conduct a four-factor analysis as a framework to identify LEP persons who need language services and to what extent, what languages require document translation and interpretation services, and what languages require only interpretation services.

2. Communication Accessibility
 - a. The PHA will have TDD/TTY machines or an equally effective communication system accessible for persons who are hearing impaired.
 - b. The PHA will provide ASL interpreters for persons who are hearing impaired if requested as a reasonable accommodation.
 - c. The PHA may provide copies of legal documents and informational materials in large type or available in audio for persons who are visually impaired if requested as a reasonable accommodation.
3. All PHA mailings will be made available in an accessible format upon request as a reasonable accommodation.
4. The PHA will assist by orally reading and explaining documents for persons who are unable to read.
5. The PHA will assist in completing forms and other required documents for persons who are unable to write.
6. The PHA will ensure that all PHA documents and the following information are written and/or provided in an accessible, clear, and concise format:
 - a. Marketing and informational material.
 - b. Information regarding the application process.
 - c. Applications for admission and reexaminations (annual and interim).
 - d. All form letters and notices to the families.
 - e. The PHA's general policy regarding reasonable accommodation.
 - f. HCV briefing materials.
 - g. HCV program and any other applicable program rules.
 - h. Information regarding opening, closing, and updating the waiting list.
 - i. All information related to the family's responsibilities and rights (informal reviews/hearings, etc.).

E. Voluntary Compliance Agreement

Should the PHA be required to enter into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA or Agreement) with HUD, upon execution of the VCA, the PHA will comply with all general provisions, specific provisions, reporting requirements, and recordkeeping requirements noted in the VCA.

CHAPTER 5: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT (VAWA)

Protects tenants and applicants, and affiliated individuals who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking (collectively VAWA violence/abuse) from being denied, evicted, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of such violence against them. While VAWA, HUD's regulations, HUD forms, and other HUD guidance generally use the term "victim," this policy will use the VAWA 2022 preferred term "survivor," which will have the same meaning as "victim."

A. Who is Eligible for VAWA Protections

For the purposes of VAWA, the term "tenant" shall refer to the assisted family and members of the household on the lease.

1. Only tenants who are assisted by the PHA can invoke VAWA protections that apply solely to tenants.
2. Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity Requirements:
 - a. VAWA protections are not limited to women.
 - b. Survivors of VAWA violence/abuse are eligible for protections without regard to sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
 - c. Survivors cannot be discriminated against based on any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age.
 - d. As per the HUD's Equal Access Rule, the VAWA protections also cover eligible individuals and families regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
 - e. Youth under the age of 18 years old living in an assisted household may invoke VAWA protections if the youth is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
3. Citizenship and Immigration Status
 - a. VAWA protections are provided to tenants regardless of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
 - b. Self-Petitioners

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 states that HUD may not allow financial assistance to ineligible non-citizens, but assistance must not be denied while verifying immigration status.

- 1) VAWA also provides protections for "self-petitioners" who are noncitizens and claim to be victims of "battery or extreme cruelty" by their spouse or parent who is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR).
- 2) VAWA covers the following types of battery or extreme cruelty: domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- 3) Self-petitioners can indicate that they are in “satisfactory immigration status” when applying for assistance or continued assistance from a Section 214 covered housing provider.
 - a) Satisfactory immigration status means an immigration status which does not make the individual ineligible for financial assistance.
 - b) After the PHA verifies the immigration status in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) System, the PHA will make a final determination as to the self-petitioner’s eligibility.
 - 4) Housing assistance and all other VAWA protections will be granted to the self-petitioner throughout the verification process until a final determination of the LPR status is made.
 - 5) If the final determination is to deny the VAWA self-petitioner or the LPR petition, the PHA will alert the petitioner and take actions to terminate the voucher assistance in accordance with existing PHA public housing requirements.
4. Affiliated Individual (replaced family member)
 - a. A spouse, parent, brother, sister, a child of that person, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual; or
 - b. Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.
 5. Live-In Aides
 - a. Live-in aides are entitled to VAWA protections if the live-in aid is an applicant for PHA housing assistance.
 - b. Live-in aides could be an affiliated individual of a tenant and if the live-in aid as an affiliated individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - c. The tenant with whom the affiliated individual is associated cannot be evicted or have assistance terminated on the basis that the affiliated individual was a victim of VAWA violence/abuse.

B. Who is Ineligible for VAWA Protections

Guests, unassisted members, and live-in aides of the family are ineligible for VAWA protections that are available only to tenants.

1. As a reasonable accommodation, a tenant can request VAWA protections based on the grounds that the live-in aid is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse. In addition, other reasonable accommodations may be needed on a case-by-case basis.
2. Where a guest or unassisted member is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, a tenant cannot be evicted or have assistance terminated on the basis of the VAWA violence/abuse of the guest or unassisted member.

3. Unassisted members who are also on the lease may qualify by way of the lease for VAWA protections.

C. VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification Form

1. The PHA will provide the Notice of Occupancy Rights, form HUD-5380, and the Certification Form, form HUD-5382, to each adult applicant and to each adult participant no later than at each of the following times:
 - a. At the time the applicant is denied assistance or admission;
 - b. At the time the individual is provided assistance or admission;
 - c. With any notification of eviction or notification of termination of assistance; and
 - d. During the 12-month period following December 16, 2016, either during the annual reexamination or if there will be no reexamination for the participant during the first year after the rule takes effect, through other means.
2. In accordance with Executive Order 13166 (Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency), the PHA shall make available The Notice of Occupancy Rights and the Certification Form in multiple languages.

D. VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights, HUD-5380

The VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights explains the VAWA protections for applicants and for participants, including the rights to confidentiality and any VAWA protection limitations.

1. The PHA will provide the VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights without changes to the core VAWA protections and confidentiality rights.
2. VAWA Protections for Applicants

If the applicant otherwise qualifies for HCV assistance the applicant cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because the applicant is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

3. Protections for Tenants
 - a. If a tenant is receiving HCV assistance, the tenant may not be terminated from participation or be evicted from the assisted unit because the tenant is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
 - b. If a tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse by a member of the tenant's household or any guest, the tenant may not be denied rental assistance or occupancy rights under HCV program assistance solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to that incident of VAWA violence/abuse.

E. VAWA Certification Form, HUD-5382

The Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, or Stalking, and Alternative Documentation form is an optional way for survivors to comply with a written request for documentation about an incident or incidents of VAWA violence/abuse.

1. VAWA Certification Form
 - a. Provides that the survivor or someone on the survivor's behalf may complete the form.
 - b. Provides a list of alternative third-party documentation to satisfy a request by a PHA.
 - c. Explains the time period for responding to a written request for documentation.
 - d. Describes the confidentiality protections under VAWA.
 - e. Requires that the survivor or someone filling out the form on the survivor's behalf must answer 10 numbered questions and provide a brief description of the incident(s).
 - f. Clarifies that the name of the accused perpetrator does not have to be provided if it is unknown to the survivor or it cannot be provided safely.
 - g. Clarifies that the date and time of incident should be completed only if known by the survivor.
 - h. Requires the survivor or someone filling out the form on the survivor's behalf to certify the truth and accuracy of the information being provided and explains that false information could be the basis for denial of admission or termination of assistance.
2. The PHA will advise tenants and applicants that when the HUD-5382 is submitted on the survivor's behalf, the submission will take the place of the tenants or applicants submitting their own statement.

F. Certification or Documentation

1. Acceptance of a Verbal Statement
 - a. The PHA is not required to ask for documentation when an individual presents a claim for VAWA protections.
 - b. The PHA may choose to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's verbal statement or other corroborating evidence.
 - c. The PHA will accept a verbal statement of an incident or incidents of VAWA violence/abuse if the PHA was aware of the abuse and encouraged the survivor to request VAWA protections.

2. Requesting Documentation

The PHA may choose to request an individual to document their claim of VAWA violence/abuse.

- a. The PHA must request the documentation in writing.
- b. Providing the survivor, form HUD-5382 does not constitute a written request for the

documentation, unless the form HUD-5382 is accompanied by the written notice requesting the documentation.

- c. The survivor may satisfy the PHA's written request for documentation by providing any one of the following:
 - 1) Form HUD-5382; or
 - 2) A document:
 - a) Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a survivor service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom the survivor has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse;
 - b) Signed by the applicant or tenant; and
 - c) That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of VAWA violence/abuse that is the ground for protection and remedies under the VAWA Final Rule, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - 3) A record of a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency (may include a policy report), court, or administrative agency; or
 - 4) At the discretion of the PHA, a statement or other evidence provided by the tenant or applicant.

3. Time to Submit VAWA Documentation

- a. The PHA will require submission of documentation within 14 business days after the date that the individual received the written request for documentation.
- b. The PHA may extend this time period at its discretion.
- c. During the 14-business day period and any granted extensions of that time, no adverse actions, such as eviction or termination, can be taken against the individual requesting VAWA protection.

4. Third-Party Verification

The PHA shall not require the survivor to provide third-party documentation of survivor status, unless:

- a. More than one tenant or applicant provides documentation to show they are survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and the information in one person's documentation conflicts with the information in another person's documentation; or
- b. Submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to the PHA.

- c. The PHA shall give the tenant or applicant 30 calendar days from the date of the written request to provide such documentation.

G. Limitations of VAWA Protections

The tenant may invoke VAWA protections on more than one occasion and the PHA will not subject additional conditions that would adversely affect the tenant's tenancy because they have invoked VAWA protections. There are no limitations on the number of occasions a survivor can invoke VAWA protections.

1. Nothing in this Chapter limits the authority of the PHA, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to:
 - a. The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse; or
 - b. The distribution or possession of property among members of a household.
2. The PHA may evict or terminate assistance to a tenant for any violation not premised on an act of VAWA violence/abuse that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant.

The PHA will not subject the tenant who is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse or is affiliated with an individual who is or has been VAWA violence/abuse, to a more demanding standard than other tenants when determining whether to evict or terminate assistance.

3. The PHA may terminate assistance or evict a tenant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants, PHA employees, or those employed at or providing services to the PHA would of be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not terminated from assistance or evicted.
 - a. An actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame and could result in death or serious bodily harm.
 - b. Words, gestures, actions, or other indicators can be considered an actual and imminent threat.
 - c. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the PHA will consider the following factors:
 - 1) The duration of the risk,
 - 2) The nature and severity of the potential harm,
 - 3) The likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and
 - 4) The length of time before potential harm will occur.
4. The PHA will utilize termination of assistance or eviction only when there are no other actions the PHA can employ to reduce or eliminate the threat, including but not limited to transferring the survivor to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, and

contacting law enforcement in order to keep the property safe to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat.

5. The PHA will terminate tenancy or assistance to any household member who is the perpetrator of VAWA violence/abuse or who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others.

H. VAWA Confidentiality

Given the significant safety issues faced by survivors of VAWA violence/abuse, it is critical that the PHA establish or update existing policies to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of survivors who seek protections under VAWA.

1. The PHA shall retain in strictest confidence all information pursuant to VAWA including the fact that an individual is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
2. The PHA shall not allow any individual administering assistance on behalf of the PHA, in the employ of the PHA, or any persons within the PHA's employ (e.g., contractors) to have access to VAWA confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the PHA that specifically call for these individuals to have access to the information under applicable federal, state, or local law.
3. The PHA shall not enter the VAWA confidential information into any shared database or disclose the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is:
 - a. Requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release;
 - b. Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or
 - c. Otherwise required by applicable law.
4. Communicating with the Survivor

When communicating with an applicant, participant, or tenant who has requested VAWA protections, the PHA will take precautions to avoid inadvertent disclosure of confidential information to another individual or entity.

- a. The PHA will not leave messages that contain confidential information or refer to VAWA, the VAWA protections, or VAWA violence/abuse on the survivor's voicemail or with other individuals, including members of the survivor's household.
- b. The PHA will not send mail regarding VAWA violence/abuse (e.g., a written request to complete form HUD-5282, or written extension of the 14-business day timeframe to respond to the PHA's request for documentation) to the survivor's address as the perpetrator may have access to the survivor's mail.

5. The PHA may employ the following to address the challenges of collecting information from and communicating with survivors of VAWA violence/abuse to avoid unintentional disclosure:
 - a. Conduct the intake session in a private room, where the individual and staff person can talk without the risk of other staff or clients overhearing.
 - b. Explain the PHA's information sharing policies.
 - c. Clarify information sharing policies with referring/referral agencies and other service and business partners.
 - d. Communicate to the individual who in the PHA is responsible for handling questions or complaints about confidentiality.
 - e. Work with the tenants to make delivery arrangements of VAWA documents that do not place the survivor at risk.
 - f. Serve individuals off-site as needed or when appropriate.
 - g. Provide adequate time for the individual to review and sign forms.
 - h. Provide reasonable accommodations to permit individuals to follow or access any rules, policies, practices, or services, such as modifying a policy requiring that the survivor come into the office to pick up VAWA documents to instead deliver the form to the survivor.
 - i. ensuring effective communication with persons with disabilities, e.g., providing sign language interpreters for persons who are deaf, accessible documents and assistance filling out forms for persons with visual impairments or have low vision.
 - j. Provide interpretation and/or documents translated into the appropriate language when necessary for person with limited English proficiency.
 - k. Provide accessible documents or assistance filling out forms for individuals with disabilities Post confidentiality notices in the intake room and around other areas of the PHA.
 - l. Ensure relevant staff understand confidentiality policies and procedures through regular staff training.
 - m. Post notices about the importance of maintaining confidentiality throughout the office.
 - n. Direct staff to respond to third-party inquiries only after verifying that written client consent has been obtained.
 - o. Maintain distinct phone lines for certain purposes.
 - p. Use a PHA post office box to receive written correspondence.
 - q. Avoid using language referencing domestic violence or sexual assault in PHA names, program names, organization names, and staff titles.

I. VAWA Prohibition on Retaliation

Provides protections against retaliation for survivors and other persons who oppose acts made unlawful by VAWA, who seek to enforce VAWA's protections, or who participate in enforcement proceedings.

1. It is illegal for the PHA to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by VAWA's housing provisions, or because that person testified, assisted, or participated in any related matter.
2. It is illegal for a PHA to coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWA's housing provisions.

J. Right to Report Crimes and Emergencies

Provides protections against actual or threatened penalties for persons requesting law enforcement or emergency assistance.

1. Landlords, homeowners, tenants, residents, occupants, and guests of, and applicants for, housing shall have the right to seek law enforcement or emergency assistance on their own behalf or on behalf of another person in need of assistance.
2. It is prohibited to penalize or threaten to penalize persons because they request assistance or report criminal activity of which they are a survivors or otherwise not at fault under the laws or policies adopted or enforced by "covered governmental entities," which is any municipal, county, or state government that receives funding under Section 106 of the Housing and community Development Act of 1974.

K. Compliance Process Review

The PHA is required to establish a VAWA compliance review process.

1. The PHA will:
 - a. Incorporate the VAWA compliance review process into its existing compliance review processes where possible,
 - b. Perform the VAWA compliance review on a regular basis,
 - c. Publicly disclose the VAWA compliance review assessment of the information collected;
2. Six Items for Compliance Review
 - a. Compliance with requirements prohibiting the denial of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights on the basis of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
 - b. Compliance with VAWA confidentiality provisions
 - c. Compliance with the notification requirements

- d. Compliance with the provisions for accepting documentation
 - e. Compliance with emergency transfer requirements; and
 - f. Compliance with the prohibition on retaliation
3. The PHA will develop regulations to implement the VAWA compliance review in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, which includes the following, but not limited to:
- a. Individuals and organizations with expertise in the housing needs and experiences of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse; and
 - b. Individuals and organizations with expertise in the administration or management of HUD programs subject to VAWA statutory requirements and protections.

L. VAWA FHEO Enforcement Authority

HUD and the U.S. Department of Justice shall implement and enforce VAWA consistent with, and in a manner that provides, the same rights and remedies as those provided for the Fair Housing Act.

Effective October 1, 2022, individuals who believe their VAWA rights have been violated may file complaints with HUD's Offices of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) and General Counsel (OGC). The FHEO and OGC will begin investigating such complaints using HUD's existing Fair Housing Act complaint process.

CHAPTER 6: OUTREACH

The goal of the PHA's outreach is to make information about the HCV program available to every eligible family and to attract a sufficient number of owners with units outside areas of high poverty or minority concentration.

A. Equal Opportunity

The PHA's comprehensive outreach efforts will be accomplished in accordance with the nondiscrimination requirements of federal and state laws, and HUD guidelines for fair housing which includes:

1. Analyzing the housing market area to identify and determine the needs of the eligible population groups.
2. Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude individuals who are members of a protected class.
3. Ensuring outreach efforts include usage of media outlets, including minority media outlets, that reach eligible populations.

B. Family Outreach

The PHA will monitor the characteristics of the population being served and the characteristics of the population as a whole in the PHA's jurisdiction and will target outreach efforts to those populations being underserved.

1. The PHA will apply special outreach efforts to reach those families who are least likely to apply such as but not limited to:
 - a. Elderly
 - b. Persons with disabilities
 - c. Families with or without children
 - d. Families with or without income or assets
 - e. Families with limited English proficiency
 - f. Homeless families
 - g. Single individuals
 - h. Survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
 - i. Veterans of the U.S. armed forces
 - j. Involuntarily displaced families
2. The PHA will develop easily understood and usable outreach information/materials that is expressed in simple and direct terms.

3. PHA Outreach Message:

The PHA's outreach message may include, but is not limited to, information about the HCV program, such as:

- a. The opening and closing of the HCV waiting list.
- b. The family may choose any unit inside the PHA's jurisdiction as long as the unit meets program requirements.
- c. How portability works and how it may affect the family's assistance.
- d. The tenant rent is based on the family's income and tenant-paid utilities (except telephone and cable).
- e. A listing of rental property known to be available. These listings show addresses, shopping centers, bus lines, amenities, deposit information, etc., as provided by owners/landlords.
- f. A map which identifies areas of low-poverty and minority concentration.
- g. Information on known available accessible units for families that includes a member with disabilities.

4. The PHA methods of outreach to families may include but are not limited to:

- a. Postings on the PHA website and other social media.
- b. U.S. Postal mail outs
- c. Distribute outreach materials to identify local resources such as, advocacy groups, community service groups and agencies, elements of city and county governments, and colleges and universities.
- d. Ensure the outreach materials include specific information on where, when, and how to apply for HCV assistance and an explanation of the application procedures.
- e. Post outreach material in places of employment, unemployment offices, welfare offices, Post Offices, grocery stores, community halls, city and county offices, utility companies, day-care centers, Salvation Army offices, laundry facilities and senior citizen centers.
- f. Place news stories in daily and weekly newspapers and other local and minority publications.
- g. Request public service announcements by local radio and television stations of English and other languages common to the area.
- h. Make oral presentations before organizations, groups and agencies that serve the elderly, disabled, homeless, and survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.
- i. Place outreach material in places of worship/faith-based institutions, community centers, city and county bulletins and newsletters.
- j. Encourage families to inform their friends and relatives about the HCV program.

C. Monitoring and Evaluating Outreach Efforts

The PHA will establish and maintain internal documentation and monitoring procedures that will enable it to analyze the effectiveness of its outreach program.

For example, the PHA may design an appropriate form and, as part of the PHA's application process, ask each applicant how they heard about the HCV program, especially families among the groups identified as the least likely to apply.

Such procedures will assist the PHA in determining the cost effectiveness of each method of outreach, as well as show where the outreach program needs to be improved, discontinued, or emphasized.

The PHA will also conduct other outreach efforts from time to time if it is determined that certain categories of families are not making applications in sufficient numbers.

As needed, the PHA will take affirmative action in marketing the HCV program, to assure that opportunities for program participation are adequately publicized to families identified in the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan as being expected to reside in the PHA's jurisdiction because of present and planned employment.

D. Owner/Landlord Outreach

Without the participation of good landlords, families will not succeed in leasing up and staying leased. The PHA will strive to maintain good relations with existing owners/landlords and will encourage new owners/landlords to participate and to make units available for leasing by eligible HCV program families.

The PHA methods for outreach, recruiting, and cultivating relationships with owners and landlords may include but are not limited to:

1. Recruitment on the PHA's website or other social media.
2. U.S. Postal mail outs.
3. Advertise and market the benefits of the HCV program to potential owners/landlords.
4. Hold owner/landlord briefings.
5. Join landlord association groups or attend landlord organizational meetings.
6. HCV program and/or owner newsletter.

E. Expanding Greater Housing Opportunities for Families

The PHA will encourage program participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. The families will be informed of areas of where they may lease a unit inside and outside (portability) of the PHA's jurisdiction.

1. Areas of poverty and minority concentration.
 - a. The PHA will use the poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States).
 - b. The PHA will use the U.S. Census to determine whether the census tract is an area of minority concentration.
2. The PHA has prepared maps that show various areas, both within and neighboring jurisdictions, with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty and minority concentration.
3. The PHA has assembled information about job opportunities, schools, and services in areas outside of poverty and minority concentration.
4. The PHA's briefing packet contains either a list of owners who are willing to lease a unit, units available for lease, or other organizations that will assist families find units outside of area of poverty or minority concentration.
5. The PHA has analyzed whether voucher holders have experienced difficulties in finding housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration and, where such difficulties were found, the PHA has considered whether it is appropriate to seek approval of exception payment standard amounts in any part of its jurisdiction and has sought HUD approval when necessary.

CHAPTER 7: WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

When the PHA receives or acquires an allocation of new voucher funding, the PHA shall establish an application and selection process that will treat applicants fairly, consistently, and will provide an effective method for determining eligibility and selecting the applicants for participation in the HCV program.

A. Waiting List Management

The waiting list is the mechanism used to implement the PHA's preference system and, thus, establishes the order in which admission vouchers are issued to qualified applicants. Setting up and maintaining the waiting list properly is essential to carrying out the HCV program's admissions in accordance with HUD's civil rights and program regulations and the PHA's policies.

1. The PHA must use a single waiting list for admission to the HCV program.
2. Opening the Waiting List

The PHA will announce the opening of the waiting list through a public notice.

- a. The notice will comply with HUD fair housing requirements, containing the equal housing opportunity logo and non-discrimination statement in its message.
- b. The notice will be placed in a local newspaper of general circulation, in a minority publication/media, and in plain view in the application office.
- c. The notice may be posted at locations throughout the community, such as faith-based institutions, public service/government offices, social service agencies, supermarkets, homeless shelters, senior/youth/community centers, the PHA's webpage, and other social media outlets.
- d. The notice will provide a brief description of the HCV program.
- e. The notice will provide details on where and when interested families can apply.
- f. The notice will state any limitations on who may apply (i.e., working families, extremely low-income, etc.).

3. Closing the Waiting List

The PHA shall announce the closing of the waiting list through a public notice.

- a. The PHA shall announce the closing of the waiting list using the same methods as used to announce the opening of the waiting list.
- b. The closing of the waiting list may be announced at the same time as when the PHA announced the opening of the waiting list.
- c. The PHA may also announce the closing of the waiting list when the PHA determines that the existing waiting list contains an adequate pool of applicants who will most likely receive assistance within a 12 to 18-month period.

- d. The PHA may close a portion of the waiting list instead of closing the entire waiting list and may only accept applications from families qualifying for a specific local preference.
- e. The PHA will not close a waiting list if closing the list would have a discriminatory effect that would be inconsistent with applicable civil rights laws.

4. Organization of the Waiting List

The PHA will maintain sufficient information that permits the PHA to select applicants from the waiting list in accordance with the PHA's admission policies.

- a. At a minimum, the waiting list must contain the following information for each applicant:
 - 1) Date and time of application;
 - 2) Name of applicant;
 - 3) Family unit size (number of bedrooms for which the family qualifies under the PHA's occupancy standards);
 - 4) Race or ethnic designation of the head of household; and
 - 5) Qualifications for local preferences.
- b. The PHA may include the following additional information:
 - 1) Names of adult members and ages of all members
 - 2) Gender and relationship of all members
 - 3) Street address and phone numbers
 - 4) Mailing address (if different from street address)
 - 5) Amount(s) and source(s) of income received by household members
 - 6) Citizenship/eligible immigration status

5. Waiting List for Different Programs

When the PHA maintains a separate waiting list of its programs, the following regulations apply:

- a. Merger and Cross Listing
 - 1) The PHA will not merge the waiting list for tenant-based assistance with the PHA waiting list for admission to another assisted housing program, including a federal or local program.
 - 2) In admission from the merged waiting list, admission for each federal program is subject to federal regulations and requirements for the particular program.

b. Non-merged Waiting List

If the PHA decides not to merge the waiting list for tenant-based assistance with the waiting list for the PHA's public housing program, PBV program or Moderate Rehab program:

- 1) If the PHA's waiting list for tenant-based assistance is open when an applicant is placed on the waiting list for the PHA's public housing program, PBV program or Moderate Rehabilitation program, the PHA must offer to place the applicant on its waiting list for tenant-based assistance.
- 2) If the PHA's waiting list for its public housing program, PBV program or Moderate Rehabilitation program is open when an applicant is placed on the waiting list for its tenant-based program, and if the other program includes units suitable for the applicant, the PHA must offer to place the applicant on its waiting list for the other program.

c. Effect of Application for, Receipt, or Refusal

- 1) The PHA may not take any of the following actions because an applicant has applied for, received, or refused other housing assistance:
 - a) Refuse to list the applicant on the PHA waiting list for tenant-based assistance;
 - b) Deny any admission preference for which the applicant is currently qualified;
 - c) Change the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under the PHA selection policy; or
 - d) Remove the applicant from the waiting list.
- 2) For the purpose of this paragraph, "other housing assistance" means a housing subsidy other than assistance under the HCV program, such as subsidy assistance under a federal housing program (including public housing), a state housing program, or a local housing program.

6. Updating and Purging the Waiting List

The PHA will update and purge its waiting list to obtain current information on interested applicants and to minimize and remove applicants no longer interested in participating in the HCV program.

a. Updating the Waiting List

The PHA will update and purge its waiting list annually to ensure that it is current and accurate.

- 1) The update of the family's circumstances can be generated by the family or the PHA.
- 2) **The PHA will require interested applicants to report changes in the following circumstances within 10 business days of occurrence.**

- a) Change in contact information (address or phone number)
 - b) Changes in income
 - c) Changes in household composition
 - d) Change in preference claimed
- 3) The PHA will send a waiting list update letter with an update form, by first class mail, to last known address that the PHA has on record to each applicant on the PHA's waiting list requesting information regarding their continued interest in maintaining a place on the waiting list and to report any changes in their circumstances.
- a) The waiting list update letter will include a deadline date, 10 days from the date of the update letter, by which the applicant must complete and return the waiting list update form to the PHA.
 - b) The applicant will be able to return the waiting list update form to the PHA by mail, email, fax, or in person.
 - c) If the applicant did not notify the PHA of a move as required, the PHA shall not be responsible for the applicant's failure to receive the waiting list update letter.
 - d) Notification of a change in address to the U.S. Post Office or sources other than the PHA is not considered compliance with the requirements to notify the PHA.
 - e) The PHA does not accept responsibility for mail delays.
 - f) The PHA shall notify the applicant in writing if the changes reported on the waiting list update form affect the applicant's position on the waiting list or eligibility for HCV housing assistance.
- b. Removal from the Waiting List
- The PHA shall remove the applicant from the waiting list if:
- 1) If the applicant fails to respond to the waiting list update letter within the allotted time period.

Exceptions: Reasonable accommodations for families which includes a member with disabilities and because of a claim of VAWA violence/abuse.
 - 2) If the waiting list update letter is returned marked "Addressee Unknown."
 - 3) If the waiting list update letter is returned with no forwarding address.
 - 4) If the waiting list update letter is returned with a forwarding address, the waiting list update letter will be mailed to the address indicated.
 - a) The applicant will have 10 business days, from the date of the second waiting list update letter, to respond to the PHA.
 - b) If the applicant fails to respond to the second waiting list update letter within the allotted time period, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list.

- 5) If the family requested in writing that their name be removed from the PHA waiting list.
 - 6) A member of the applicant family becomes subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
 - 7) A member of the applicant family perpetrated VAWA violence/abuse. Family members who are survivors of such acts may be considered for admission only if the perpetrator is no longer in the household.
 - 8) The applicant fails to respond to the PHA's request for information or updates.
- c. The applicant may request an informal hearing for changes of their position on the waiting list and their removal from the waiting list.
7. The PHA does not maintain an interest list when applications are not being taken.
8. Recorded Wait List Message

During periods of time when application taking is closed, the PHA **will not** maintain a list of individuals who wish to be notified when the waiting list is reopened. The PHA **will not** maintain a recorded message providing current information on when the waiting list will or might be reopened.

B. Special Admission (Non-Waiting List)

HUD may provide funding to serve a targeted population living in specified units.

1. The PHA must use the assistance for families living in these units.
2. When HUD targets funding assistance for a special populace, the PHA may admit a family that is not on the PHA's waiting list or without considering the family's waiting list position.
3. The PHA must maintain records showing the family was admitted with HUD-targeted assistance.
4. Since HUD specifies the special population, there is no limit to the number of admissions except for the limit as defined by HUD in establishing the special population and funding.
5. The following are examples of the type of special admission program funding that may be targeted for a family living in a specified unit:
 - a. A family displaced because of demolition or disposition of a public housing project;
 - b. A family residing in a multifamily rental housing project when HUD sells, forecloses or demolishes the project;
 - c. For housing covered by the Low-Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 (41 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*);
 - d. A non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a homeownership program (under 24 CFR 248.173); or

- e. A family displaced because of mortgage prepayment or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract (as provided in 24 CFR 248.165);
 - f. A family residing in a project covered by a project-based Section 8 HAP contract at or near the end of the HAP contract term; and
6. A non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or HOPE 2 project

C. Accepting the Application

The PHA must make available and accept applications from interested families during periods when the PHA's waiting list is open. The PHA may only accept an application for HCV housing assistance when the waiting list is opened.

1. Applying for Assistance

When the waiting list is open, the applicant may submit the pre-application and full application to the PHA in person and online.

a. In Person Submission

- 1) The PHA will accept applications at the location(s) and during the dates and time period indicated in the announcement of the opening of the waiting list.
- 2) Reasonable Accommodation
 - a) As a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, the application may also be mailed to the applicant and, if requested, it will be mailed in an accessible format.
 - b) To provide specific accommodation for persons with disabilities, the applicant may call the PHA to make special arrangements to complete the application.
- 3) Applications submitted in person are date and time stamped when returned to the PHA, fully completed, and signed by the applicant family's head of household.

b. Online Submission

- 1) The PHA will accept online (website to be provided by the PHA) applications completed and submitted during the dates and time period indicated in the announcement of the opening of the waiting list.
- 2) The application submission date and time will be assigned by the online application program.
- 3) When the waiting list is closed, the online submission for the applications will be disabled.

2. Pre-Application Procedures

A preliminary-application form (pre-application) will be utilized.

- a. The pre-application contains sufficient information to permit the PHA to conduct a preliminary screening to assess family eligibility or ineligibility and to determine placement on the waiting list.
- b. The review of the pre-application does not require an interview.

3. Placement on the Waiting List

- a. When the waiting list has closed, the PHA will select from all the pre-applications the predetermined number of all the pre-applications, as noted in the announcement of the opening of the waiting list, for placement on the waiting list.
- b. Pre-applicants Selected for the Waiting List
 - 1) Pre-applicants with preferences will be placed on the waiting list by preference by date of time of pre-application.
 - 2) Pre-applicants with no preference will be placed on the waiting list by date and time of pre-application.

4. Notification of Applicant Status

Based on the information provided by the applicant in the pre-application, the PHA will make a preliminary determination of eligibility or ineligibility.

- a. If the pre-application determines the family to be potentially eligible, the applicant will be notified:
 - 1) In writing of the date and time of placement on the HCV waiting list
 - 2) That the family will be required to complete a full application.
 - 3) The information on the pre-application is not verified until the applicant has been selected for final eligibility determination.
 - 4) The approximate amount of time before the final eligibility appointment will be scheduled.
 - 5) Final eligibility will be determined when the full application process is completed, and all information is verified.
 - 6) PHA communication will in no way lead the applicants to believe that the estimated date is exact but will stress that the estimated date is subject to several factors that are beyond the PHA's control (i.e., turnover, funding, etc.).
- b. If the pre-application determines the family to be ineligible:
 - 1) The PHA will mail a letter of ineligibility to the applicant stating the reason(s) that determined them ineligible, and

- 2) Include a statement that the applicant has an opportunity for an informal review of the PHA determination.

5. Completion of a Full Application

When the applicant reaches the top of the waiting list, the PHA will:

- a. Mail the full application packet to the family and invite the family to attend an eligibility appointment.
- b. The eligibility appointments may be scheduled by mail, telephone (appointments made by telephone will be followed-up in writing), or email and will provide the applicant with at least 10 calendar days' notice.
 - 1) The PHA requires only the head of household to attend the appointment.
 - 2) In addition to the completed full application packet, the eligibility appointment letter will identify other information and/or documents that the applicant will be required to bring to the appointment.
 - 3) Reasonable accommodations will be provided upon request for persons with disabilities.
- c. The applicant will be responsible for completing the full application packet.
 - 1) The PHA will provide assistance in the completion of the application, if requested, as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities or applicants with Limited English Proficiency.
 - 2) The head of household, as well as all members of the household over the age of 18 years must sign the application including all required HUD forms.

6. Requirement to Attend Scheduled Interview

If the applicant is unable or cannot attend the scheduled interview, it is the applicant's responsibility to inform the PHA, in writing or by telephone, prior to the scheduled interview.

- a. The PHA will reschedule the interview and notify the applicant in writing.
- b. If the applicant fails to attend the scheduled interview and does not contact the PHA to reschedule the appointment, the application may be rejected, and the applicant may be denied admission.
- c. If the applicant misses one (1) appointment, the PHA will designate the application as inactive. The applicant will be removed from the waiting list and may reapply when the waiting list is opened.

7. Final Determination and Notification of Eligibility

- a. After following the verification process per Chapter 11, Verification Requirements, a final determination of eligibility will be made before inviting the family to an HCV Family Briefing session for issuance of voucher.

- b. The housing choice voucher will not be issued before all eligibility criteria have been met.

8. Applicant Responsibilities

- a. Supply true, accurate, and complete information on the application and consent forms.
- b. Supply any documents and verification as requested by HUD and the PHA.
- c. Attend scheduled application appointments.
- d. Timely inform the PHA, in writing, of changes in address, or any other changes affecting their eligibility.
- e. Timely respond to requests from the PHA to update information on their application and to confirm their continued interest in applying for housing assistance.

D. Local Preferences

The PHA may, but is not required to, establish a system of local preferences for selection of families admitted to the HCV program. The PHA's preferences will be consistent with the PHA Plan and the Consolidated Plan and will be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

1. The PHA has elected to adopt local preferences subject to HUD requirements

Preferences are only used to establish the order of applicants on the PHA's waiting list.

- a. Preferences
 - 1) Do not impact eligibility for applicants who are otherwise ineligible.
 - 2) Do not change the right of the PHA to adopt and enforce applicant screening criteria.
- b. The PHA shall publicize preferences by posting copies in each office where applications are received, and by furnishing copies to applicants or the public upon request.
- c. The PHA will inform and explain to all applicants about the available preferences and will give the applicants an opportunity to claim a preference prior to application submission.
- d. The PHA may limit the number of applicants that qualify for any local preference.
- e. The PHA will not deny a local preference, nor otherwise exclude or penalize a family in admission to the HCV program, solely because the family resides in a public housing unit.
- f. The PHA will not deny an eligible applicant family based on a failure to meet the requirement of a local preference.
- g. The PHA cannot establish a local preference for families who agree to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program.

2. The PHA has elected to adopt the following as the local preferences:

PREFERENCES	RANK OR POINT VALUE
Working Families	5
Elderly	25
Emergency Voucher Program- Current Families at risk of termination due to lack of funding.	100
Foster Youth	45
Veteran	30

3. Changes in Preference

Applicants on the PHA's waiting list who did not claim a preference when they applied may experience a change in circumstances that later qualifies them for a local preference – or the reverse may occur.

- The PHA will provide written notification to the applicants on the waiting list of any changes to the PHA's adopted local preferences.
- The applicant will be given an opportunity to document that they qualify for such local preferences.
- The PHA will require applicants on the PHA's waiting list to report changes in the local preference within 10 business days of occurrence.
- If the applicant's local preference status changes, the applicants retain their original date and time of application.
- The applicant may move up or down on the waiting list in accordance with the changes in the local preference and date and time of the application.

4. Verification of Local Preferences

The PHA is not required to verify the applicant's local preference at the time of application. The applicant will be placed on the waiting based on the local preference claimed.

- Local preferences will be verified the same way as income, assets, and deductions.
- Prior to the applicant receiving HCV assistance, the PHA will verify the applicant's eligibility for the local preference based on the applicant's current circumstances.
- If the PHA determines that the applicant does not qualify for the local preference claimed, the PHA will provide written notice to the applicant denying the local preference.

5. Denial of Local Preference

If an applicant claims, but does not qualify for a local preference, the PHA will give the applicant an opportunity to show that they qualify for a local preference.

- a. The applicant must provide appropriate documentation to substantiate their qualification for a local preference.
- b. Applicants who cannot provide the appropriate documentation to the PHA will be notified in writing that they do not qualify for a local preference.
 - 1) The written notice will contain: a brief statement of the reasons for the determination, and a statement that the applicant has the right to meet with the PHA to review the determination.
 - 2) This request must be received by the PHA no later than 10 business days from the postmarked date of the written notice.
- c. If the applicant requests the meeting, the PHA shall designate someone to conduct the meeting who is not the person who made the initial determination or reviewed the determination, or a subordinate of that person.
 - 1) A written summary of the meeting would be retained in the applicant's file.
 - 2) A letter informing the applicant of the final determination as to their local preferences status will be mailed within 10 business days from the meeting.
- d. An applicant may exercise other rights if he or she believes discrimination, based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, or familial status contributed to the PHA's decision to deny the local preference.

E. Selection from the Waiting List

As housing choice vouchers become available, the PHA will select applicants from the waiting list in order to begin the eligibility determination, voucher issuance, and leasing process.

The PHA will select applicants from the waiting in accordance to the local preference(s) claimed by the applicant.

1. Selection by Local Preference Aggregated Point/Rank Value

- a. Applicants with the highest aggregated local preference point/rank value will be selected first.
 - b. After all applicants with a local preference point/rank value are selected from the waiting list, the PHA will select applicants from the waiting list who did not claim a local preference in accordance to the earliest date and time of application.
2. Applicants whose income is greater than 30% of the area median income may be passed on the waiting list pursuant to the income targeting requirements.

3. Foster Youth, Emergency Housing Voucher Current Participants and Veterans verified applicants can apply for housing even when the waiting list is closed to the

public.

4. The PHA will not select families for admission to the HCV program in an order different from the order on the waiting list for the purpose of selecting higher income families for admission to the HCV program over low-income families.
5. Family size
 - a. The order of admission from the waiting list will not be based on family size or the family unit size for which the family qualifies under the PHA's subsidy standards.
 - b. If the PHA does not have sufficient funds to subsidize the family unit size of the family at the top of the PHA's waiting list, the PHA may not skip the top family to admit an applicant with a smaller family unit size. Instead, the family at the top of the waiting list will be admitted when sufficient funds are available.
6. Admission to the HCV program will not be based on:
 - a. Where the family lives
 - 1) Admission to the HCV program may not be based on where the family lives before admission to the program.
 - 2) However, the PHA may target assistance for families who live in public housing or other federally assisted housing or may adopt a residency preference.
 - b. Where the family will live

Admission to the HCV program may not be based on where the family will live with assistance under the program.
 - c. Family characteristics

The PHA preference system may provide a preference for admission of families with certain characteristics from the PHA waiting list. However, admission to the program may not be based on:

 - 1) Discrimination because members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock;
 - 2) Discrimination because a family includes children (familial status discrimination);
 - 3) Discrimination because of age, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;
 - 4) Discrimination because of disability; or
 - 5) Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.

F. Income Targeting

Pursuant to the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA), not less than 75% of the families admitted to the HCV program during the PHA's fiscal year from the PHA's waiting list must be extremely low-income families.

1. A PHA may admit a lower percent of extremely low-income families during a PHA's fiscal

year (than otherwise required) if HUD approves the use of such lower percent by the PHA, in accordance with the PHA Plan, based on HUD's determination that:

- a. The PHA has opened its waiting list for a reasonable time for admission of extremely low-income families residing in the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or non-metropolitan county, both inside and outside the PHA jurisdiction;
 - b. The PHA has provided full public notice of such opening to such families, and has conducted outreach and marketing to such families, including outreach and marketing to extremely low-income families on the Section 8 and public housing waiting lists of other PHAs with jurisdiction in the same MSA or non-metropolitan county;
 - c. There are not enough extremely low-income families on the PHA's waiting list to fill available slots in the program during any fiscal year for which use of a lower percent is approved by HUD; and
 - d. Admission of additional very low-income families, other than extremely low-income families to the PHA's tenant-based voucher program will substantially address worst case housing needs as determined by HUD.
2. If the jurisdiction of two (2) or more PHAs that administer the HCV program cover an identical geographic area, the PHAs may elect to be treated as a single PHA for purposes of meeting targeting goals.
 3. If a family initially leases a unit outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability at admission to the HCV program, such admission shall be counted against the targeting obligation of the initial PHA (unless the receiving PHA absorbs the portable family into the receiving PHA HCV program from the point of admission).

CHAPTER 8: BASIC ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to HUD regulation the PHA is permitted to admit only eligible families to the HCV Program. To be eligible, the applicant must be a family as defined in 24 CFR 5.403, must be income eligible, and must be a citizen or a noncitizen who has eligible immigration status. In addition, the family must meet the PHA's screening criteria regarding family behavior and suitability for tenancy. These requirements are outlined below.

A. Definition of a Family

The applicant must qualify as a family. The family includes all household members, except the live-in aide and foster children/ adults, whose number and characteristics are used to calculate the housing subsidy and payments. A family includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

1. A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person.
2. An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in Section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.
3. A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family).
4. An elderly family
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age.
 - b. It may include two (2) or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one (1) or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one (1) or more live-in aides.
5. A near-elderly family
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or
 - b. Two (2) or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or
 - c. One (1) or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.
6. A disabled family
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability.

- b. It may include two (2) or more persons with disabilities living together, or one (1) or more persons with disabilities living with one (1) or more live-in aides.
- c. A person with disabilities means a person who:
 - 1) Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
 - 2) Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
 - a) Is expected to be of long continued and indefinite duration;
 - b) Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and
 - c) Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or
 - 3) Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001;
 - 4) Does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
 - 5) For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence; and
 - 6) Means "individual with handicaps," as defined in 24 CFR 8.3 of this title, for purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- 7. A displaced family

A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief.
- 8. The remaining member of a tenant family

A family member of an assisted tenant family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit. A remaining family member is never a live-in aide.
- 9. A family includes two or more individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other operation of law, but who either can demonstrate that they have lived together previously or certify that each individual's income and other resources will be available to meet the needs of the family.
- 10. Joint Custody of Children

The PHA will recognize families who may include family members under the age 18 who have joint custody arrangements.

 - a. Children who live in the unit at least 50% of the time, for whom the family receives a dependent deduction.

- b. Children who lives in the unit at least 50% of the time for whom the family does not receive a dependent deduction.
- c. Children who lives in the unit less than 50% of the time.

B. Definition of a Household

The household includes everyone who will live in the assisted unit. The household members are used to determine the unit size. The PHA may give approval of a live-in aide or foster child(ren)/adult(s) to reside in the unit.

1. Live-In Aide

A family that consists of one or more elderly, near elderly or disabled persons may request that the PHA approve a live-in aide to reside in the unit and provide necessary supportive services for a family member who is a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the HCV program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

- a. A live-in aide is a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:
 - 1) Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;
 - 2) Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and
 - 3) Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.
- b. A relative may be a live-in aide, if the relative meets the definition of a live-in aide.
- c. Prior to the PHA approving the request for a person to reside in the assisted unit as a live-in aide:
 - 1) The family must identify a specific person as the live-in aide. The PHA may not approve an unidentified live-in aide.
 - 2) The person must meet the criteria of the definition of a live-in aide.
 - 3) PHA verification of the live-in aide
 - a) The PHA will verify the need for a live-in aide's services from qualified medical, health, or social services/rehabilitation specialists, unless the need is obvious.
 - b) Verification of legal requirement for support includes marriage certificates, court ordered guardianship, or other legal documents requiring the potential live-in aide to be legally responsible for support of the person they care for.
 - c) The PHA will verify the current residency of the potential live-in aide as being elsewhere through prior landlords, rental agreements or leases, rental receipts, utility bills in the potential live-in aide's name for another address, driver's license or other government issued ID, etc.

- d) For a potential relative live-in aide, the PHA will verify whether the relative previously lived outside the unit and moved back solely to take care of the family member.
- d. The person must meet all the PHA's screening criteria, including the criminal history check.
- e. The PHA will generate:
 - 1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports for any SSA matches involving another PHA or Multifamily program for the person.
 - 2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if the person owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
 - a) The PHA will follow-up on any issues identified.
 - b) The PHA will maintain a report and document the family file.
- f. At any time, the PHA may refuse to approve a particular person as a live-in aide or may withdraw approval if:
 - 1) The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal acts in connection with any federal housing program; or
 - 2) The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.
- g. A live-in aide is a household member, not a member of the assisted family, and therefore, the live-in aide only qualifies for occupancy in the assisted unit only as long as the family member needing the supportive services requires the live-in aide's services and remains a family member.
- h. The live-in aide is not a member of the assisted family and is not entitled to continued occupancy under the HCV program as a remaining member.
- i. The PHA will not convert the live-in aide to a family member.
- j. The PHA will not convert a family member to be the live-in aide
 - 1) Although a live-in aide may have PHA-approved family member(s) live with them in the assisted unit, the PHA must not provide additional bedrooms for the family members of the live-in aide.
 - 2) The PHA must ensure that HQS will not be violated and that there will not be more than two (2) people per bedroom or living/sleeping space.
 - 3) If the approval of additional family members of the live-in aide would result in the violation of HQS, the additional family members of the live-in aide may not be approved.
- k. Income of the live-in aide is excluded from annual income.
- l. Occasional, intermittent, multiple, or rotating care givers typically do not reside in the unit and would not qualify as live-in aides.

2. Foster Children and Foster Adults

a. Foster Child

- 1) A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law.
- 2) In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

b. Foster Adult

- 1) A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law.
- 2) In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

c. Although foster children and foster adults are members of the household (and therefore will be considered when determining appropriate unit size and utility allowance), they are not considered members of the family for purposes of determining either annual and adjusted income or net family assets, nor are the assets of foster adults or foster children taken into consideration for purposes of the asset limitations.

d. The PHA must receive documentation from the custodial agency responsible for the placement of the foster child(ren)/adult(s) prior to PHA approval of the foster child(ren)/adult(s) to reside in the assisted unit.

e. HQS Violations

- 1) The PHA must ensure that HQS will not be violated and that there will not be more than two (2) people per bedroom or living/sleeping space.
- 2) The PHA may not approve the addition of a foster child(ren)/adult to live in the assisted unit if the approval would result in a violation of HQS.
- 3) As a reasonable accommodation, the PHA may issue the family a voucher to move to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member who is a person with disabilities.

C. Income Eligibility

The applicant's annual income may not exceed the HUD established income limits by family size for the area in which the PHA is located. HUD income limits are published annually and are generally effective on the date of publication.

The applicant's annual income is compared to the applicable HUD income limit to determine eligibility. Income limits apply only at the time of admission and are not applicable for continued occupancy.

1. To be eligible, the applicant family's annual income, at the time of admission to the HCV program, must fall within one of the following categories:
 - a. An extremely low-income family: A very low-income family whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:
 - 1) The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the U.S.); or
 - 2) Thirty (30) percent of the area median income, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.
 - b. A very low-income family: A family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the area median family income, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

As a MTW agency, HUD will verify compliance with the statutory requirement that at least 75% of the household assisted by a MTW agency are very low-income for MTW HCVs through HUD systems. The PHA will provide data for the actual families housed upon admission during the PHA's most recently completed Fiscal Year for its Local, Non-Tradition program households.

- c. A low-income family: A family whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the area median income, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80% of the median income for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes and who meets one of the following additional criteria:
 - 1) Continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act;
 - a) An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Act program when the family is admitted to the HCV program.
 - b) The PHA has established the following instances when the family may be considered to be continuously assisted despite a brief interruption or break between occupancy in one program and admission to the HCV program:

Temporary residence (180 days or less) in a shelter due to being a survivor of

VAWA violence/abuse.

- 2) A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101;
 - 3) A low-income non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 (HOPE for public housing homeownership) or HOPE 2 (HOPE for homeownership of multifamily units) project; or
 - 4) A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a resident homeownership program under 24 CFR 248.173.
2. When calculating the family's income, including asset income, at the time of admission to the HCV program, the PHA will use anticipated income (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period).
3. The family may only use the voucher to lease a unit in an area where the family is income eligible at admission to the program.
 - a. If the PHA has more than one set of income limits within its jurisdiction, the applicable income limit for issuance of a voucher when a family is selected for the HCV program is the highest income limit (for the family size) within the PHA's jurisdiction.
 - b. The applicable income limit for admission to the HCV program is the income limit for the area where the family is initially assisted in the HCV program.
 - c. If the PHA has more than one set of income limits within its jurisdiction, a family whose income is above the income limits in one or more areas of the PHA's jurisdiction may only lease in the area where the family is income eligible.
4. Income Limits Under Portability
 - a. A family utilizing their portability option when first admitted to the HCV program must not exceed the income limits of the receiving PHA.
 - b. Families who are moving into a receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability and are already program participants do not have to meet the income eligibility requirement of the receiving PHA.
5. Income limit restrictions do not apply to families transferring units within the PHA's jurisdiction under the HCV program.

D. Citizenship and Eligible Immigration Status

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 as amended, restricts financial assistance to U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, and to noncitizens who have eligible immigration status.

1. A family shall not be eligible for assistance unless every member of the family residing in the unit is determined to be a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or be a noncitizen with eligible

immigration status.

2. A mixed family includes family members who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or have eligible immigration status, and family members who do not contend to have eligible immigration status.
 - a. Mixed families receive prorated assistance based on the percentage of family members who qualify for assistance.
 - b. The PHA may not deny assistance to mixed families due to nondisclosure of an SSN by an individual who does not contend to have eligible immigration status.
 - c. There are no HUD regulations which prohibit a mixed family from executing a lease or other legally binding contract. However, if the PHA's jurisdiction is in a state where state law prohibits a single ineligible family from executing a lease or other legally binding documents, the family may not be admitted into the HCV program.

3. Declaration of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

Each family member who contends to be a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or a noncitizen with eligible immigration status must submit a written declaration signed under penalty of perjury by which the family member declares whether he or she is a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or a noncitizen with eligible immigration status.

- a. For each adult, the declaration must be signed by the adult.
 - b. For each child, the declaration must be signed by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child.

4. Evidence of Citizenship or Eligible Noncitizen Status

Each family member, regardless of age, must submit evidence of citizenship or eligible noncitizen status.

- a. U.S. citizens and U.S. nationals:
 - 1) The evidence consists of a signed declaration of U.S. citizenship or U.S. nationality.
 - 2) The PHA will also request other verification such as a **verification of birth, U.S. Passport, U.S. military DD214, or** other appropriate documentation as specified by HUD or the PHA.
- b. Noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older or will be 62 years of age or older and receiving assistance on September 30, 1996, or applying for assistance on or after September 30, 1996:
 - 1) A signed declaration of eligible immigration status; and
 - 2) Proof of age document.
- c. For all other noncitizens
 - 1) A signed declaration of eligible immigration status;
 - 2) A signed verification consent form; and

- 3) Must fall in one of the following categories of eligible immigration status:
 - a) A noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence as an immigrant (includes special agricultural workers granted lawful temporary resident status and noncitizens that indicate they have satisfactory immigration status, such as VAWA self-petitioners, whose verification of eligibility or appeal of a determination as to permanent residence is pending with DHS).
 - b) A non-citizen who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1972, (or such later date as enacted by law), and who:
 - (1) Has continuously maintained residence in the U.S. since then; and
 - (2) Is not ineligible for citizenship, but who is deemed to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General.
 - c) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of:
 - (1) Refugee status, including those granted Temporary Protective Status (TPS) under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) (section 207); or
 - (2) The granting of asylum (which has not been terminated (section 208); or
 - (3) The granting of conditional entry (section 203 (a)(7)) prior to April 1, 1980, because of persecution or fear on account of race, religion, or political opinion, or because of being uprooted by catastrophic national calamity.
 - d) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General for emergent reasons or reasons deemed strictly in the public interest (section 221(d)(5)) (e.g., parole status).
 - e) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the Attorney General's' withholding deportation (section 243(h)) (threat to life or freedom).
 - f) A non-citizen lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence (245A) (amnesty granted).
 - g) An alien who is lawfully resident in the United States and its territories and possessions under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (48 U.S.C. 1901 note) and Palau (48 U.S.C. 1931 note) while the applicable section is in effect: Provided, That, within Guam any such alien shall not be entitled to a preference in receiving assistance under this Act over any United States citizen or national resident therein who is otherwise eligible for such assistance.
- 4) Acceptable Original U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) Unexpired Documents

- a) Form I-551 "Permanent Resident Card"
- b) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
 - (1) "Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207"
 - (2) "Section 208" or "Asylum"
 - (3) "Section 243(h)" or "Deportation stayed by Attorney General"
 - (4) "Paroled Pursuant to 9 CFR Section 221 (d)(5) of the INS"
- c) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
 - (1) A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
 - (2) A letter from a DHS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after October 1, 1990, or from an DHS district director granting asylum (application filed before October 1, 1990;
 - (3) A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
 - (4) A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after October 1, 1990.
- d) Form I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification annotated with:
 - (1) Acceptable document from List A or,
 - (2) Combination of one selection from List B and one selection from List C
- e) Form I-360 VAWA Self-Petition
- f) Form I-130 Family-Based Visa Petition
- g) Form I-797 Notice of Action
- h) A receipt issued by DHS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant's entitlement to the document has been verified; or
- i) Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by DHS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the federal register.

5. Verification Consent Form

Each noncitizen who declares eligible immigration status (except for certain noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older, as describe in paragraph 4b of this section) must sign a verification consent form as follows:

- a. For each adult, the form must be signed by the adult.
- b. For each child, the form must be signed by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child.

6. Ineligible Immigration Status

If one or more family members do not contend that they have eligible immigration status, and other members of the family establish their citizenship or eligible immigration status, the family may be eligible for assistance despite the fact that no declaration or documentation of eligible status has been submitted.

- a. The family must identify in writing, to the PHA, the family member (or members) who will elect not to contend that he or she has eligible immigration status.
- b. A family that consists of a single household member (including a pregnant individual) who does not have eligible U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status is not eligible for housing assistance and cannot be housed.

7. Timeframe for Submission of Evidence Eligible Citizenship or Noncitizen Status

The PHA will require evidence of eligible citizenship or noncitizen status at the following times, subject to any extension granted by the PHA.

- a. Applicants: The PHA will ensure that evidence of eligible status is submitted not later than the date the PHA anticipates or has knowledge that verification of other aspects of eligibility for assistance will occur.
- b. Tenants: The PHA will require evidence of eligible status to be submitted at the first regular reexamination after June 19, 1995
- c. Changing participation in a HUD program: Whenever a family applies for admission to a Section 214 covered program, evidence of eligible status is required to be submitted unless the family already has submitted the evidence to the PHA for a Section 214 covered program.
- d. One-time evidence requirement for continuous occupancy. For each family member, the family is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuously assisted occupancy under any Section 214 covered program.

8. Notification of Requirements of Section 214

The PHA will provide notification of the requirement to submit evidence of citizenship, eligible immigration status, or to elect not to contend have eligible immigration status to all applicants and participant families.

- a. The PHA will provide the notice as follows:
 - 1) Applicant's notice. Notification of the requirements of Section 214 will be given to each applicant at the time of application for assistance.
 - 2) Notice to tenants. Notification of the requirements of Section 214 will be given to each tenant at the time of, and together with, the PHA's notice of regular reexamination of income, but not later than one year following June 19, 1995.
- b. Contents of the Notice

The notice will:

- 1) State that financial assistance is contingent upon the submission and verification, as appropriate, of evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status as required;
- 2) Describe the type of evidence that must be submitted and the time period in which that evidence must be submitted; and
- 3) State that assistance will be prorated, denied, or terminated, as appropriate, upon the PHA's final determination of ineligibility after all appeals have been exhausted or, if appeals are not pursued, at a time to be specified in accordance with HUD requirements.

E. Mandatory Disclosure of Social Security Numbers (SSNs)

Disclosure of SSNs is considered information subject to the Federal Privacy Act (5 USC §552a, as amended). The PHA, to the extent possible, will keep the collection, maintenance, use, dissemination, income information, and any other information derived from the SSNs in compliance with the Federal Privacy Act and all other provisions of federal, state, and local laws.

As a condition of initial and continued eligibility, all applicants, and families (including all household members – live-in aides, foster children/adults) must disclose the SSNs assigned to them by the SSA.

1. An exception for the disclosure of SSNs includes the following:
 - a. Those individuals who do not contend to have eligible immigration status and have not been assigned an SSN.
 - b. Existing program participants, who as of January 31, 2010, were 62 years of age or older. This exemption continues even if the individual moves to a new public housing assisted unit.
 - c. Those who have not been assigned an SSN.
2. Children under 6 added to the applicant family
 - a. If a child under the age of six (6) was added to the applicant family within six months of voucher issuance, the PHA may admit the applicant family to the HCV program before the SSN documentation has been submitted.
 - b. The PHA will grant the family 90 days from the date of admission, which is the HAP contract effective date, to provide the required SSN documentation.
 - c. The PHA will allow one additional 90-day period if the PHA determines that, in its discretion, the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not reasonably have been foreseen and were outside the control of the applicant family.
 - 1) Examples of circumstances outside the control of the applicant include but are not limited to:
 - a) Delayed processing of SSN application by SSA

- b) Death in family
 - c) Natural disaster
 - d) Fire
- 2) If the applicant fails to produce the SSN documentation required within the required time period, the PHA must deny admission.
- 3. Individuals without an assigned SSN
 - a. Examples of individuals who may not have an SSA-assigned SSN are listed below. This list is not all-inclusive.
 - 1) U.S. newborn children (eligible citizens - will be issued an SSN upon SSA confirmation of birth).
 - 2) Noncitizens lawfully present in the U.S. (ineligible noncitizens – individuals who will be issued an SSN upon SSA confirmation of the individual's DHS documentation or confirmation that the individual is required by the law to provide an SSN to receive general assistance benefits that they already have qualified for).
 - 3) Noncitizen unlawfully present in the U.S. (ineligible noncitizens – these individuals cannot be assigned an SSN).
 - b. The PHA shall require that a citizen or noncitizen lawfully present in the U.S. who state that they have not been assigned an SSN by the SSA to make such declaration in writing and under penalty of perjury. The self-declaration shall be maintained in the family file.
 - c. A household member who does not have an SSN must certify that they do not, in fact, have an SSN.
- 4. Penalties for applicant failure to disclose and/or provide documentation of the SSN

The following penalties apply for noncompliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements:

 - a. PHA shall deny the eligibility of an applicant if each member of the household who is required to disclose their SSN fails to disclose and/or provide documentation of their individual SSN.
 - b. If the applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the HCV program, the PHA shall allow the family to maintain their position on the waiting list for a period of 90 days to permit the family the opportunity to obtain and disclose the required SSN information. During this period, if a voucher becomes available and the household members have not disclosed their SSN, PHA shall offer the available voucher to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.
- 5. Individuals who previously declared to have eligible citizenship or eligible immigration status may not change their declaration to no longer contend to have eligible immigration

status to avoid compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance of the SSN requirements.

F. Restriction on Students of Higher Education Eligibility

Restriction on assistance to students enrolled in an institution of higher education. The PHA must restrict assistance to students enrolled in an institution of higher education who do not reside with their parents. The PHA will apply this regulation regardless of if the student is considered a full-time or part-time student.

1. No assistance shall be provided to any individual student enrolled in an institution of higher education who:

- a. Is under 24 years of age;
- b. Is not an U.S. military veteran;

For purposes of the student eligibility restrictions, the PHA has adopted the term "veteran" as used by the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 U.S.C. 101(2)): (2) the term "veterans" means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released there from under conditions other than dishonorable.

- c. Is unmarried;
- d. Does not have a dependent child;

A dependent child for student eligibility restrictions has the same meaning as provided at 24 CFR 5.603, which states a dependent must be a member (must reside in the student family household) of the assisted family, who is under the age of 18 years of age, or person with a disability, or is a full-time student, other than the head of household, spouse, foster child/adult, or live-in aide.

- e. Is not a person with disabilities, and was not receiving Section 8 assistance as of November 30, 2005;
- f. Is not otherwise individually eligible or has parents who individually or jointly are not eligible on the basis of income to receive assistance.

For purposes of the student eligibility restrictions, and consistent with longstanding HUD policy regarding eligibility for the section 8 programs, the term "parents" means the biological or adoptive parents, or guardians (e.g., stepparents, grandparents, aunt/uncle, godparents, etc.).

2. Independent Student

HUD's definition of independent student now conforms with the updated Section 480(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (the HEA), 20 U.S.C. 1087vv(d) definition:

- a. The individual is 24 years of age or older by December 31 of the award year;

- b. The individual is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court or was an orphan, in foster care or a ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older;
 - c. The individual is, or was immediately prior to attaining the age of majority, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in the individual's state of legal residence;
 - d. The individual is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the U.S. or is currently servicing on active duty in the Armed Forces for other than training purposes;
 - e. The individual is a graduate or professional student;
 - f. The individual is a married individual;
 - g. The individual has legal dependents other than a spouse;
 - h. The individual has been verified during the school year in which the application is submitted as either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth or as an unaccompanied at risk of homelessness, and self-supporting by:
 - 1) A local educational agency homeless liaison,
 - 2) The director of a program funded under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act or a designee of the director,
 - 3) The director of a program funded under subtitle B of the title IV of the McKinney-Bento Homeless Assistance Act,
 - 4) A financial aid administrator
 - i. The individual is a student for whom a financial aid administrator makes a documented determination of independence by reason of other unusual circumstances.
 - j. Vulnerable Youth
 - 1) Unaccompanied homeless youth, at risk of being homeless youth, and youth who have aged out of the foster system
 - 2) Those who meet the independent student definition in b), c) and h)
 - 3) Once the PHA has determined an individual meets the definition of "vulnerable youth" no other verification is needed to determine an individual is a "independent student" for the purposes of using only the student's income for determining eligibility for Section 8.
3. Institution of Higher Education
- The PHA shall use the definition of institution of higher education as defined from 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 20 U.S.C. 1002.
4. Prohibition of Assistance to Noncitizen Students.
- The PHA must prohibit assistance to noncitizen students even to those students with eligible immigration status.

- a. If the noncitizen student is accompanied by a noncitizen spouse and/or noncitizen minor child(ren), the noncitizen student, noncitizen spouse, and/or noncitizen minor children are ineligible to receive assistance.
- b. If the noncitizen student and noncitizen spouse have citizen children, the noncitizen student, noncitizen spouse, and citizen children are ineligible for assistance.
- c. If the noncitizen student has a citizen spouse, the citizen spouse, and children, if any, are eligible for assistance. The assistance would be prorated.

G. Restrictions on Assistance to Family Based on Assets

The PHA is prohibited from providing HCV assistance to a family, either initially or upon reexamination of a family's income based on the family's net assets.

1. Restriction on Eligibility Based on Net Assets
 - a. The PHA must prohibit a family from receiving HCV assistance if the family's net assets exceed \$100,000.
 - b. The amount will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation (in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI)).
2. Restriction on Eligibility Based on Owning Real Property Suitable for Occupancy
 - a. The PHA must prohibit a family from receiving HCV assistance if the family has a present ownership interest in, a legal right to reside in, and the effective legal authority to sell (based on state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located), real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.
 - b. A present ownership interest would include any title to a home, any ownership of membership shares in a cooperative, and any lease or other right to occupy a home or cooperative as defined by the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located.
 - c. A present ownership interest does not include the right to purchase title to a residence under a lease-purchase agreement.
 - d. Exceptions to the restriction on owning real property does not apply to:
 - 1) A family that receives assistance for the property under the HCV program for:
 - a) A manufactured home
 - b) A home or under the HCV Homeownership Option.
 - 2) Any property that is jointly owned by a member of the family and at least one non-household member who does not live with the family, if the non-household member resides at the jointly owned property.
 - 3) Any person who is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

4) Any family that is offering the property for sale.

e. A Property Suitable for Occupancy

A property will be considered suitable for occupancy unless the family demonstrates that it:

1) Does not meet the disability-related needs for all members of the family, including unsuitability due to physical needs, but it does not exclude other non-physical reason as why a property may not be suitable for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

Example: Physical accessibility requirements, disability-related need for additional bedrooms or space, proximity to accessible transportation, etc.

2) Is not sufficient for the size of the family;

3) Is geographically located so as to be a hardship for the family

Example: The location, distance, or commuting time between the property and the family's place of work or school would be a hardship to the family, as determined by the PHA.

4) Is not safe to reside in because of the physical condition of the property; or

Examples: The property's physical condition poses a risk to the family's health and safety, and the condition of the property cannot be easily remedied. Environmental factors outside the control of the family are contributing to the unsafe condition or where the alterations necessary to make the physical condition of the property safe are cost prohibitive.

5) Is a property that a family may not reside in under the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located is not a property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

Example: An assisted family owns a commercial property that cannot legally be occupied as a residence by the family, such as a convenience store or a retail establishment.

3. Real Property Restrictions VAWA Confidentiality

When a family asks for or about an exception to the real property restrictions because a family member is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA will:

- a. Comply with the confidentiality requirements under VAWA;
- b. Accept a VAWA self-certification from the family member; and
- c. Apply the restrictions on requesting documentation under VAWA.

4. Assets Restrictions Enforcement

The PHA will enforce the asset limitation on eligibility for assistance at reexamination of income with the exceptions to the asset limitation based on family type and considerations factors, such as:

- a. The family meets the definition of an elderly and/or disabled family;
 - b. The family is unable to find suitable alternative housing to meet the needs of a family member with disabilities;
 - c. Income; an
 - d. Whether supportive services are being provided.
5. Delay of Termination of Assistance Based on the Assets Restrictions
- If the PHA enforces the asset limitation on eligibility for assistance at reexamination of income, the PHA will terminate the assistance based on the asset's restrictions.
- a. Termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal hearing procedures.
 - b. Not applicable to applicants.

H. MTW Work Requirement

1. No work requirement.

I. Family Screening

The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy.

1. Owner Screening Responsibilities

The PHA must inform the owner that screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit is the responsibility of the owner.

- a. The owner is responsible for screening families on the basis of their tenancy.
- b. The owner screening of the family's background may include but is not limited to the family's:
 - 1) Payment of rent and utility bills.
 - 2) Caring for a unit and premises.
 - 3) Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing.
 - 4) Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others.
 - 5) Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.
- c. The PHA must give the family a statement of the PHA's policy on the information the PHA will provide to the owner.
 - 1) The statement must be included in the family's briefing informational packet.

- 2) The policy must provide that the PHA will give the same type of information to all families and to all owners.
 - 3) The PHA will not breach the confidentiality of a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - d. Upon receiving a written request from a prospective owner/landlord, the PHA will release:
 - 1) The family's current and prior address, as shown in PHA records;
 - 2) The name and address, if known to the PHA, of the landlord at the family's current and prior address
2. PHA Screening Responsibilities
 - a. PHA Screening for Eligibility

The PHA will screen for the following eligibility factors:

 - 1) Citizenship
 - 2) HUD-income limits.
 - 3) Disclosure of SSNs
 - 4) Students of higher education eligibility
 - 5) Criminal history
 - b. PHA Screening for Drug-Related Criminal Activity and Criminal Activity

The PHA will conduct drug-related criminal activity and criminal background checks on each member of the household 18 years of age and over from state, local law enforcement agencies prior to determining eligibility.

 - 1) Each member of the household 18 years of age and over must execute a written authorization for the PHA to obtain drug-related criminal activity and criminal activity records from the state law enforcement agencies.
 - a) Based on the identifiers submitted (name, sex, race, date of birth and SSN), the law enforcement agency will provide the PHA with any criminal history, including conviction record information, and outstanding warrants that are found on the law enforcement agency computerized criminal history database and the appropriate crime information center.
 - b) The law enforcement agency may also search the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for criminal information.
 - c) If a record exists, the law enforcement agency will notify the PHA that such information was found and will provide the PHA with a copy of the information.
 - 3) Refusal of members of the household 18 years of age and over to authorize a drug and criminal activity background check is grounds for denial of eligibility.

- 4) If members of the household 18 years of age and over disputes or contests the criminal history report received by the PHA, the PHA may determine that a fingerprint check is necessary.
3. The PHA shall apply the same screening policies for families moving with continued assistance.

CHAPTER 9: DENIAL OF ADMISSIONS

The PHA will determine the eligibility for admission of HCV assistance for each applicant.

A. Denial of Admission Because of the Family's Action or Failure to Act

The PHA will deny an applicant's admission to the HCV program for program violations that are identified as grounds for denial of admission.

1. Denial of admission may also include:
 - a. Denying listing on the PHA's waiting list.
 - b. Denying or withdrawing a voucher.
 - c. Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease.
 - d. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.
2. The PHA must deny admissions for an applicant:
 - a. The applicant does not meet the income eligibility criteria, including exceeding the asset limitations established by HUD (e.g., the applicant's annual income exceeds the HUD established income limits by family size for the area in which the PHA is located).
 - b. If any member of the family fails or refuses to sign and submit consent forms (i.e., non-citizen status, form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms).
 - c. If the family fails to submit required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

If the family is determined ineligible due to lack of citizenship or eligible immigration status, the family may request an appeal to CIS.
 - d. If the family fails to disclose SSNs for all household members.
 - e. If any family member fails to meet the eligibility requirements concerning individuals enrolled at an institution of higher education as specified in 24 CFR 5.612.
3. The PHA has the authority to deny admission to an applicant:
 - a. If the family fails to supply any information or documentation that is determined necessary by the PHA or HUD in the administration of the program.
 - b. Falsified or Misrepresented Information
 - 1) The applicant provides information that is not true or complete.
 - 2) If the PHA determines that an applicant has falsified or misrepresented family income, composition, circumstances, conduct or behavior, the PHA will, on the basis of such falsification or misrepresentation, find the applicant ineligible for admission to the HCV program.

- c. If any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five (5) years.
- d. If the PHA has ever terminated assistance under the HCV program for any member of the family.
- e. If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federally assisted housing program.
- f. If the family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
- g. If any member of the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts paid to an owner/landlord under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.
- h. If the family breaches an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner/landlord by a PHA.
 - 1) The PHA, at its discretion, may offer a family the opportunity to enter an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner/landlord by a PHA.
 - 2) The PHA may prescribe the terms of the agreement.
- i. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.

B. Denial of Admission for Criminal Activity and Alcohol Abuse

HUD regulations allow the PHA to prohibit admission for certain criminal activities, including alcohol abuse, or based on the preponderance of evidence that a household member has engaged in such activities.

1. The PHA will deny admission to the HCV program when:
 - a. A household member has been evicted from federally assisted housing within the last three (3) years for drug-related criminal activity. However, the PHA may admit the household if the PHA determines:
 - 1) That the evicted household member who engaged in the drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the PHA; or
 - 2) That the circumstances leading to eviction no longer exist (for example, the criminal household member has died or is imprisoned).
 - b. Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
 - 1) During the screening process, the PHA will request for law enforcement to perform a criminal background check to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in the state where the

housing is located and in other states where the household members are known to reside.

- 2) The PHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (www.nsopw.gov) to search for a household member's sex offender registration. NSOPW is in partnership between the U.S. Department of Justice and state, territorial, and tribal governments.
 - c. Any household member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on the premises of any federally assisted housing (including the building or complex in which the unit is located and associated common areas and grounds).
 - d. The PHA determines that any household member is currently engaging in illegal use of a drug or the PHA has determined that it has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's illegal drug or alcohol abuse or pattern of illegal drug or alcohol abuse may threaten the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. However, the PHA may admit the household if the PHA determines:
 - 1) Such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.
 - 2) For this purpose, the PHA may require the applicant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.
2. Evidence of Criminal Activity
- The PHA may deny admission to the HCV program for criminal activity by a household member as authorized if the PHA determines, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that the household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been convicted for such activity.
3. The PHA has the authority to prohibit admission of a household to the HCV program if the PHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in during a reasonable time before admission:
- a. A drug-related criminal activity;
 - b. A violent criminal activity;
 - c. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity; or
 - d. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health or safety of the owner, property management staff, or persons performing a contract administration function or

responsibility on behalf of the PHA (including a PHA employee or a PHA contractor, subcontractor, or agent).

4. The PHA has established the following standards to be applied as appropriate, for drug-related criminal activity, other criminal activity, and alcohol abuse concerning denial of admission:

- a. The PHA has determined a "pattern" as at least two (2) drug or alcohol related criminal offenses within the three (3) year period prior to application for HCV assistance.
- b. The PHA shall consider a reasonable time before admission to the HCV program as three (3) years after the date of the most recent conviction of any household member.
- c. Evidence of criminal activity shall be defined as a preponderance of evidence for criminal activity.

The PHA may not deny admission to the HCV program based on mere suspicion that a household member has engaged in criminal activity or on an arrest record alone.

- d. Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug shall be defined as within 3 months/90 days from the date the PHA discovered the use of the illegal drug.
 - 1) This includes the use of state legalized marijuana for medical or recreational use.
 - 2) The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) list marijuana as a Schedule 1 drug.
 - 3) Federal regulations require the PHA to deny admission to persons based on the illegal use of a controlled substance.
- e. Reasonable cause shall be determined by a conviction of illegal use of a drug charge or other criminal activity.
- f. The PHA may determine the use of an illegal drug through conviction of a drug-related charge.
- g. The PHA shall determine involvement in criminal activity through the conviction for a criminal activity.
- h. The time period of ineligibility for admission for other drug-related or other criminal activities shall be three (3) years from the date of the arrest.
- i. There is no time period concerning the conviction of a drug-related charge for manufacturing, production, or distribution of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing. Such household member(s) being convicted of this offense will always be denied admission.

C. Consideration of Circumstances before Denial of Admission

The PHA may consider all specific circumstances of each application in determining whether to deny admission because of a family's action or failure to act by members of the family.

In the event unfavorable information with respect to an applicant is received, circumstances the PHA may consider include but are not limited:

1. Time, nature, and extent of applicant's conduct, and to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability to favorable future conduct or financial responsibility.
2. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA decision concerning such action is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation.
3. The effects of the denial of admission on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.
4. The extent of participation or culpability of the individual family members.
5. The seriousness of the offending action.
6. The likelihood of reoccurrence of the action or failure to act.
7. Age of the individual at the time of the criminal activity.
8. Length of time since conviction.
9. An applicant who is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse afforded certain protections pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.
10. Evidence of successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program for drug or alcohol-related problems (requiring certification from a health professional, or state certified program). The applicant or family may be required to provide evidence of otherwise being rehabilitated successfully (i.e., participation in AA, ALANON, or other drug/alcohol support group).
11. Mitigating circumstances
 - a. If unfavorable information about an applicant is received, the applicant will be provided an opportunity to present mitigating circumstances.
 - b. The PHA shall have the right to verify the information or to request further information which is reasonably needed to verify the mitigating circumstances.
 - c. Consideration of mitigating circumstances does not guarantee that the applicant will be eligible for admission.
12. The PHA may impose, as a condition of admission to the HCV program for other family members, a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure to act will not reside in the unit.
13. The PHA's denial of admission actions will be consistent with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity provisions and protections for survivors.

CHAPTER 10: DETERMINATION OF INCOME

The PHA will not devise or implement income or rent determination, verification, or other related policies or procedures in a way that discriminates against persons on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, and perceived or actual disability.

A. Annual Income

Income is defined by HUD regulations and is further interpreted in HUD notices and memorandums that must be followed. However, there are policy decisions that are needed in order to assure consistent interpretation of HUD regulations.

1. Annual income includes, with respect to the family:
 - a. All amounts, not specifically excluded received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age;
 - b. All amounts received by the head of household, spouse, co-head, including the income of a day laborer, independent contractor, and seasonal worker regardless of age, unless otherwise excluded; and
 - c. When the value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook saving rate (a figure that is adjusted annually for inflation), as determined by HUD.

Note: Annual income includes all amounts received, not the amount the family may be legally entitled to receive but which the family does not receive.
- d. Annual income does not include amounts which are specifically excluded.
2. Annual income is used to determine whether an applicant family is within the HUD income limits at admission and the level of continued benefits for the family.

B. Earned Income

Means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

C. Unearned Income

Means any annual income that is not earned income.

D. Income Inclusions and Exclusions

Annual income includes but is not limited to:

1. Business Ownership/Self-Employment

Gross income a family member receives through self-employment or operation of a business.

- a. Gross income is all income amounts received into the business, prior to the deduction of business expenses.
- b. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.
 - 1) The net income from self-employment or the operation of a business is considered income.
 - 2) Net income is the gross income amount minus business expenses that allows the business to operate.
 - 3) Except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:
 - 4) Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness are not deductible when determining the income from a business
 - 5) An allowance for the depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on a straight-line depreciation, as provided in IRS's regulations.
- c. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business is income except to the extent that such withdrawal is to reimburse the family member for cash or assets that the family has invested in the operation of the business.

2. Include all actual income derived from all net family assets.

3. Public Assistance

a. Public assistance includes:

1) General Assistance

Payments made under a financial or medical assistance program(s) provided by a state, tribe, or local government jurisdiction.

2) Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

- a) A benefit designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs, which includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses) .
- b) Supportive services such as transportation and childcare are provided to families who are not employed.

- b. Special calculations must be made for benefits received in "as paid" state or local programs.
 - 1) "As paid" programs are those in which the family receives a specific amount for shelter and utilities, and the amount is adjusted based upon the actual amount the family pays for shelter and utilities.
 - 2) In "as paid" programs, the amount of welfare assistance income shall consist of:
 - a) The amount of the grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities; plus
 - b) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount counted, as income is the actual amount received.

4. Imputed Welfare Income

The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

- a. A specified welfare benefit reduction is a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of:
 - 1) Fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or
 - 2) Noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.
- b. A specified welfare benefit reduction does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:
 - 1) At expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;
 - 2) Because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or
 - 3) Because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.
- c. Before adjusting the welfare benefits, the PHA will request, by third-party written verification, the welfare agency to verify:
 - 1) The reason for the welfare benefit reduction.
 - 2) The amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member.

- d. During the term of the welfare benefit reduction and as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination, the PHA will include in the family's annual income the amount of imputed welfare income, plus the total amount of the family's other annual income.
- e. The PHA will offset additional income from other sources received by the family member after the welfare sanction has been imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is reduced to zero.
- f. If the family disputes that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of the imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, the family will be offered an opportunity for an informal hearing.
- g. The PHA will not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not receiving housing assistance at the time of the sanction.

5. Periodic Payments and Determinable Allowances

- a. The full amount received from periodic amount such as but not limited to Social Security, SSI, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), annuities, life insurance and endowment policies, retirement funds, profit sharing plans, pensions, disability payments, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAS), Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPS), and comparable benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act. The lump sum payments may be treated as an asset.
- b. If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran's benefits) are reduced due to a prior overpayment, the PHA will use the actual amount of the current allocation (before withholding for medical premiums).
- c. If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran's benefits) are reduced due to other withholding, such as an IRS garnishment or child support garnishment, the PHA will use the full award amount.

6. Alimony and Child Support

The PHA will include in annual income for alimony and/or child support all amounts received, not the amount the family may be legally entitled to receive but which the family does not receive.

7. Recurring Gifts and Regular Contributions

The PHA shall count as income any gifts or regular contributions (monetary or not) that are provided to the family on a regular and routine basis from persons outside of the family (e.g., a relative or friend provides a member of the family with cash gifts on a recurring basis).

- a. This may include but is not limited to rent and utility payments paid on behalf of the family and other monetary and or non-monetary contributions provided on a regular basis.

- b. It does not include non-recurring gifts or contributions.
- c. The PHA shall follow the Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures to verify income from recurring gifts and regular contributions.
- d. If the party providing the recurring gifts and regular contributions refused to verify the information, the PHA will document the file why third-party verification was not available.

8. Independent Contractor, Day Laborer, and Cyclical or Seasonal Work

Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not considered nonrecurring income and therefore is excluded in annual income even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

9. Lump Sum Payments Counted as Income

Lump-sum payments received due to delayed start of periodic payments (e.g., unemployment, TANF, or child support), not excluded by regulation will be included in annual income.

Any portion of the lump sum that is payment for a period prior to the family's participation in the HCV program will not be counted as annual income but may be included in net family asset.

10. Income of Dependents

A dependent is a family member who is under 18 years of age, is a person with disabilities (regardless of age) or is a full-time student (regardless of age). The head of household, spouse, or co-head, foster child(ren)/adult(s), or live-in aide (including family of a live-in aide) are never dependents.

- a. Unearned income of dependents are included in the annual income.
- b. The PHA will include in its annual income all income (earned and non-earned) of the head of household, spouse, or co-head, even if a full-time student or under the age of 18.

11. Income of Full-Time Students 18 years of Age and Older

- a. The amount of earned income of a full-time student will not exceed the amount of the dependent deduction, adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25.
- b. If annual earned income is less than the dependent deduction, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25), the PHA will include the full amount of the earned income.
- c. All earned income of a full-time student who is the head of household, spouse, co-head will be included in annual income.
- d. Unearned income, (including the determination of student financial assistance), which is not excluded by federal regulations, will be included in annual income.

E. Federally Mandated Income Exclusions

HUD has determined certain income sources be prohibited from consideration in annual income for purposes of determining eligibility or tenant rent. These amounts are often referred to as income exclusions or excluded income and are not considered part of annual income.

1. Earned Income of Children (Family Members) Under 18 Years Old

The full amount of earned income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 (excluding the head of household, spouse, or co-head).

2. Earned Income of Dependent Full-Time Students

- a. Earned income of dependent full-time students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25).
- b. All earned income of a full-time student who is the head of household, spouse, co-head will be included in annual income.
- c. The full-time student must be a dependent family member for this exclusion to apply.

3. Gross Income a Family Member Receives Through Self-Employment or Operation of a Business

Except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

- a. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.
 - 1) Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income.
 - 2) An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in IRS regulations; and
- b. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family.

4. Nonrecurring Income

Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated in the coming year (12 months following the effective date of the certification) based on information provided by the family.

- a. Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.
- b. Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year during the family's upcoming annual reexamination period will be excluded from the family's annual income as nonrecurring income
- c. Nonrecurring income includes but is not limited to:

- 1) Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment.

Any permanent employment with the U.S. Census Bureau should be considered in the annual income calculation.

- 2) Direct federal or state payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery.
- 3) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of state refundable tax credits or state tax refunds at the time they are received.
- 4) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of federal refundable tax credits and federal tax refunds at the time they are received (including Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payment).
- 5) Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries).
- 6) Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization.
- 7) Lump Sum Benefits
 - a) Additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings.
 - b) Lump sum benefits payable as a death benefit.
 - c) Lump sum amounts may count toward family assets.
- 8) Nonrecurring payments made to the family or to a third party on behalf of the family to assist with utilities, eviction prevention, and security deposits to secure housing.
- 9) Payments for participation in research studies depending on the duration.
- 10) General one-time payments received by or on behalf of the family.

5. Imputed Return on an Asset Equal to or Less Than \$50,000

Any imputed return on an asset when net family assets total \$50,000 or less (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and no actual income from the net family assets can be determined.

6. Certain Types of Trust Distributions

The following types of trust distributions are not included in annual income:

- a. For an irrevocable trust or a revocable trust outside the control of the family or household excluded from the definition of net family assets:
 - 1) Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and

- 2) Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor.
 - b. For a revocable trust under the control of the family or household, any distributions from the trust; except that any actual income earned by the trust, regardless of whether it is distributed, shall be considered income to the family at the time it is received by the trust.
7. Lump-Sum Payments of Deferred Benefits
 - a. Deferred periodic amounts from SSI, Social Security, SSDI benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or
 - b. Any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.
 - c. Additions to net family assets, including lottery or other contest winnings.
8. Refunds or Rebates of Property Tax on Home

Amounts received by a family in the form of refunds or rebates under state or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit.
9. Income Received from Any Account Under a Retirement Plan
 - a. Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals.
 - b. Except that any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts shall be income at the time they are received by the family.
10. Education Savings Accounts

Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government.
11. Lump-Sum Additions to Family Assets

Lump-sum additions to family assets, including but not limited to lottery and other contest winnings.
12. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Escrow

Income earned on amounts placed in a family's FSS account.
13. Insurance Payments and Settlement for Personal or Property Losses
 - a. Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation.

- b. Periodic payments paid at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) for a period of greater than one year that are received in lieu of wages for workers' compensation continue to be included in annual income.

14. Amounts Received Under Training Programs Funded By HUD

Training programs funded by HUD will have goals and objectives. This is not to be confused with employment by the PHA.

- a. Amounts Set Aside for Use under PASS

Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS).

- b. Amount received under a Resident Service Stipend

- 1) Resident service stipend is a modest amount, not to exceed \$200 per month, received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development.
- 2) Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, ground maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board.
- 3) No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time.
- 4) The Public Housing Reform Act provides that the governing board of a PHA must generally contain at least one member who is directly assisted by the PHA. To support and facilitate implementation of this statutory requirement, HUD has clarified that the resident service stipend exclusion covers amounts received by residents who serve on the PHA governing board.

- c. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program.

- d. Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in training programs funded by HUD or in qualifying federal, state, Tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff.

- 1) A qualified training program is one that is part of a state or local employment-training program and has clear goals and objectives.
 - a) This would include programs that have the goal of assisting participants in obtaining employment skills, and are authorized or funded by federal, state, or local law, or operated by a public agency.

- b) These include programs through the Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration, and Welfare-to-Work Grants.
 - 2) Amounts excluded by this provision are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment-training program.
15. Reimbursed Health and Medical Care Expenses
- a. Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member.
 - b. This exclusion is not limited to elderly and disabled families that qualify for the unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction.
16. Income of Live-In Aides
- All income of a live-in aide, including the live-in aide's family, is excluded.
17. Adoption Assistance Payments
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent.
18. Payments to Enable a Family Member with a Disability to Reside in the Family's Assisted Unit
- a. Payments made by or authorized by a state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.
 - b. Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through the state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency for caregiving services the family member provides to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.
 - c. The payments are excluded from income as long as the amounts are provided to enable a family member with a disability to remain in the family's assisted unit.
 - d. Both the person providing the care and the person who has the disability must be family members (not household members) and must live in the same assisted household.
 - e. The exclusion does not apply to income earned by the family for other caregiving services provided to individuals outside of the assisted household.
19. Civil Action, Malpractice, or Negligence Payments or Settlements
- a. Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled.
 - b. Any amount recovered are excluded irrespective of whether the amounts are received periodically or in a lump sum payment.

20. Civil Rights Settlements or Judgements

- a. Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay.
- b. Even where such payments are not lump-sum payments but instead may have a payment schedule, such payments are excluded.

21. Income of Foster Children and Foster Adults

Income of foster children and foster adults is excluded from the family's calculation of annual income.

22. Payments Received for the Care of Foster Children or Foster Adults

- a. Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone) or state or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments.
- b. This income exclusion also applies to Kinship Guardian Assistance Payments (Kin-GAP), kinship care payments, and other state-based kinship or guardianship payments that are alternatives to traditional foster care programs.

23. Armed Forces Hostile Fire Pay

The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.

24. Aid and Attendance to Veterans

Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

This income exclusion applies only to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance and not to other beneficiaries of the payments, such as a surviving spouse.

25. Foreign Government Reparation Payments

Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era.

26. Loan Proceeds

Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car).

- a. The loan borrower or co-borrower must be a member of the family for the loan proceeds income exclusion to be applicable.
- b. Loan proceeds may include, but are not limited to, personal loans (with a loan agreement) and student loans, regardless of whether the proceeds are received in the form of a refund to the student.

27. Tribal Claims Relating to Mismanagement of Assets Held in Trust by the U.S.

- a. Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) or other federal law.
- b. A payment received by a tribal member from the tribe for distribution of Indian gaming profits is not a per-capita payment within the meaning of the Per Capita Distribution Act and does not qualify for income exclusion.
- c. If a family member who is a tribal member receives the IRS Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, from the tribe for reporting Indian gaming profits, then this payment must be counted toward the family's annual income.

28. Housing Gap Payments

- a. Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA) that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another federally subsidized housing unit.
- b. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments.
- c. Replacement housing "gap" payments should cover a minimum of 42 months of tenancy at the new unit.

29. Amounts Specifically Excluded by Any Other Federal Statute

Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal status from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under the 1937 Act.

- a. HUD will publish a notice in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion.
- b. Updates will be distributed when necessary.
- c. The following is a list of income sources that qualify for that exclusion:
 - 1) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977
 - 2) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act which includes, but is not limited to:
 - a) Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
 - b) Foster Grandparents (FGP)

- c) Senior Companion Program (SCP)
 - d) VISTA
 - e) Peace Corps
 - f) Service-Learning Program
 - g) Special Volunteer Programs
- 3) Small Business Administration programs such as National Volunteer Program to Assist Small Business and Promote Volunteer Service to Persons with Business Experience;
 - 4) Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)
 - 5) Active Corps of Executives (ACE)
 - 6) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
 - 7) Income derived from certain sub-marginal land of the U.S. that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes.
 - 8) Payments or allowances under Department of Health and Human Services Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).
 - 9) Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of the Ottawa Indians.
 - 10) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands.
 - 11) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 which includes, but is not limited to:
 - a) Senior Community Services Employment Program
 - b) National Caucus Center on the Black Aged
 - c) National Urban League
 - d) Association National Pro Personas Mayors
 - e) National Council on Senior Citizens
 - f) Green Thumb
 - 12) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent Orange Liability Litigation.
 - 13) Earned Income Tax Credit refund tax payments received on or after January 1, 1991, for program administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, Title V of

the Housing Act of 1949, Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and Sections 221(d)(3) 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(j)).

- 14) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980.
- 15) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care) or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.
- 16) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.
- 17) Payments made under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- 18) Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990.
- 19) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 U.S.C. 1811-16), and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821).
- 20) Any amount of crime survivor compensation that the applicant (under the Victims of Crime Act) receives through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant.
- 21) Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014.
- 22) Any amounts received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).
- 23) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990.
- 24) Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) and administered by the Office of Native American Programs.
- 25) A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken*

Salazar et al., as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment.

- 26) Any amounts in an “individual development account” as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002.
- 27) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Cases, Exclusion of Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements.

The list of Indian tribes who have entered into Tribal Trust Settlements with the U.S. in 2013 and for whom per-capita Tribal Trust payments are excluded from gross income, includes:

1. Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation 2. Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 3. Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation 4. Bois Forte Band of Chippewa 5. Cachel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Rancheria 6. Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation 7. Coeur d'Alene Tribe 8. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes 9. Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians - 6 - 10. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation 11. Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation 12. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe 13. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma 14. Hualapai Indian Tribe 15. Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska 16. Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of Arizona 17. Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas 18. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 19. Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 20. Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe 21. Lower Brule Sioux Tribe 22. Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Reservation 23. Mescalero Apache Tribe 24. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe 25. Nez Perce Tribe 26. Nooksack Indian Tribe 27. Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians 28. Omaha Tribe of Nebraska 29. Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine 30. Pawnee Nation 31. Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation 32. Pueblo of Zia 33. Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation 34. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 35. Rincon Luiseño Band of Indians 36. Rosebud Sioux Tribe 37. Round Valley Indian Tribes 38. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 39. Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska 40. Sault Ste. Marie Tribe 41. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation 42. Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians 43. Spirit Lake Dakota Nation 44. Spokane Tribe of Indians 45. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe 46. Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians 47. Summit Lake Paiute Tribe 48. Swinomish Indian Tribal Community 49. Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians 50. Tohono O'odham Nation 51. Tulalip Tribes 52. Tule River Indian Tribe 53. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation 54. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe 55. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska 56. Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska - 7 - 57. Tlingit & Haida Tribes of Alaska 58. Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians 59. Hoopa Valley Tribe 60. Ak-Chin Indian Community 61. Oglala Sioux Tribe

- 28) Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations will not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs.

F. Treatment of Financial Assistance Received by Students of Higher Education

The treatment of student financial assistance depends on the student/household characteristics and the type of financial assistance received by the student. The student financial assistance rules apply to both full-time and part-time students.

- 1. There are two (2) categories of student financial aid applicable to the public housing program:
 - a. 479B Student Financial Assistance Programs

Section 479B under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended,

(as well as Bureau of Indian Affairs Student Financial Assistance) requires that all assistance under HEA, even assistance provided to students in excess of tuition and required fees or charges, be excluded from HUD income calculations;

The types of financial assistance listed below are considered 479B student financial assistance programs. The list is not exhaustive and 479B will be updated as of July 1, 2024.

- 1) Federal Pell Grants;
- 2) Teach Grants;
- 3) Federal Work Study Programs;
- 4) Federal Perkins Loans;
- 5) Student financial assistance received under the Bureau of Indian Education;
- 6) Higher Education Tribal Grant;
- 7) Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program; and
- 8) Employment training program under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

b. Other Student Financial Assistance

Other student financial assistance means a grant or scholarship received from:

- 1) The federal government;
- 2) A state (including U.S. territories), Tribe, or local government;
- 3) A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);
- 4) A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or
- 5) An institution of higher education.
- 6) A grant would include:
 - a) A qualified tuition remission, reduction, waiver, or reimbursement (i.e., amounts received as reimbursement for the student's paid costs of tuition, books, and fees, etc.) by the educational institution, such as for an employee of the institution of higher education or an eligible family member of that employee.
 - b) Assistance provided by an employer as part of an employee educational assistance program or tuition reimbursement program.

- c. Other student financial assistance must be for educational expenses and does not include:
 - 1) Any assistance that is excluded.
 - 2) Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded under Section 479B of the HEA).
 - 3) Amounts received under work study may be excluded if:
 - a) Provided pursuant to Title IV of HEA; or
 - b) To the extent that the work study is being performed by a dependent full-time student.
 - 4) Non-recurring gifts, including non-recurring gifts from family or friends.

Gifts that are recurring and otherwise do not meet the criteria for the income exclusion for gifts would be counted as income, regardless of whether the recipient of the gift is a student.
 - 5) Any amount of the scholarship or grant that either by itself or in combination with the excluded financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA, exceeds the actual covered costs of the student.
- 2. Actual Covered Costs
 - a. The actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of:
 - 1) Tuition,
 - 2) Books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities),
 - 3) Room and board, or
 - 4) Other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and
 - 5) For a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit (i.e., the student is living in off-campus/non-college owned housing while away at school instead of a dorm or college owned housing).
 - b. All assistance under Section 479B of the HEA is excluded from income, regardless of whether those amounts exceed the actual covered costs described above.
 - 1) Student financial assistance must be:
 - a) Expressly for tuition, books, room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution;
 - b) Expressly to assist a student with the costs of higher education; or
 - c) Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with

the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the education institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

- 2) Student financial assistance may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf.
- 3) Student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the PHA as student financial assistance.

3. Calculating the Amount of Other Student Financial Assistance

All assistance received under Section 479B of the HEA by students participating in the public housing program is excluded from income. Other student financial assistance received by the student that, either by itself or in combination with HEA assistance, exceeds the actual covered costs is not excluded from income.

- a. When determining the amount of other financial assistance in excess of actual covered costs, the financial assistance provided under Section 479B of the HEA will be the first student financial assistance deducted from the actual covered costs.
 - 1) The financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA is intended to pay the actual covered costs.
 - 2) HUD has determined that financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA must be the first amount subtracted from actual covered costs before any student financial assistance that HUD is excluding under HUD's discretionary exclusion authority.
- b. When the student receives any financial assistance provided under Section 479B of the HEA, the amount of student's financial assistance is determined as follows:
 - 1) If the amount of financial assistance excluded under Section 479B of the HEA exceeds the student's actual covered costs, then all of the amounts received from all financial assistance (other scholarships or grants), the student receives from other sources would be in excess of the actual covered costs and would not be considered student financial assistance that is excluded from income.
 - 2) If the amount of financial assistance excluded under Section 479B of the HEA is less than the student's actual covered costs, then some or all of the amount of financial assistance (other scholarships and grants), that would be excluded from income is the lower of:
 - a) The total amount of student financial assistance (scholarships and grants) the student received that are not excluded under Section 479B of the HEA; or
 - b) The amount by which the student's actual covered costs exceeds the financial assistance the student received that is excluded under Section 479B of the HEA.

G. Net Family Assets

The net family assets are the net cash value of all assets owned by the family after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other form of capital investments. Any type of asset not specifically excluded will be included in the calculation of net family assets.

1. All assets are categorized as either real property (e.g., land, a home) or personal property.
2. Any type of asset not specifically excluded will be included in the calculation of net family assets.
3. Real Property Equity

Real property includes land or real estate owned by a member of the family.

- a. Equity is the portion of the market value of the asset which is owned by the family (the amount which would be available to the family if the property were to be sold).
- b. The PHA will calculate the equity in real property using the following formula:
$$\text{Market Value} - \text{Loan (mortgage)} = \text{Equity}$$
- c. The PHA will calculate the cash value of real property using the following formula:
$$\text{Equity} - \text{Expenses to convert to cash} = \text{Cash Value}$$
- d. Expenses to convert the real property to cash value may include but are not limited to costs such as sales commissions, settlement/closing costs, transfer taxes, attorney fees, appraisal fees, monetary liens on the real property, and repair costs, etc., if applicable.

4. Life Insurance Policies

Cash value of life insurance policies.

5. Tax Refunds or Refundable Tax Credits

- a. The anticipated income earned by the assets in which a family has deposited their federal tax refund or refundable tax credits must be included in the family's annual income unless the income is specifically excluded.
 - 1) At the time of an annual or interim reexamination of income, if the federal tax refund was received during the 12 months preceding the effective date of the reexamination, the PHA will subtract from the total value of the account in which the federal tax refund or refundable tax credits were deposited the amount of the refund that was received by the family.
 - 2) When the subtraction results in a negative number, then the balance of the asset is considered \$0.
- b. If the tax refund or refundable tax credit is deposited into another excluded asset, such as a retirement account or a Coverdell Education Savings Account, then the deposit

will have no effect on the balance of the asset (i.e., there is no need for the PHA to subtract the amount of the deposit from the value of the excluded asset).

6. Trusts

A trust is a fiduciary relationship in which one party, known as a trustor, gives another party, the trustee, the right to hold title to property or assets for the benefit of a third party, the beneficiary.

a. Trust as Net Family Assets

For revocable trusts, the grantor can terminate and/or amend the trust at any time for any reason before his or her death.

- 1) A revocable trust that is under the control of the family or household (e.g., the grantor is a member of the assisted family or household) is included in net family assets, and, therefore, income earned on the trust is included in the family's income from assets.
- 2) If the PHA determines that the revocable trust is included in the calculation of net family assets, the actual income earned by the revocable trust is also included in the family's income.
- 3) If the PHA determines that an irrevocable trust is excluded from net family assets, the PHA will not consider actual income earned by the trust (e.g., interest earned, rental income if property is held in the trust) for so long as the income from the trust is not distributed.
- 4) The PHA will calculate imputed income on the revocable trust if net family assets are more than \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, and actual income from the trust cannot be calculated (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use).

b. Trust Distributions and Annual Income

- 1) Revocable trust considered part of net family assets:

If the value of the trust is considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are not considered income to the family.

- 2) Revocable or irrevocable trust not considered part of net family assets:

If the value of the trust is not considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are treated as follows:

- a) All distributions from the trust's principal are excluded from income.
- b) Distributions of income earned by the trust (i.e., interest, dividends, realized gains, or other earnings on the trust's principal), are included as income unless the distribution is used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

Trust Type	Is the Trust Considered a Net Family Asset?	Is the Actual Interest Earned by the Trust Considered Family Income?	Are Distributions of Trust Principal Considered Family Income?	Are Distributions of Interest Earned on the Trust Principal Considered Family Income?
Revocable Grantor is not part of the assisted family or household (and the family or household is not otherwise in control of the trust)	No	No	No	Yes, unless the distributions are used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.
Revocable Grantor is part of the assisted family or household (or the trust is otherwise under control of the family or household)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Irrevocable (Typically, Special Needs Trusts or irrevocable.)	No	No	No	Yes, unless the distributions are used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

7. Assets Jointly Owned

- a. For assets jointly owned by the family and one or more individuals outside of the assisted family, the PHA will include the total value of the asset in the calculation of net family assets, unless the asset is otherwise excluded, or unless the assisted family can demonstrate that the asset is inaccessible to them, or that they cannot dispose of any portion of the asset without the consent of another owner who refuses to comply.
- b. If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of an asset, then only that portion's value shall be included in the calculation of net family assets for the family.
- c. Any income from a jointly owned asset must be included in annual income, unless that income is specifically excluded, or unless the family demonstrates that they do not have access to the income from that asset, or that they only have access to a portion of the income from that asset.
- d. If a family member is a beneficiary who is entitled to access the account's funds only upon the death of the account's owner, and may not otherwise withdraw funds from an account, then the account is not an asset to the assisted family, and the family should provide proper documentation demonstrating that they are only a beneficiary on the account.

8. Assets Owned by Business Entity

- a. If a business entity (e.g., limited liability company or limited partnership) owns the asset, then the family's asset is their ownership stake in the business, not some portion of the business's assets.

- b. If the family holds the assets in their own name rather than in the name of a business entity, then the percentage value of the asset owned by the family is what is counted toward net family assets.

9. Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

In determining net family assets, the PHA will include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or family member for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two (2) years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received.

- a. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or family member receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms.
- b. An asset moved to a retirement account held by a family member is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value.
- c. The PHA will count as an asset the difference between the cash value and the actual amount received for the asset disposed of for less than market value during the two (2) years preceding the date of application for the PHA or reexamination, if the cumulative fair market value of the asset disposed of exceed the gross amount of the asset by \$2,000.

H. Necessary Personal Property and Non-Necessary Personal Property

The PHA's determination on what is a necessary personal property and what is non-personal personal property is a fact-specific determination, and therefore the PHA will gather enough facts to qualify whether an asset is necessary or non-necessary personal property. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property will be classified as non-necessary personal property.

1. Necessary Personal Property

- a. Includes more than merely items that are indispensable to the bare existence of the family.
- b. Necessary personal property are items essential to the family for the maintenance, use, and occupancy of the premises as a home or they are necessary for employment, education, or health and wellness.
- c. Necessary personal property includes but may not be limited to:
 - 1) Personal effects (such as items that are ordinarily worn or utilized by the individual), items that are convenient or useful to a reasonable existence, and items that support and facilitate daily life within the family's home.

- 2) Items that assist family members with a disability, including any items related to disability-related needs, or that may be required for a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.
 - 3) Necessary personal property does not include bank accounts, other financial investments, or luxury items.
2. Non-Necessary Personal Property
- a. Non-necessary personal property with a combined value that does not exceed \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, is excluded from net family assets.
 - b. Non-necessary personal property with a combined value greater than \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, is considered part of net family assets.
3. The following table lists examples of necessary and non-necessary personal property. This is not an exhaustive list.
- a. Necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.
 - b. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property will be classified as non-necessary personal property.

Examples of Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property

Necessary Personal Property	Non-Necessary Personal Property
• Car(s)/vehicle(s) that a family relies on for transportation for personal or business use (e.g., bike, motorcycle, skateboard, scooter) • Furniture, carpets, linens, kitchenware • Common appliances • Common electronics (e.g., radio, television, DVD player, gaming system) • Clothing • Personal effects that are not luxury items (e.g., toys, books) • Wedding and engagement rings • Jewelry used in religious/cultural celebrations and ceremonies • Religious and cultural items • Medical equipment and supplies • Health care–related supplies • Musical instruments used by the family • Personal computers, phones, tablets, and related equipment • Professional tools of trade of the family, for example professional books • Educational materials and equipment used by the family, including equipment to accommodate persons with disabilities • Equipment used for exercising (e.g., treadmill, stationary bike, kayak, paddleboard, ski equipment)	• Recreational car/vehicle not needed for day-to-day transportation (campers, motorhomes, travel trailers, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)) • Bank accounts or other financial investments (e.g., checking account, savings account, stocks/bonds) • Recreational boat/watercraft • Expensive jewelry without religious or cultural value, or which does not hold family significance • Collectibles (e.g., coins/stamps) • Equipment/machinery that is not used to generate income for a business • Items such as gems/precious metals, antique cars, artwork, etc.

I. Net Family Assets Do Not Include

Given that there are many categories of funds that would be considered assets and should be included in asset calculations, HUD does not believe that the regulation should specify every form of asset. Instead, any type of asset not specifically excluded should be included in the calculation of net family assets.

Required exclusions from net family assets include the following:

1. The value of necessary items of personal property.
2. The combined value of all non-necessary items of personal property, if the combined total value does not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).
3. The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including:
 - a. Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)
 - b. Employer retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b))
 - c. Retirement plans for self-employed individuals (Keogh)
4. The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located.
 - 1) Co-ownership situations (including situations where one (1) owner is a victim of a VAWA violence/abuse)
 - 2) Where one (1) party cannot unilaterally sell the real property
 - 3) Property that is tied up in litigation
 - 4) Inherited property is in dispute
5. Civil Action, Malpractice, or Negligence Payments

Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family being a person with disabilities.
6. The value of certain education or disability support savings account, including the value of any:
 - a. Coverdell education savings account under Section 530 of the internal Revenue Code of 1986
 - b. Qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code
 - c. Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account authorized under Section 526A of such Code
 - 1) ABLE accounts are excluded from the definition of net family assets, and therefore income generated from such accounts is not considered when calculating income from assets.

- 2) Distributions from these accounts are also excluded from income.
- d. Baby bond account created, authorized, or funded by a federal, state, or local government (money held in trust by the government for children until they are adults).
7. Interest in Indian trust lands.
8. Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives HCV program assistance.
9. Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which the family receives assistance under the HCV program.
10. Family Self-Sufficiency accounts.
11. Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits, including EITC, for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

Only the amount of federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits the family receives is excluded from net family assets, not the amount the family was supposed to receive.
12. Trust Funds
 - a. The full amount of assets held in an irrevocable trust.
 - b. Revocable Trust
 - 1) When a member of the assisted family is the beneficiary of a revocable trust, but the grantor is not a member of the assisted family, the beneficiary does not “own” the revocable trust, and the value of the trust is excluded from net family assets.
 - 2) For the revocable trust to be considered excluded from net family assets, no family or household member may be the account’s trustee.
13. Term life insurance policies with no cash value
14. Assets not controlled by or accessible to the family and which provide no income for the family.

A survivor of VAWA violence/abuse who because of the VAWA violence/abuse no longer has access to the real property and cannot convert it to cash.

J. Actual and Imputed Income from Net Family Assets

When the value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD, are include in annual income.

1. Determining the Net Cash Value of an Asset
 - a. The PHA must determine the market value of an asset then calculate the cash value by subtracting the reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investments.

b. Reasonable Costs

Reasonable costs include but are not limited to costs such as:

- 1) Penalties for premature withdrawal if penalties would be imposed for early withdrawal.
- 2) Broker and legal fees (e.g., a percentage of the value of the asset incurred in the sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.); and
- 3) Settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions (e.g., the typical percentage of sales price for settlement in the locality).

2. Assets with Negative Equity

- a. The cash value of real property or other assets with negative equity would be considered \$0 for the purposes of calculating net family assets.
- b. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the family from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

3. Actual Income from Assets

Actual income from assets is always included in a family's (including minors) annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded.

- a. Income or returns from assets are generally considered to be interest, dividend payments, and other actual income earned on the asset, and not the increase in market value of the asset.
- b. The increase in market value is relevant to the cash value of the asset for the purpose of determining total net family assets and imputing income.

4. Imputed Income from Assets

Imputed income from assets is no longer determined based on the greater of actual or imputed income from the assets.

- a. The PHA will calculate imputed asset income for specific assets when three conditions are met:
 - 1) The value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation);
 - 2) The specific asset is included in net family assets; and
 - 3) Actual asset income cannot be calculated for the specific asset.
- b. If the actual income from assets can be computed for some assets but not all assets, the PHA will:
 - 1) Add the actual income from the assets, where actual income can be calculated, then

- 2) Calculate the imputed income for the assets where actual income could not be calculated.
 - c. After the PHA has calculated both the actual income and imputed income, the PHA will combine both amounts to account for income on net family assets with a combined value of over \$50,000.
 - d. If the family's net family assets do not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), imputed income is not calculated.
 - e. If the actual income for an asset, which can equal \$0, can be calculated, imputed income is not calculated for that asset.
 - f. Imputed asset income is never calculated on assets that are excluded from net family assets.
5. Summary Decisions for Determining Income from Assets

The following scenarios will determine how the PHA determines the income from net family assets.

- a. If net family assets exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation), and the actual income can be calculated on all assets:
 - 1) Annual income will include only actual income on assets (no imputed income).
 - 2) The PHA will obtain third-party verification.
- b. If net family assets exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation), and the actual income cannot be calculated on all assets:
 - 3) Annual income will include the total of actual income that can be calculated and imputed income for all remaining net family assets where the actual income cannot be calculated.
 - 4) The PHA will obtain third-party verification.
- c. If net family assets do not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation):
 - 5) The annual income includes only the actual income from assets (no imputed income).
 - 6) The PHA may accept the family's self-certification of net family assets.

K. Passbook Rate Determination

Annually HUD will publish the passbook rate based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, which is an average of national savings rates published on a monthly basis.

1. The PHA will use the HUD-published passbook rate when calculating imputed asset income for net family assets that exceed \$50,000 (annually adjusted by HUD for inflation)
 - a. HUD does not authorize the PHA to set its own passbook rate.

- b. The PHA must use the HUD-published passbook rate.
2. The HUD-published passbook rate will be posted to a dataset on the HUDUser Web site, alongside annual inflationary adjustments.
3. To determine the passbook rate for the next calendar year, HUD will average the most recent three (3) months of FDIC updates to the National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, rounded to the nearest hundredth of 1 percent.
4. In order to ensure updated passbook rates may be used for reexaminations with an effective date of January 1, HUD will calculate the update in July each year, using FDIC data from April, May, and June for publication on HUDUser not later than September 1.

L. Calculation of Annual Income

The PHA must calculate family annual income as follows:

1. Initial Admission and Interim Reexaminations

The PHA will use anticipated income, including asset income, (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period) to determine the family's annual income at time of admission to the HCV program or during an interim reexamination.

2. Annual Reexaminations

The PHA must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations.

- a. The previous 12-month period is the is the 12 months prior to the income calculation and not the previous calendar year.
- b. If the PHA determines that the family's previous 12-month's income does not reflect the family's current income, the PHA will adjust the income determination by:
 - 1) Taking into consideration any redetermination of income during the previous 12-month period resulting from an interim reexamination of the family; and
 - 2) Making adjustments to reflect current income if there was a change in income (earned and unearned) during the previous 12-month period that was not accounted for in the redetermination of income. A change in income may be:
 - a) A loss of income
 - b) The addition of a new source of income
 - c) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) to Social Security and Social Security Disability Income
 - d) Changing to a different employer in the prior year does not necessarily constitute a change if the income earned from either employer is substantially the same.

- c. Steps in Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination
 - 1) Step 1: Determine the annual income for the previous 12-month period
 - a) If there have been no changes to income beyond this calculation, then this is the amount that will be used to determine the family's rental assistance.
 - b) The PHA will review the following information to determine prior-year income:
 - (1) The EIV Income Report (must be generated within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination to be considered current);
 - (2) The income reported on the most recent reexamination on form HUD-50058; and
 - (3) What the family certified to on the PHA's annual reexamination paperwork for prior-year income.
 - 2) Step 2: The PHA will take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination.
 - a) If there was an interim reexamination performed, the PHA will use the annual income from the interim reexamination to determine the family's rental assistance, if there are no additional changes.
 - b) If the PHA did not perform an interim reexamination or there have been changes since the last reexamination, move to Step 3.
 - 3) Step 3: If there were changes in annual income not processed by the PHA since the last reexamination, use current income.
 - a) Family reports their income for the prior year and whether there have been permanent changes.
 - b) If there are no reported changes to an income source, the PHA may use documentation of the prior-year income to calculate the annual income used for the current annual reexamination on form HUD-50058. The PHA could use the following documentation and certification from the family:
 - (1) EIV + self-certification (wages, SSI, Social Security, and unemployment)
 - (2) Current Level 4 documents verifying prior-year income that are dated within the required, 120 days of receipt by the PHA, timeframe, such as:
 - (a) Year-end statement
 - (b) Paycheck with year-to-date amount
 - (c) Tax forms (Form 1040, W2, 1099, etc.)
 - c) If there are reported changes by the family or if the PHA notes discrepancies between EIV and what the family reports, the PHA will follow the Verification Hierarchy to document and verify income.

3. Use of Other Programs' Determination of Income, "Safe Harbor"

The PHA will not, use income calculation information from other programs or agencies to determine the family's income prior to applying deductions based on timely income determinations made within the previous 12-month period for the purposes of the following means-tested forms of federal public assistance.

4. Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income reexamination type.

5. Accuracy of Family Income Data: De Minimis Errors

A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than \$30 per month in monthly adjusted income (\$360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

- a. The PHA will not be considered out of compliance solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income but is still obligated to correct errors once the PHA becomes aware of the errors.
- b. HUD may revise the amount of the de minimis error through a rulemaking published in the Federal Register for public comment.
- c. If the PHA becomes aware of the existence of an income calculation error, the PHA is obligated to correct the error(s) retroactive to the effective date of the action the error was made regardless of the dollar amount associated with the error.
- d. The PHA will take any corrective action necessary to credit a family if the family has been overcharged for their family share as a result of the de minimis error in the income determination.
 - 1) The family will not be responsible for retroactive rent for errors made by the PHA in instances where the PHA has miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged the family share.
 - a) The PHA will notify the family and the owner in writing:
 - (1) The total amount of the overcharged family share;
 - (2) The effective date of the action of the overcharged family share; and
 - (3) To whom the overcharged family share repayment will be sent.
 - b) The PHA will repay the overcharged family share to the to the owner by issuing the owner a check.
 - 2) The family will be responsible for retroactive rent if the family share was based on false or incomplete information supplied by the applicant or participant family.

M. Annualizing and Averaging Income

The PHA must convert the reported income to an annual figure. The PHA may choose the following methods to determine the anticipated annual income:

1. Annualize current income (and subsequently conduct an interim reexamination if income changes). To annualize income, the PHA will multiply:
 - a. Hourly income by the number of hours worked in a year;
 - b. Weekly income by 52 weeks, unless it is verified that less weeks will be worked;
 - c. Bi-weekly income (paid every other week) by 26 pay-periods;
 - d. Semi-monthly income (paid twice each month) by 24 pay-periods; and
 - e. Monthly by 12 pay-periods.
2. Average the income using the information available from all known income sources when the income sources are expected to change during the year (no interim adjustment is required if income remains as predicted).
 - a. Income from the previous year may be analyzed to determine the amount of anticipated income when future income cannot be clearly verified.
 - b. If, by averaging, a reasonable estimate can be made, that estimate will be used to anticipate annual income over the next 12 months, instead of changing the HAP every month as the income fluctuates.
 - c. Where income is seasonal or fluctuates as to hours or rates, such as for teachers, construction workers, farmers, or migrant workers, the PHA will use an average for 12 months based on past income history of the family and such anticipated income that can be verified.

N. Earned Income Disallowance (or Disregard) Self-Sufficiency Incentive (EID)

The EID calls for the exclusion of increases in income attributable to employment by a family member who is a person with disabilities over income received by that family member prior to qualifying for the disallowance. The exclusion only applies to the income of the family member who is a person with disabilities and not the entire family.

1. Elimination of EID

The EID will not apply to any family who is not eligible for and already participating in the disallowance as of December 31, 2023. No new families may be added.

- a. Families who were receiving the EID benefit as of December 31, 2023, may continue to receive the full benefit until the remaining timeframe for an individual family's EID expires without any regulatory changes.
- b. Because the EID lasts up to 24 consecutive months, no family will still be receiving the EID benefit after December 31, 2025.

2. Qualifications:

- a. The exclusion only applies to families currently receiving housing assistance.
- b. The applicant family is not eligible for the EID.
- c. An HCV family whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment; or
 - 1) Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours a week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.
 - 2) The established minimum wage means the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- d. An HCV family whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
 - 1) The increase in earnings must occur while the person with disabilities is enrolled in the economic self-sufficient or other job training program.
 - 2) An economic self-sufficiency program is any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families. These programs include programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.
- e. An HCV family whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six (6) months after receiving assistance, benefits, or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act. The TANF program includes formula-driven maintenance assistance and such benefits and services as one-time payments; wage subsidies and transportation assistance-provided that the total amount over a six (6)-month period is at least \$500.

Note: Receipt of Food Stamps and/or Medicaid is not part of the TANF program. If no TANF assistance is provided as listed above, the family will not qualify for the earned income disallowance under TANF provisions but may qualify under the remaining criteria. The PHA will verify receipt of benefit or services other than monthly maintenance with the TANF provider if the family indicates that their eligibility for the earned income disallowance is based on other assistance under TANF.

2. EID Maximum Lifetime Benefit

Maximum 24 Straight Month Lifetime Disallowance Period

- a. Effective May 9, 2016, the EID benefit is limited to a lifetime 24-month period for the qualifying family member who is a person with disabilities.
 - b. Once the family member who is a person with disabilities is determined to be eligible for the EID, the 24-calendar month period starts.
 - c. During the first 12–calendar month period, the PHA must exclude 100% of the increased income resulting from the qualifying employment of the family member with disabilities.
 - d. If the family member with disabilities discontinues the employment that initially qualified the family member with disabilities for the EID, the 24–calendar month period continues.
 - e. During the 24–calendar month period, EID benefits are recalculated based on changes to family member with disabilities income and employment.
 - f. After the first 12–calendar month period, the PHA must exclude from annual income of the family at least 50% of any increase in income of the family member with disabilities as a result of employment over the family member with disabilities income before the qualifying event (i.e., the family member’s baseline income).
 - g. At the end of the 24-months, EID ends regardless of how many months were used.
3. Because only a person with disabilities is eligible for the EID under the HCV program, the PHA will discontinue the EID benefit for a qualifying person with disabilities who is no longer considered disabled at their next regularly scheduled reexamination.

A decision regarding “no longer disabled” will be verified through the SSA for SSI and SDI recipients or from a medical, health, or rehabilitation professional for those not receiving publicly funded benefits.

O. Adjusted Annual Income

Adjusted income is the annual income of all the members of the family residing in or intending to reside in the unit less the HUD mandatory and permissive deductions and allowances.

P. HUD Mandatory Deductions and Allowances

The PHA must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

1. Dependent Allowance
 - a. The PHA will deduct \$480 from the annual income for each family member who is:
 - 1) Under 18 years of age, including children who are adopted;
 - 2) A person with disabilities, no matter what age; or
 - 3) A full-time student, no matter what age.

- b. The head of household, spouse, co-head, foster child/adult, live-in aide, or live-in aide family members may never be counted as a dependent or receive the dependent allowance.
- c. The dependent allowance will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25, and applies at the family's next annual or interim reexamination after the annual adjustment, whichever is sooner.

2. Elderly/Disabled Allowance

- a. \$525 per family for families whose head of household, spouse, or co-head is 62 years or older (elderly families) or who is a person with disabilities (disabled families).
- b. The elderly/disabled allowance of \$525 is effective January 1, 2024, and applies at the family's next annual or interim reexamination, whichever is sooner.
- c. Each elderly or disabled family is limited to one \$525 allowance even if both the head of household and spouse are elderly or persons with disabilities.
- d. The elderly/disabled allowance will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25.

3. Unreimbursed Childcare Expenses

Reasonable unreimbursed childcare expenses, (hereinafter referred to as childcare expenses), for the care of children under age 13, including foster children, may be deducted from annual income if the following is true:

- a. The childcare expense is necessary to enable a family member to be employed (e.g., work, look for work) or further their education (academic or vocational).
 - 1) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to work:
 - a) The childcare expenses to enable a family to work may not exceed the amount of employment (earned income) included in annual income.
 - b) The person enabled to work is the adult member of the family who earns the least amount of income from employment, unless it is obvious that another family member is enabled to work.
 - 2) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to go to school:
 - a) To qualify for childcare expenses under the provision of furthering education, the family member must demonstrate that they are enrolled in some accredited or approved educational or training program (academic or vocational).
 - b) Furthering education can include but is not limited to; completing high school or equivalency (GED), trade school, Community or Junior College, four-year college/university, technical schools, ESL or basic education classes, apprenticeship programs, certificate programs, clerical school, and even independent study, if the family member must access online educational programs out of the home.

- c) The childcare expenses to enable a family member to go to school is not capped by the amount earned, but will be calculated for:
 - (1) The time needed to drop off children to the childcare provider if the childcare is provided outside the home.
 - (2) The time to attend school; and
 - (3) The time needed to pick up the children from the childcare provider if the childcare is provided outside the home.
 - d) The family member must provide and the PHA must verify information on the type of educational program, the number of units or hours of participation, the name of the educational institution or training facility.
- 3) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to seek employment:
- a) The deduction for childcare to seek employment must not exceed the annual adjusted income of the family member seeking employment.
 - b) The deduction does not include transportation costs, or other expenses incurred, and is limited to one year per individual.
 - c) The family member may be a participant in an official job search program or may simply demonstrate independent job search activities. In either case, in order to verify the time spent in seeking employment, the PHA will require the family to maintain a log that reflects the following:
 - (1) The date and time of departure from home (including time needed to drop off children for childcare, if provided outside the home);
 - (2) The name and location of the prospective employer, unemployment office or employment agency;
 - (3) The name of the person(s) contacted and telephone number;
 - (4) The length of time for completion of the application, the interview, testing or other job search activity;
 - (5) The time the children are picked up and the time arrived at home;
 - (6) The name, address, telephone number and SSN/EIN of the childcare provider; and
 - (7) The total amount paid for the childcare expenses.
 - d) If multiple applications or interviews are held consecutively or on the same day, the above information should be provided for each prospective employer or agency. The PHA will use this information to verify the contacts and the eligibility of childcare expenses.
 - e) Since job search activities may be irregular and not easily anticipated, the PHA may attempt a limited inclusion at the annual reexamination and conduct an

interim reexamination after actual expenditures have been incurred. In many instances, job search periods will be of limited duration, but in some cases the job search period may be extended, especially if the type of employment sought is limited in availability, employment opportunities of any kind are scarce, or the job skills needed are unusual.

b. Reasonable Childcare Expenses

- 1) The amount of childcare expenses must be reasonable.
- 2) The PHA will make a determination as to what is a reasonable rate for childcare based on local conditions and rates.
- 3) The PHA will also evaluate expenses which may exceed the norm if childcare must be provided in the evenings, nights, or weekends for either educational or employment purposes.
- 4) If the family has school age children who require care only before and/or after school hours, the PHA will consider reasonable childcare expenses for before and/or after school activities in lieu of individual childcare.
- 5) The PHA will allow for reasonable childcare expenses to include pick-up and drop-off of children at the provider's location (generally determined to be no more than one hour before or after scheduled work hours or school times).
- 6) If it is determined that there is a significant difference between in-home care and childcare center charges, the PHA will develop a separate scale for each.

c. The childcare expenses must not be reimbursed

- 1) The childcare expenses must not be reimbursed by an agency or individual outside the household.
- 2) The deduction for childcare is not permitted if an agency or individual outside the household reimburses the family for the childcare expenses.

d. Childcare Provider

- 1) The family shall decide who will provide the childcare for the family child(ren).
- 2) The family shall decide the type of childcare available for the family's child(ren).
- 3) The PHA may not disallow childcare expenses because there is an unemployed adult household member who may be available to provide childcare.

e. Childcare expenses may be divided between two households in cases of joint/split custody.

- 1) If only one custodian is an assisted family, the cost of the childcare expenses will be pro-rated based on the percentage paid by each custodial parent.
- 2) The cap on eligibility for childcare expenses allowed the assisted family would still be based on the earned income limitation.

- f. Childcare payments made on behalf of a child under 13 years of age not living in the assisted unit cannot be deducted.
 - g. Child support payments are not considered childcare expenses and the PHA will not deduct the child support payments as childcare expenses.
 - h. Attendant care expenses for family members with disabilities over the age of 12 cannot be deducted as a childcare expense but may qualify as a reasonable attendant care expense.
 - i. The PHA will review the work hours or educational hours to assure that the combined employment or education hours plus pick-up/drop-off times are within a reasonable timeframe. Exceptions may be made for overtime, special seminars, or testing, providing the PHA can verify the extended times.
 - j. At annual certification, the PHA will determine the total anticipated childcare expense for the employed family members (including increases for childcare need during school breaks and summer vacations for school age children aged 12 and under) and average the amount over 12 months. Should there be a significant variation from the estimated amount, the family may request an interim reexamination adjustment.
4. Health and Medical Care Expense

The amount, if any, by which 10% of the family's annual income exceeds qualifying expenses.

- a. Qualifying expenses are the sum of the following expenses:
 - 1) Any unreimbursed health and medical care expenses for elderly/disabled families including but not limited to:
 - a) Costs incurred for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body.
 - b) Medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.
 - 2) Any unreimbursed reasonable disability assistance expenses (DAE).
- b. When the sum of the qualifying expenses are less than 10% of annual income, the family will not receive a health and medical expense deduction.
- c. Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care Expense Deduction

The unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for elderly or disabled families (families where the head of household, spouse, or co-head is at least 62 years old or a person with disabilities).

- 1) If the family is eligible for the health and medical care expense deduction, the health and medical care expenses of all family members may be counted.
- 2) Health and medical care expenses are expenses anticipated to be incurred during

the 12 months following certification or reexamination which are not reimbursed by an outside source such as insurance.

- 3) The health and medical care deduction is not intended to give a family a deduction to previous year's expenses, but to anticipate regular ongoing and anticipated health and medical care expenses during the coming year.
 - a) Past one-time nonrecurring health and medical care expenses that have been paid in full are not applicable when calculating anticipated health and medical care expenses.
 - b) If the family is under a payment plan, the PHA will count the health and medical care expenses as anticipated.
 - c) The PHA may address the one-time health and medical care expenses by adding it to the family's total health and medical care expenses either:
 - (1) At the time the health and medical care expense occurs, through an interim reexamination, or
 - (2) At the upcoming annual reexamination.
 - (3) If the PHA added the one-time health and medical care expenses at an interim reexamination, it cannot be added to the health and medical care expenses at the annual reexamination.
- 4) The PHA will include the following as a standard health and medical care expense deduction when determining the family's health and medical care expenses deduction:
 - a) The amount of unreimbursed out-of-pocket health and medical care for prescription drugs.
 - b) Any premiums incurred for a Medicare prescription drug plan.
 - c) The PHA will review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD's definition of health and medical care expenses.
- d. Unreimbursed Reasonable Attendant Care and Auxiliary Apparatus Expenses (DAE)

Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to enable any member of the family, 18 years of age or older, (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed.

 - 1) DAE may not be paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.
 - 2) DAE Cap
 - a) The DAE may not exceed the combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

- b) The combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older will determine the DAE cap.
 - c) If the DAE exceeds the combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus, the DAE will be capped at the combined earned income.
- 3) Attendant care includes the actual cost of providing an attendant to care for a person with disabilities based on local standards for hourly pay or salary. Attendant care includes but is not limited to:
 - a) In-home care
 - b) Adult day care
 - c) Nursing
 - d) Housekeeping
 - e) Personal care
 - f) Errand services
 - g) An interpreter for persons who are hearing impaired
 - h) Reader for persons with visual disabilities.
- 4) Auxiliary apparatus, including the cost of maintenance and upkeep, includes but is not limited to:
 - a) Wheelchairs (manual and electric)
 - b) Walkers
 - c) Scooters
 - d) Ramps to provide access to and from the unit
 - e) Devices to allow persons with visual disabilities to read or type
 - f) Modifications or adaptations to or special equipment added to vehicles to permit their use by the family member with a disability
 - g) The veterinarian, grooming, and food costs for a service animal
- 5) If the apparatus is not used exclusively by the person with the disability, the PHA must prorate the total cost and allow a specific amount for the disability assistance expense.
- 6) The PHA must be able to verify that there is a direct link between the DAE claimed by the family and the members of the family (including the family member who is a person with disabilities) enabled to go to work.

- 7) The PHA must determine what is “reasonable” based on local conditions and costs as well as whether the expenses are directly linked to enabling the family member to work.
 - 8) Reasonable attendant care costs for the locality should be verified through a local social services agency which handles attendant care needs, or an Independent Living Center that assists families in matching attendants with clients with disabilities.
- e. Family Eligible for Disability Assistance Expenses and Childcare Expenses
- 1) If the family includes child(ren) under age 13 and child(ren) aged 13 and over with disabilities and is paying for care for both children in order to enable adult family member(s) to work, DAE and the childcare expenses must be applied appropriately since the rules differ for the two (2) deductions.
 - 2) If both childcare and DAE are needed to enable a family member to work, the PHA will use the same employment income to justify the childcare expense and the DAE.
 - 3) For Disability Assistance Expenses:

The combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus will be used to determine the cap on the DAE.
 - 4) For Childcare Expenses:
 - a) The childcare expenses must be reasonable.
 - b) The PHA must decide which adult was enabled to work to determine the cap as the childcare deduction may not exceed the amount of income earned by the person enabled to work.
 - c) If the childcare expenses are associated with attending school or seeking employment, there is no cap.
5. Permissive/Additional Deductions
- The PHA may adopt permissive (additional) deductions from annual income.
- a. Permissive deductions may be used to respond to a wide range of community needs including to encourage self-sufficiency and economic mobility or to provide incentives to work.
 - b. The PHA may adopt permissible deductions provided the amounts are not already deducted from annual income or reimbursed to the family from other sources.
 - c. If the PHA adopts permissive deductions, the PHA must:
 - 1) Have sufficient funding to cover the increased housing assistance payment (HAP) cost of the deductions;

- 2) Grant the permissive deduction to all families that qualify for them; and
- 3) Apply the permissive deductions consistently.
- d. When establishing permissive deductions, the PHA is subject to federal nondiscrimination requirements, including the obligation to provide reasonable accommodations that may be necessary for households with family members with disabilities.
- e. Permissive deductions may not materially increase federal expenditures.
- f. If the PHA adopts permissive deductions, the subsidy costs attributable to permissive deductions will not be taken into consideration in determining the PHA's HCV renewal funding.
- g. Permissive Deductions and Family Share
 - 1) Permissive deductions do not affect the family's annual income and consequently have no impact on the family's income eligibility for the HCV program.
 - 2) Permissive deductions impact the calculation of the family's adjusted income that is used to determine the TTP, which is then used to calculate the family share in the HCV program.
- h. The PHA has elected not to adopt permissive deductions.

Q. Hardship Exemptions for Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care and DAE

The PHA has established financial hardship exemptions for families affected by the statutory increase in the threshold, from 3% to 10%, for the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.

- 1. There are two (2) categories of hardship exemptions to the 10% threshold for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.
- 2. Category 1: Phased-In Relief: Families Already Receiving a Health and Medical Care Deduction
 - a. Eligibility for Relief

To receive the phase-in hardship relief, the family must have been receiving a deduction from annual income of qualified health and medical expenses exceeding 3% of annual income as of January 1, 2024.
 - b. Form and Duration of Relief
 - 1) First Year: The PHA will deduct eligible expenses exceeding 5% of the family's Annual income.
 - 2) Second Year: The PHA will deduct eligible expenses exceeding 7.5% of the family's

annual income.

- 3) Third Year: 24 months after the initial relief, the phase-in hardship exemption expires, the PHA will deduct eligible expenses exceeding 10% of the family's annual income, unless the family requests, before the end of the 24-month transition period and qualifies for a new exemption under Category 2.
 - 4) Once the family chooses to obtain relief under Category 2, the family will no longer be eligible to receive Category 1 relief, even if the family has not finished the 24-month period.
 - c. The PHA will track the 24-month phase-period for each eligible family, even if a family's expenses go below the appropriate phase-in percentage, during the first or second 12-month phase-in period.
 - d. The phase-in must continue for families who move with continued assistance in the HCV program or port to another PHA.
3. Category 2: General Financial Hardships: Families Who Can Demonstrate a Financial Hardship

Provides financial relief for an elderly or disabled family or a family that includes a person with disabilities, who were not receiving the deduction from annual income of qualified unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses deduction or may not have been receiving housing assistance, that is experiencing a financial hardship due to the change in the threshold.

a. Eligibility for Relief

- 1) The family must demonstrate that the family's applicable health and medical care expenses or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses increased, or the family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination.
 - a) Relief is available regardless of whether the family previously received an unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction, unreimbursed reasonable attendant care, and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction, are currently receiving phased-in hardship relief, or were previously eligible for either the General Financial Hardship or the Phased-in Relief.
 - b) The family may have had qualifying medical care expenses that did not exceed the 3% threshold, but whose health and medical care expenses increased, but did not exceed the new 10% threshold.
- 2) PHA's definition of change in circumstances includes but is not limited to a decrease in income, a change in family composition, or circumstances as determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis.

b. Form and Duration of Relief

- 1) The family will receive a deduction for the sum of the eligible expenses exceeding 5% of annual income.
- 2) The family's hardship relief ends when the circumstances that made the family eligible for the relief are no longer applicable or after 90 days, whichever comes earlier.
- 3) The PHA extends the relief while the family's hardship condition continues.
 - a) The PHA will extend the relief for one additional 90-day period.
 - b) For any additional general financial hardship request, the PHA will review the hardship condition on a case-by-case basis.

c. Verification of the Financial Hardship

- 1) The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the financial hardship or document in the family file the reason why third-party verification was not available.
- 2) The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day financial hardship period.
- d. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination to add, remove, or to extend a hardship exemption, unless another change experienced by the family triggers an interim reexamination under the applicable regulation or in accordance with the PHA's policies on conducting interim reexaminations for adjusted income decreases that are less than 10%.

Instead, the PHA will process and submit a non-interim reexamination transaction.

R. Hardship Exemptions for Childcare Expenses

A family whose eligibility for the childcare expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue the deduction.

1. Eligibility for Relief

The family must demonstrate that the family is unable to pay the family's rent because of loss of the childcare deduction, and the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed, looking for work, or furthering education.

2. Form and Duration of Relief

- a. The hardship exemption and the resulting alternative adjusted income calculation must remain in place for a period of up to 90 days.
- b. The PHA will extend the relief while the family's childcare expense hardship condition continues.
 - 1) The PHA will extend the relief for one additional 90-day period.

- 2) For any additional childcare hardship request, the PHA will review the hardship condition on a case-by-case basis.
 - c. The PHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the PHA determines that the family's financial hardship no longer exists.
3. Childcare Financial Hardships

The PHA has established the following to constitute a financial hardship for the purposes of the childcare expense hardship exemption:

 - a. A loss of wages
 - a. Laid-off from employment
 - b. Reduction in hours
 - c. Strike
 - d. Accidents, injuries, or illnesses
 - e. Pregnancy/maternity or fraternity leave
 - b. No longer furthering education
 - a. Withdrawal due to no student financial assistance
 - b. School breaks
4. Verification of the Family's Inability to Pay Rent
 - a. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the family's inability to pay rent or document in the family file the reason why third-party verification was not available.
 - b. The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day financial hardship period.
5. The PHA will recalculate the family's adjusted income and continue the childcare deduction if the family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that the family is unable to pay the family's rent because of loss of the childcare expense deduction, and the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering his or her education.

S. PHA Financial Hardship Policy

The PHA has established a policy on how the PHA defines what constitutes a hardship and how the PHA will determine the family's inability to pay the rent, for purposes of determining eligibility for a hardship exemption.

1. The PHA's definition of a financial hardship for the purpose of providing hardship exemptions for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses, and unreimbursed childcare expenses includes but

is not limited to the following circumstances in which the family:

- a. Would be evicted as a result of imposing the statutory increase in the threshold for the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.
 - b. Requires a reasonable accommodation related to a family member's disability.
 - c. May have had other financial hardship situations as determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis.
2. The PHA's determination of family's inability to pay the rent.
- a. The PHA will consider a family's inability to pay the family share when:
 - 1) The family request a financial hardship exemption in writing;
 - b. The PHA may request documentation of the financial hardship to determine if a financial hardship exist.
 - c. If the family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA will determine if the family is eligible for the relief.
 - d. If the family is eligible for the relief, the family will receive the respective form and duration of the relief.
 - e. If the PHA determines there is no qualifying financial hardship, the family will not receive the financial hardship exemption.
 - f. Denial of a financial hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.
3. Family Notification

The PHA will promptly, within 10 business days, notify the family in writing of the PHA's determination of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

- a. Approval of Hardship Exemption
 - 1) The PHA will, within 10 business days of the determination, notify the family in writing of the family's approval for the hardship exemption and change in the determination of adjusted income resulting from the hardship exemption.
 - 2) The notice will inform the family:
 - a) When the hardship exemption will begin and expire (i.e., the respective time periods or within 90 days or at such time as the PHA determines the exemption is no longer necessary);
 - b) The requirement for the family to report timely if the circumstances that made the family eligible for relief are no longer applicable; and
 - c) The adjusted income and family share will be recalculated upon expiration of

the hardship exemption.

- 3) The PHA will provide families at least a 30 days' notice of any increase in the family share.
- b. Denial of the Hardship Exemption
- 1) The PHA will promptly, within 10 business days of the determination, notify the family in writing of the denial of either an initial hardship exemption or an additional 90-day extension of the hardship exemption.
 - 2) The notice will specify the reason for the denial.
 - 3) Denial of the hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.
- c. Termination of the Hardship Exemption
- 1) The PHA will notify the family if the hardship exemption is no longer necessary and will be terminated because the circumstances that made the family eligible for the exemption are no longer applicable.
 - 2) The notice must:
 - a) State the termination date; and
 - b) Provide a 30-days' notice of increases in family share, if applicable.

T. HUD's Annually Published Inflation Adjustments

HUD will annually publish the eight inflation-adjusted items no later than September 1, and the updated values will be shared online at the HUDUser Web site. The revised amounts will be effective on January 1 of the following year.

The PHA must use the adjusted levels post to HUDUser for income and asset calculations effective on or after January 1 of the following year.

HUD plans to publish in the Federal Register a notice soliciting the public's comment on HUD's methodology for recalculating inflationary adjusted items.

CHAPTER 11: VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The PHA must verify all applicant and family information used to determine eligibility and level of assistance. The PHA's verification procedures are essential to accurately determine the family's income, assets, and deductions. The verification requirements described in this chapter are applicable to factors that determine eligibility, annual reexaminations, and interim reexaminations.

A. General Verification Requirements

1. The PHA will obtain and document in the family file, third-party verification of the following factors, or will document the family file why third-party verification was not available:
 - a. Reported family annual income;
 - b. The value of assets;
 - c. Expenses related to deduction from annual income; and
 - d. Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.
2. Verified information is not subject to change, such as a household member's personal identifying information (PII), name, date of birth (DoB), and SSN need not be reverified.
3. The PHA will accept current original and authentic documentation/verification generated by a third-party source dated within the 120-day period preceding the reexamination or PHA request date.
4. Income verifications will remain valid for 120 calendar days from the date of receipt.
5. Information to be verified by the PHA may include but is not limited to the following:
 - a. U.S. citizenship or eligible non-citizen status.
 - b. SSNs for all members of the household.
 - c. Criminal drug usage/activities background checks.
 - d. Verifying previous and present employment with detailed information i.e., dates of employment, date of wage increases, bonuses, etc.
 - e. All sources of earned and non-earned income.
 - f. Assets, including assets disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two (2) years.
 - g. Full-time student status including High School students who are 18 years of age or older.
 - h. Childcare expenses when it allows an adult family member to be employed, look for work, or further their education.
 - i. Determination of disability for allowances, deductions, or requests for reasonable accommodation, including need for a live-in aide.

- j. Total medical expenses of all family members in households whose head, spouse, or co-head is elderly or disabled.
- k. Attendance care and auxiliary apparatus expenses to include only those costs associated with attendant care or auxiliary apparatus that allow any adult family member, including the person with the disability, to be employed.
- l. Preferences applicable to placement on and selection from the waiting list based on the selection preferences adopted by the PHA.

B. The EIV System

The Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System is a web-based application which provides the PHA with employment, wage, unemployment compensation, and social security benefit information for families who participate in public housing and various Section 8, including the HCV, programs under the jurisdiction of the PIH.

Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the SSA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) using the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) database, for all program participants with valid PII reported on the form HUD-50058.

1. In accordance with HUD administrative guidance, the PHA will utilize HUD's EIV System in its entirety, including using all of the required reports, such as the Existing Tenant Search and Income Reports, to verify tenant employment and income information.
2. The PHA will utilize HUD's EIV System to:
 - a. Verify tenant employment and income information at annual reexamination and interim reexaminations of family composition and income; and
 - b. Reduce administrative and subsidy payment errors.
3. Disclosure of EIV Information
 - a. The Federal Privacy Act (5 USC §552a(b), as amended) prohibits the disclosure of an individual's information to another person without the written consent of such individual.
 - 1) The PHA will not share, will not provide a copy, and will not display the EIV data of an adult household member with another adult household member, unless the individual identified in the EIV data has provided written consent to disclose such information.
 - 2) However, the PHA can elect to discuss with and show the head of household how the household's income and rent were determined based on the total family income reported to and verified by the PHA.
 - b. EIV information and any other information obtained by the PHA for the purpose of determining eligibility for the HCV program may not and will not be disclosed to third parties for any reason unless the tenant has authorized such disclosure in writing.

4. The PHA is prohibited from taking adverse action based solely on EIV information.

C. Verification Hierarchy and PHA Verification Procedures

HUD has established six (6) verification hierarchy levels. (Appendix A)

1. The PHA will begin with Level 6, the 'highest mandatory' form of acceptable third-party verification technique.
2. The PHA will attempt the next lower level of the third-party verification techniques after at least 2 documented attempts or if **five (5) days** have elapsed since the request to obtain third-party verification at a higher level.
3. If the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, the PHA will use Level 1, the 'lowest - last resort' of the acceptable verification techniques.
4. The PHA will document in the family file the attempts made at each level, the reasons, and why third-party verification was not available.
5. The PHA may also request the family to provide additional/required documents, verification, and/or information.
 - a. The PHA will give the family an Information Needed Form which will include the date the documents, verification, or information is due to the PHA.
 - b. The family will be given 10 business days from the date of the Information Needed form to provide the additional/required documents, verification, and/or information to the PHA.
 - c. If the family fails to provide the additional/required documents, verification, and/or information to the PHA by the due date, the PHA may deny the family's admission to the HCV program or terminate the family's HCV housing assistance.

D. Verification Hierarchy Techniques

1. Level 6/5 (Highest): Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System:
 - a. It is the verification of income before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a number of individuals.
 - b. EIV is available to the PHA as a UIV technique.
 - c. The PHA is encouraged to use other non-HUD UIV tools, such as The Work Number (an automated verification system) cccverify.com, valutverify.com and state government databases to verify tenant-reported income.

NOTE: NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCOME VERIFICATION OF APPLICANTS

2. Level 4 (High): Written Third Party Verification:
 - a. Tenant Provided Documents

- 1) The PHA will accept an original or authentic document in the possession of the applicant or tenant generated by a third-party source dated within the 120 days of the date received by the PHA.
 - 2) For fixed income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.
 - 3) The PHA may obtain any tenant-provided documents and follow up directly with the third-party source to obtain necessary verification of information, when necessary.
- b. Acceptable Level 4 verification includes but are not limited to:
- 1) Pay stubs
For new income sources or when two (2) pay stubs are not available, the PHA will determine income using Level 3 (a traditional written third-party verification form) verification or the best available information.
 - 2) Payroll summary report
 - 3) Employer notice/letter of hire/termination
 - 4) SSA benefit letter
 - 5) VA benefit letter
 - 6) Pension/retirement benefit letter/notice
 - 7) Bank statements
When verification of assets is required, the PHA will obtain a minimum of one (1) statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.
 - 8) Child support payment stubs/printout
 - 9) Unemployment benefit notice
 - 10) Welfare benefit letters/printout
 - 11) Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached, including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary, or transmittal from online source, etc.).
- c. EIV + Self-Certification
- 1) EIV may be used as Level 4 verification and may be used to calculate income as long as the family agrees with the information in EIV.
 - 2) If EIV Income Report indicates four (4) or more quarters, the PHA will use the last four (4) quarters combined to calculate the annual income.
 - 3) If EIV Income Report indicates less than four (4) quarters, the PHA will average the number of quarters indicated to calculate the annual income.

- 4) The PHA is required to obtain a minimum of two (2) current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages when:
 - a) The PHA does not elect to use EIV + Self-Certification, or
 - b) The income type is not reported in EIV.
 - 5) The EIV Income Report must be generated within 120 days prior to the reexamination effective date.
 - d. The PHA may reject documentation/verification provided by the family for the following PHA-approved reasons:
 - 1) The document is not an original; or
 - 2) The original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible; or
 - 3) The document appears to be a forged document (i.e., does not appear to be authentic).
3. Level 3 (Medium): Written (Traditional) Third Party Verification Form:
 - a. The PHA will request written third-party verification when the PHA requires additional information that is not available in EIV and/or the family is unable to provide the PHA with current acceptable tenant-provided documentation.
 - b. Examples of additional information include but are not limited to:
 - 1) Effective dates of income (i.e., employment, unemployment compensation, or Social Security benefits).
 - 2) For new employment: rate of pay, number of hours worked per week, pay frequency, etc.
 - 3) Confirmation of changes in circumstances (i.e., reduced hours, reduced rate of pay, temporary leave of absence, etc.).
 - c. The PHA will send a verification request form directly (by mail, fax, or email) to the third-party source to obtain information, recording the source, date, and method of the request for information.
 - d. The PHA will ensure to protect the family's personally identifiable information (PII).
 - e. The PHA may skip Level 3 verification before attempting Level 2 verification.
4. Level 2 (Medium): Oral Third-Party Verification:
 - a. The PHA shall attempt to obtain the third-party verification by contacting the individual income/expense source(s) as identified through the UIV technique, or identified by the family, via telephone.
 - b. The PHA will use Level 2 verification if the family is unable to provide Level 4 verification within 10 calendar days or the Level 3 source does not respond to the PHA's mail, fax, or email within 10 calendar days of the date of the Level 3 verification.

- c. The PHA will document in the family file:
 - 1) The telephone number of the third-party source.
 - 2) The date and time of the telephone call.
 - 3) The name of the person contacted.
 - 4) The confirmed information from the third-party source.
 - d. If the PHA is unable to contact the third-party source on the first attempt, the PHA shall attempt a second contact within seven (7) days of the first Level 2 attempt.
 - e. If the PHA is unable to contact the third-party source on the second Level 2 attempt, the PHA will request Level 1 verification from the family.
 - f. The PHA may skip Level 2 verification before attempting Level 1 verification if the PHA has attempted Level 3 verification.
5. Level 1 (Low): Self Certification:
- a. Is not a third-party verification technique.
 - b. Used as a last resort when the PHA has not been successful in obtaining third-party verification.
 - c. The PHA will accept a notarized sworn statement (with penalty of perjury) of the reported income and/or expenses from the family.
 - d. The PHA will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available.
6. Exceptions to Third-Party Verification Requirements
- a. The PHA has made numerous attempts to obtain third-party verification and the third-party source has not responded.
 - b. The third-party source does not have the capability of sending the verification directly to the PHA or facilitating oral verification.
 - c. It is not cost effective for the PHA to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when the item to be verified is an insignificant amount that would have a minimal impact on the total tenant payment (TTP) and the PHA is able to verify the amount through original documents provided by the family.
 - d. The PHA will document the family file why third-party verification was not available.

E. Verification of Legal Identity

The PHA will require the family to provide verification of legal identity for each household member 18 years of age and older.

- 1. Government issued photo identification card
 - a. State issued driver's license
 - b. State issued identification card

2. Passport
3. Alien registration card
4. U.S. military discharge paperwork, DD214

F. Verification of Date of Birth

The PHA will verify the date of birth for all household members to reduce the number of identify failures resulting from an incorrect date of birth. The PHA will use the following to verify the date of birth:

1. Birth certificate
2. Certificate of birth
 - a. A certificate of live birth filed with the registrar of the county of birth.
 - b. The certificate of live birth must contain information as per the county where filed such as but not limited to:
 - 1) The child's name
 - 2) Date of birth
 - 3) Place of birth
 - 4) Time of birth, if known
 - 5) The name, signature, and date of the physician or other person (midwife) who certifies that the child was born alive on the date, place, and time stated on the certificate of birth
3. Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar mitzvah, or bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
4. U.S. Naturalization certification
5. Passport
6. Alien registration card
7. Divorce decree
8. Court ordered documents
9. Federal tax return
10. SSA documentation
11. Pension/retirement information
12. Military discharge paperwork, DD214

G. Verification of Relationships

Family relationships are only verified to the extent necessary for the PHA to determine the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

1. Marital Status, including Common Law Marriage
 - a. Certification by the head of household
 - b. Marriage license/certificate
 - c. Common law marriage where the couple demonstrates that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., telling others they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the surname, filing joint income tax returns)
2. Divorce or Separation
 - a. Certification by the head of household
 - b. Copy of the divorce decree, signed by a court officer
 - c. Copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record of separation

H. Verification of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

The PHA is required to verify eligible immigration status through the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS)

1. Primary Verification Method

The PHA shall use the CIS automated Systematic Alien Verification of Entitlements (SAVE) system which provides access to names, file numbers and admission numbers of noncitizens.

- a. The PHA shall use the SAVE system prior to providing assistance.
- b. The PHA may elect to provide assistance to the family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member.
- c. If the SAVE system does not verify eligible immigration status or verifies immigration status that is ineligible, the PHA will use the secondary verification method.

2. Secondary Verification Method

If the SAVE system does not verify eligible immigration status, the PHA must perform a secondary verification.

- a. Manual search of CIS records
 - 1) The PHA must request secondary verification within 10 days of receiving the results of the primary verification from the SAVE system. The PHA will forward the following and any other form specified by CIS to a designated CIS office for review:
 - a) Photocopies (front and back) of the original INS documents required for the immigration status declared,

- b) Attach the CIS document verification request form (G-845S, Document Verification Request), or
- b. Failure of Secondary Verification Method
 - 1) If the secondary verification method fails (it did not verify eligible immigration status), the PHA will provide the family with a notice of denial admission or termination of assistance.
 - 2) The notice of denial of admission or termination of assistance shall advise the family:
 - a) The housing assistance will be denied or terminated and a brief description or explanation of the reasons for the denial or termination.
 - b) If a current assisted household, the criteria, and procedures for requesting or obtaining prorated assistance.
 - c) The right to request an appeal to the CIS of the results of the secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal.
 - (1) The family shall have 30 days from the date the PHA's notification to request an appeal of the CIS results.
 - (2) The request for appeal shall be made by the family communicating that request in writing directly to the CIS.
 - (3) The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.
 - d) The right to request an Informal Hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the INS appeal or in lieu of the CIS appeal.
 - e) For applicants, the PHA shall advise that the assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the CIS appeal process, but it may be delayed during the pendency of the informal hearing process.
 - 3. The PHA shall not be liable for any action, delay, or failure of CIS in conducting the automated or manual verification.

I. Verification of Social Security Numbers and Social Security/SSI Benefits

The PHA must request the applicant and participant, including each member of the household, who are not exempt from disclosure of SSN, to provide documentation of each disclosed SSN.

1. Acceptable Verification of SSN

HUD recognizes the difficulty for some applicants, in particularly individuals experiencing homelessness, to comply with the SSN disclosure requirements and to protect and individual's privacy, many federal, state, and local agencies no longer print an individual's SSN on an official documents, HUD has adjusted acceptable documentation of SSN.

- a. The PHA will attempt to obtain one of the following third-party verifications of the SSN prior to admission:
 - 1) A valid SSN card issued by the SSA;
 - 2) Original document issued by a federal or state government agency which contains the name and SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual; or
 - 3) Such other evidence of the SSN as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions.
- b. If the PHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the SSN, the PHA will accept a self-certification and a third-party document with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement.
- c. The PHA will document why other SSN documentation was not available.

2. HUD-SSA Computer Matching of SSN

HUD, via its computer matching program with the SSA, will validate the SSN (along with the individual's name and date of birth) against the SSA's database.

- a. HUD does not initiate computer matching efforts for applicants.
- b. The PHA must ensure that the personal identifier information entered in section 3 of the form HUD-50058 (i.e., household members' name, date of birth, and SSN) is complete and accurate.
- c. If a family's form HUD-50058 is not successfully submitted to PIC or if it has been 15 or more months since the effective date listed on the current form HUD-50058 available in PIC, HUD will not initiate computer matching for these individuals and new income information will not be available in EIV.
- d. EIV will report the status of the identity verification process as Verified, Failed, Pending, Excluded, or Deceased
 - 1) Verified
 - a) If the information matches the SSA database, the individual's identity verification status will be Verified.
 - b) No further action is required by the PHA.
 - c) Once the individual's identity verification status is classified as "Verified," the PHA will not remove and destroy the copy of the SSN documents in the family file.
 - 2) Failed
 - a) If the information does not match the SSA database, the identity verification status will be Failed.

- b) The PHA will generate EIV's Identity Verification Report to correct, within 30 calendar days, the personal identifiers for the household member (date of birth, surname, and/or SSN) or invalid form HUD-50058 transmitted date (e.g., effective date of action is 15 months or more months ago).

3) Pending

- a) If an individual's identity verification status is Pending, this means that HUD has not yet sent the tenant's personal identifiers to SSA for validation.
- b) No action is required by the PHA.

4) Excluded

Effective April 30, 2012, if an individual's identity verification status is Excluded, this means that HUD will not send the tenant personal identifiers to SSA for validation because a valid SSN is not reported on line 3n of the form HUD-50058, or the individual has failed EIV pre-screening.

5) Deceased

- a) If an individual's identity verification status is Deceased, this means SSA's records indicate the person is deceased.
- b) The PHA is required to confirm the death with the family's head of household or listed emergency contact person.
- c) If the individual is deceased and the only household member or the only surviving household members are a live-in aide and the live-in aide's family (single member household), the PHA must complete an action code 6, end of participation (EOP), on form HUD-50058 and discontinue assistance and/or tenancy.
- d) If the individual is not deceased, the PHA will immediately notify the individual in writing and advise the individual to contact SSA so that SSA may correct its records.
- e) If there are authorized household members remaining in the HCV program, the PHA will update the family composition accordingly and complete an interim reexamination.

4. SSN Verification in EIV

- a. If the individual's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required.
- b. If the individual's SSN fails the SSA identity match, the PHA must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual.
- c. The assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.

5. The PHA may reject documentation of the SSN provided by the applicant or participant

for only the following reasons:

- a. The document is not an original document; or
- b. The original document has been altered, mutilated, is not legible; or
- c. The document appears to be a forged document (i.e., does not appear to be authentic).
- d. The PHA shall provide a written explanation of the reasons(s) why the document is not acceptable.

6. Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Applicants and Participant Families

The PHA will refrain from sending or requesting applicants to go to SSA offices to obtain Social Security/SSI benefit verification or submitting requests to the SSA to verify that a family is not receiving Social Security/SSI benefits.

a. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits

- 1) It is HUD's position that an SSA benefit verification letter (dated within the last 120 days of the PHA request date for information or within the PHA-tenant interview date) provided by the family or an undisputed EIV Income Report which displays the current Social Security/SSI benefit amount is third-party verification.
- 2) No additional verification is required by the PHA.

b. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Applicants

EIV does not contain Social Security/SSI benefit information of applicants.

- 1) The PHA must request applicants to provide a copy of their Social Security/SSI benefit letter, dated within the last 120 days, for each household member that receives Social Security/SSI benefits.
- 2) Applicants can request the Social Security/SSI benefit letter:
 - a) From the SSA's website, www.ssa.gov, and clicking on the *Get benefit verification letter* link and following the prompts, or
 - b) By using the SSA's automated phone assistance by calling 1-800-772-1213 or foy TTY, 1-800-325-0778. This service is available in English and Spanish 24/7.
 - c) HUD encourages applicants to use the SSA website rather than the toll-free numbers.
 - d) The applicant should receive the benefit letter within 10 business days of the request.
- 3) The PHA will make a copy of the original Social Security/SSI benefit letter for the family file.
- 4) The PHA will use the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount reported by the SSA's benefit letter to calculate the annual income.

c. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Participant Families

Social Security/SSI benefit information for participant household members whose individual identity verification status in EIV is Verified, is available from the EIV system.

- 1) The PHA will use EIV to verify Social Security/SSI benefits of current participants and household members.
- 2) The PHA will view the EIV Income Report and confirm with the family that the current listed Social Security/SSI benefit amount is correct.
 - a) If the family agrees with the current EIV-reported amount, the PHA will use the EIV-reported gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security/SSI benefits.
 - b) If the family disputes the EIV-reported Social Security/SSI benefit amount, the PHA will request the family to provide current (dated within the last 120 days) SSA benefit letter.
 - c) If the family's Social Security/SSI benefit letter is not available in EIV or the family is unable to provide the Social Security/SSI benefit letter, the PHA will require the family to request the Social Security/SSI benefit letter via the SSA website or phone number.
 - (1) The PHA will make a copy of the original Social Security/SSI benefit letter for the family file.
 - (2) The PHA will use the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount reported by the SSA's benefit letter to calculate the annual income.
 - d. The PHA will not use photocopies of Social Security/SSI checks or bank statements as acceptable forms of verification of Social Security/SSI benefits as the dollar amount listed may not be the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount.

J. Verification of Included Income

The PHA will use the following to verify included income:

1. Verify the income in accordance with the HUD-prescribed Verification Hierarchy;
2. Document in the tenant file because third-party verification was not available; and
3. Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

K. Verification Requirements for Excluded Income

There are two (2) categories of excluded income, fully excluded and partially excluded income. Each category has different verification requirements.

1. Fully Excluded Income

Income that is fully excluded means the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from annual income in accordance with the federally mandated income exclusions and any Federal Register notice on mandatory exclusions issued by HUD.

- a. For fully excluded income the PHA is not required to:
 - 1) Verify the income using third-party verification;
 - 2) Document in the tenant file because third-party verification was not available; and
 - 3) Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.
 - b. The PHA may accept an applicant or participant's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. The PHA's application and reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, may serve as the self-certification of the fully excluded income.
 - c. The PHA may elevate the verification requirements, on a case-by-case basis, to determine if a source of income qualifies for a full exclusion.
 - d. Examples of common fully excluded income categories that are verifiable through applicant or participant self-certification are:
 - 1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps.
 - 2) Income from a live-in aide.
2. Partially Excluded Income

Income that is partially excluded means that only a certain portion of the income reported by the family qualifies to be excluded, while the remainder must be included when determining the family's annual income.

1. For partially excluded income, the PHA is required to:
 - 1) Comply with HUD-prescribed verification requirements and all applicable regulations pertaining to the determination of annual income, including documenting why third-party verification is not available; and
 - 2) Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.
2. Examples of partially excluded income that are subject to regular verification requirements include:
 - 1) Earnings in excess of \$480 (annually adjusted by HUD for inflation) for full-time students 18 years old or older.
 - 2) Income subject to the 50% phase-in period of the Earned Income Disallowance.
3. To determine the amount of earnings to include in the calculation of the family's annual income, the PHA must verify the amount of employment income for these family members.

L. Verification of Assets and Income from Assets

The PHA will obtain verification of all family assets to which any member has access and the income from those assets upon admitting the family to the HCV program.

1. At the time of the income determination or income reexamination, the PHA will accept the family's self-certification of net assets and real property as acceptable documentation.
 - a. Family Self-Certification of Net Assets Equal to or less than \$50,000
 - 1) The PHA will accept the family's declaration that the family (including minor family members) has total net assets equal to or less than \$50,000, which amount will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation.
 - a) The self-certification must state the amount of income the family anticipates receiving from all net assets.
 - b) This amount will be included in the family's income.
 - 2) All adult family members 18 years old or older must sign the family's declaration of total net assets.
 - 3) The PHA's annual or interim reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, can serve as the self-certification.
 - 4) The family's self-certification of total net assets equal to or less than \$50,000 must:
 - a) Show each asset, and
 - b) The amount of income expected from each asset.
 - c) The PHA will clarify, during the self-certification process, which assets are included, and which assets will be excluded from net family assets.
 - 5) Third-Party Verification of Net Family Assets
 - a) The PHA will not request third-party verification of assets when the PHA accepts the family's self-certification of net family assets.
 - b) Where the family has self-certified net family assets equal to or less than \$50,000, the PHA will not take additional steps to verify the accuracy of the self-certification at admission and/or reexamination.
 - c) The PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets every three (3) years.
 - 6) Where the family has net family assets equal to or less than \$50,000, the PHA will not request supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets or the amount of income expected to be received from those assets.

b. Family Self-Certification of Property Ownership

At the time of admission (only for new admissions effective on or after January 1, 2024) and reexamination the PHA will accept the family's self-certification of real property as acceptable documentation.

- 1) The PHA will accept the family's self-certification that the family does not have present ownership interest in any real property.
- 2) The self-certification must also include a statement that the family does not have:
 - a) A legal right to reside in the property,
 - b) The effective legal authority to sell the property (based on state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located), and/or
 - c) Real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

- c. If the PHA's verification of net family assets show transactions from and to the same individuals via money transferring applications such as but not limited to CashApp, Zelle, Venmo, and PayPal, the PHA will question the family about these transactions to ascertain whether the reoccurring transactions should be considered income.
- d. The PHA may combine the self-certification of net family assets and questions inquiring about the family's present ownership interest in any real property on the one form.

2. Net Assets Equal that Exceed \$50,000

The PHA will verify, by third-party verification, net family assets that exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).

3. Verification of Federal Tax Refund or Refundable Tax Credits

- a. The PHA is not required to verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credit(s) if the family's net assets are equal to or below \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation), even in years when full verification of assets is required or if the PHA does not accept self-certification of assets.
- b. The PHA will verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credits if the family's net assets are greater than \$50,000.

4. Verification of Assets for New Additions to the Family

- a. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of assets for new additions to the family.
- b. At the next annual reexamination of income following the addition of the new family member, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets if the addition of the new family member's assets puts the family above the \$50,000 asset threshold.
- c. If the addition of the new family member's assets does not put the family above the \$50,000 asset threshold, the PHA will not obtain third-party verification of all family

assets at the next annual reexamination of income following the addition of the family member.

- d. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets at least every three (3) years.
- 6. If the PHA has adopted a previous self-certification of assets provision, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets at the family next income reexamination if the family has provided self-certification of assets for the two (2) previous income reexaminations.
- 7. Lump Sum Additions

The PHA will verify payments of inheritances through the executor; health, accident, and worker's compensation payments through the provider; capital gains through the broker, original 1099s or tax returns; and settlements for personal or property losses through the insurer.

- 8. Annuities
 - a. Annuities may provide for either fixed or variable payment.
 - b. For variable payments, the PHA will evaluate historical information to determine the approximate anticipated payment amount for the next 12-month period.
 - c. This annualized income may be adjusted based on significant changes from the anticipated income.
 - d. The holder of an annuity may withdraw the funds at any time before maturity but will pay a penalty for early withdrawal.
 - e. Verification of the penalty amount may be obtained from the company holding the annuity and should be deducted from the total distribution before determining asset or income amounts.
 - f. Monthly or periodic regular annuity payments are counted as income while the principal of the annuity remains an asset until fully liquidated.
 - g. Verification of any annuity expenses will be obtained from the annuity provider.

M. Verification of Deductions from Annual Income

The PHA will follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy which may include but will not be limited to one or more of the methods listed below:

1. Dependent

A dependent is a member of the family (except the head of household, spouse, co-head, live-in aide, live-in aide family or foster children/adults) who is under 18 years of age, is a full-time student, or a person with a disability.

- a. Under the age of 18 years of age (Minor)
 - 1) Birth certificate
 - 2) Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar, and bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
 - 3) U.S. Nationalization certification
 - 4) Passport
 - 5) Alien registration card
 - 6) Divorce decree or custody documents
 - 7) Certificate of adoption
 - 8) Court ordered documents
 - 9) Federal tax return that includes the child(ren) as dependents
 - 10) School records
- b. Full-time student
The educational institution defines the time commitment or subject load that is needed to be a full-time student.
- c. Person with a Disability
 - 1) If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known, the PHA may not request additional information about the disability.
 - 2) If the person's disability is not obvious or not otherwise known:
 - a) The PHA may, but is not required to, accept a statement of disability by the person with disabilities.
 - b) PHAs may require a statement from a medical or mental health professional who treats the person for his/her disability:
 - (1) A doctor or licensed medical/health professional
 - (2) A peer support group
 - (3) A social service/disability agency or counselor
 - (4) A case manager
 - 3) PHAs may not
 - a) Ask the nature or extent of a person's disability.
 - b) Ask if a person can live independently.
 - c) Impose expensive or burdensome requirements to "prove" a disability.

2. Elderly and Disabled

a. Elderly (62 years of age or older)

- 1) Birth certificate or
- 2) Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar, and bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
- 3) U.S. Naturalization certification
- 4) Passport
- 5) Alien registration card
- 6) Divorce decree
- 7) Court ordered documents
- 8) Federal tax return
- 9) SSA documentation
- 10) Pension/retirement information
- 11) Military discharge paperwork, DD214

b. Disabled

See above under dependent verifications.

3. Childcare Expenses

The PHA will verify:

- a. To verify that the childcare is reasonable, PHA will obtain information from the social services agency that certifies childcare providers, day care centers, federally funded after school programs, etc., and determine a scale of reasonable costs.
- b. The PHA will verify the following information about the childcare provider:
 - 1) Complete name of the provider
 - 2) Complete address of the provider, if not a childcare center
 - 3) Complete address of the location of the childcare
 - 4) Phone number of childcare provider or childcare center
 - 5) The names of the child(ren) being cared for
 - 6) The number of hours and days for which childcare is provided
 - 7) The rate of pay
 - 8) The typical yearly amount paid (considering school and vacation periods)
 - 9) Amount reimbursed by an outside agency, if applicable

4. Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care Expenses

- a. The PHA will use the most current IRS Publication 502, Medical and Dental Expenses, as guidance to determine the cost that qualify as medical expenses.

This publication provides a listing and description of allowable medical and dental expenses that can be included as medical deductions.

- b. Unreimbursed medical expenses will be verified by one or more of the methods listed below:
- 1) EIV and/or written third-party verification from the SSA of Medicare premiums to be paid by the family.
 - 2) A computer printout provided by the family will be accepted for medical and/or pharmacy expenses.
 - 3) Written third-party verification by a doctor, hospital or clinic personnel, dentist, pharmacist, concerning anticipated medical costs to be incurred by the family and regular payments due on medical bills; and extent to which those expenses will be reimbursed by insurance or a government agency.
 - 4) Written third- party confirmation by the insurance company or employer of health insurance premiums to be paid by the family.

5. Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

- a. The relationship between the disability and the disability assistance expense and whether the expense is directly related to enabling employment.

- b. The PHA will obtain third-party verification that verifies:

1) Attendant Care

- a) The date the attendant provides care.
- b) Total hours of care per week/month.
- c) Total and rate of pay per week/month.
- d) Amount received from the family per week/month.
- e) Amount received from other sources per week/month.
- f) If any amount will be reimbursed by a third-party, and if so, how much per week/month.

2) Auxiliary Apparatus

- a) The type of apparatus: wheelchair, walker, reading devices, etc.
- b) Cost of the apparatus, amount paid per week/month.
- c) Description of modification and cost per week/month.

- 3) The amount of earned income received by the family member(s) age 18 years or older who is able to work due to the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

6. Permissible Deductions

The PHA has elected not to adopt permissible deductions.

N. Verification of Local Preferences

Verification of the family's preferences will be conducted at the time of selection from the waiting list. At the time of application, the preference claimed by the applicant is used to place the applicant on the waiting list.

The following methods may be used based upon the PHA's preference policies:

PREFERENCES	ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF VERIFICATION
Working Families	<u>Employment:</u> • Employer verification of employment or offer of employment, Paycheck Stubs with year-to-date earnings. <u>School/Education/Job Training:</u> • Educational institution verification of full-time student/trainee status • Statement from job training site
Elderly	• Valid verification of birth
Emergency Housing Voucher	• EHV preference must apply to all families currently being assisted under the Emergency Housing Voucher Program per PIH 2021-15 who are at risk of termination due to lack of program funding.
Foster Youth	• Documentation indicating the foster status.
Veteran	Provide copy of their military service record, proof of service, or discharge documents (DD214)

O. Verifications from Drug Abuse Treatment Facilities

The PHA has the authority to request and obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities concerning applicants.

The PHA does not request verification information directly from drug abuse treatment facilities.

CHAPTER 12: SUBSIDY STANDARDS

The PHA must establish subsidy standards (also referred to as bedroom size or family unit size) for determining the number of bedrooms needed for families of different sizes and compositions. The family's unit size will be entered on the voucher issued to the family.

1. The family unit size is based on the verified family composition when the PHA determined the family's eligibility when admitted to the HCV program or the family's continue eligibility after admittance to the HCV program. The following will apply when the PHA determines the family unit size:
 - a. The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under HQS.
 - b. The subsidy standard must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.
 - c. The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house the family without overcrowding.
 - 1) No more than two persons will be required to share a bedroom.
 - 2) Persons of the opposite sex ages six (6) and over (other than spouses or intimate partners) will not be required to share a bedroom.
 - 3) Children of the same sex will share a bedroom.
 - 4) Adults of the same sex will share a bedroom. However, adults of a different generation, i.e., mother, grandmother, may be permitted separate bedrooms.
 - d. A child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
 - e. A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family.
 - f. The PHA will count the live-in aide when determining the family unit size.
 - 1) The live-in aide is permitted a separate bedroom.
 - 2) A live-in aide may have PHA-approved family member/s live with them in the assisted unit, but no additional bedrooms will be provided for the family members of the live-in aide.
 - 3) If PHA-approved live-in aide family members/s live in the assisted unit, the PHA must ensure that HQS will not be violated and there will be no more than two people per bedroom or living/sleeping space in the unit.
 - 4) If the approval of additional family members of a live-in aide would result in the violation of HQS, the additional family members of the live-in aide may not be approved.
 - g. Unless a live-in aide resides with the family, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero or one-bedroom unit.

- h. The PHA may approve an additional bedroom for medical equipment if the need is documented by a health care provider.
 - 1) The PHA will verify during the biennial/annual inspection of the unit that the medical equipment is in the additional bedroom.
 - 2) If the additional bedroom is not being used for the intended purpose, the PHA will reduce the subsidy standard and corresponding payment standard at the family's next annual reexamination.
 - 3) The PHA may also take further action, including termination of assistance.

2. PHA Subsidy Standards

The PHA has established the following subsidy standards as a guideline to determine the family unit size for voucher issuance:

Subsidy Standard (Family Unit Size)	Minimum # Persons	Maximum # Persons
0 BR	1	2
1 BR	1	2
2 BR	2	4
3 BR	3	6
4 BR	4	8
5 BR	6	10

3. Exceptions to the Subsidy Standards

Exceptions to the subsidy standards will be reviewed by the HCV Director and may be allowed depending upon the family's circumstances.

- a. As a reasonable accommodation for families that includes a person with disabilities.
 - 1) Approval of a live-in aide
 - 2) Approval of a separate bedroom for medical equipment.
- b. The PHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if the PHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances. (For a single person other than a disabled or elderly person or remaining family member such PHA exception may not override the limitation in paragraph (1)(g) of this chapter.)
- c. A family may request an exception to subsidy standards when a licensed professional clinician documents, for specific reasons, the need for separate bedroom accommodations.

4. Size of the Unit Occupied by the Family
 - a. The family may lease a smaller bedroom size unit than what is reflected on the voucher provided that the unit meets HQS space guidelines.
 - b. The family may lease a larger bedroom size unit than what is reflected on the voucher, however, the appropriate payment standard and utility allowance must be applied.

CHAPTER 13: BRIEFING OF FAMILIES

When the PHA selects a family to participate in the HCV program, the PHA will give the family an oral briefing and a briefing information packet to educate the family about HCV program requirements and how to search for a safe, decent, and sanitary unit.

A. Scheduling the Briefing

Prior to the issuance of the voucher to the applicant family, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing and a briefing information packet. It is the PHA's discretion to brief families who are moving with continued assistance.

1. Briefing Notice

- a. The head of the applicant family will be notified by mail at least 5 business days in advance of the briefing date and time.
- b. The notice will inform the family of what documents the family must bring to the briefing appointment.
- c. The head of household only must attend the briefing appointment.
- d. If the family fails to appear, the family may be rescheduled for the next briefing session.
 - 1) If the applicant fails to appear a second time, the application will be withdrawn.
 - 2) The applicant family can reapply when the PHA is accepting applications.
- e. As a reasonable accommodation request for persons with disabilities, the PHA will:
 - 1) Provide the notice in an accessible format.
 - 2) Conduct an alternative briefing, such as a home visit. This alternative briefing may also be conducted for elderly applicants.

2. The PHA may conduct individual or group briefings.

3. The PHA may conduct the oral briefing by:

- a. In person, face-to-face appointment
- b. Telephone
- c. Webcast
- d. Video call/video conference

4. If requested by the family, a family representative or social service representative may assist with the briefing process.

B. Oral Briefing Topics

The PHA's oral briefing will include, but is not limited to the following topics:

1. A description of how the HCV program works.
2. Family and owner/landlord responsibilities.
3. Where the family may lease a unit, including leasing a unit inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction, and any information on selecting a unit that HUD provides.
4. An explanation of how portability works and how portability may affect the family's eligibility through:
 - a. Receiving PHA screening criteria.
 - b. Changes in subsidy standards.
 - c. Changes in payment standards.
 - d. Other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
 - e. The PHA will not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in the PHA jurisdiction, or outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures, unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, regulation, PIH Notice, or court order.
5. An explanation of the advantages of moving to areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.

C. Contents of the Briefing Packet

When a family is selected to participate in the program, the PHA will provide the family a briefing information packet that will include, but is not limited to the following information:

1. The initial term of the voucher, voucher suspensions, and the PHA's policy on any extensions of the term of the voucher. If the PHA grants extensions, the briefing information packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
2. Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System
3. How the PHA determines the housing assistance payment for a family including prorated assistance for mixed families.
4. How the PHA determines the total tenant payment (TTP).
5. The PHA's policy on minimum rent hardship exemptions
 - a. The family's right to request a minimum rent hardship exemption.
 - b. How to request a minimum rent hardship exemption.
 - c. Minimum hardship exemptions are subject to the PHA's Informal Hearing process.
6. How the PHA determines the payment standard for a family.
7. How the PHA determines the PHA's Utility Allowance Schedule.

8. How the PHA determines the maximum rent for an assisted unit.
9. Where the family may lease a unit.
10. Information that they may choose any unit within the PHA's jurisdiction as long as the program requirements are met regarding the unit.
11. Information about general locations and characteristics of neighborhoods.
12. A map which identifies areas representing various income levels, including areas of low-poverty and minority concentrations, of the PHA jurisdiction and surrounding areas for the purpose of expanding housing opportunities for families.
13. A listing of rental property known to be available for lease.

These listings may show addresses, shopping centers, bus lines, amenities, deposit information, etc., as provided by owners/landlords.
14. An explanation of how portability works and how portability may affect the family's eligibility through:
 - a. Receiving PHA screening criteria.
 - b. Changes in subsidy standards.
 - c. Changes in payment standards.
 - d. Other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
15. The HUD-required tenancy lease addendum which must be included with the lease.
16. The request for tenancy approval (RFTA) form and an explanation of how to request PHA approval to lease a unit.
17. A statement of the PHA policy on providing information about a family to prospective owners/landlords.
18. PHA subsidy standards, including when the PHA will consider granting exceptions to the standards, and when exceptions are required as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities under Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.
19. The HUD brochure on how to select a unit.
20. The HUD lead-based paint (LBP) brochure.
21. Information on federal, state, and local equal opportunity laws, the contact information for the Section 504 coordinator, a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form, and information on how to request a reasonable accommodation or modification (including information on requesting exception payment standards as a reasonable accommodation) under Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

22. A list of landlords known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family or other resources (e.g., newspapers, organizations, online search tools) known to the PHA that may assist the family in locating a unit.

PHAs must ensure that the list of landlords or other resources covers areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.

23. Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA will provide a current listing of accessible units known to the PHA, and, if necessary, other assistance in locating an available accessible unit.

24. Obligations of the Family under the program.

25. The advantages of areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families which may include, access to accessible and high-quality housing, transit, employment opportunities, educational opportunities, recreational facilities, public safety stations, retail services, and health services.

26. Information whereby if the family is in non-compliance with a PHA Repayment Agreement that the family may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.

27. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act protections.

28. Requirements for reporting changes between reexaminations.

29. Explanation of reasonable accommodation and how persons with disabilities may request a reasonable accommodation.

30. The grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family's actions or failure to act.

31. A description of when the PHA is required to give a participant the opportunity for an informal hearing.

This information shall describe when the PHA is required to give a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request a hearing.

32. HQS Checklist.

33. What the family should consider in deciding whether to lease a unit, including:

- a. The condition of a unit.
- b. Whether the rent is reasonable.
- c. The cost of any resident-paid utilities and whether the unit is energy-efficient.
- d. The location of the unit, including proximity to public transportation, centers of employment, schools, and shopping.

35. Education on the prevention of carbon monoxide exposure.
36. Procedures for notifying the PHA and/or HUD of program abuses such as side payments, extra charges, violations of tenant rights, and owner failure to repair.
37. Information on security deposits.

D. Effective Communication

The PHA will take appropriate steps to ensure effective and meaningful access communication when briefing families that includes persons with disabilities or persons with Limited English Proficiency.

The PHA will ensure that briefing materials are in an appropriate alternative format as needed to ensure effective communication such as:

1. Braille materials
2. Audio
3. Large type
4. Sign language
5. Interpreters
6. Accessible electronic communications
7. Transcription services,
8. Assistive listening devices

CHAPTER 14: ISSUANCE OF THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER

When a family is selected from the waiting list or an HCV participant family wants to move with continued assistance, the PHA will issue a voucher to the eligible family to search for a safe, decent, and sanitary unit.

A. General Voucher Information

The voucher is evidence that the PHA has determined the family's eligibility to participate in the HCV program and it is the family's authorization to search for unit under the HCV program.

1. The voucher specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies.
2. The voucher specifies the date of issuance and the date of expiration.
3. The PHA is under no obligation to the family, to any owner, or to any other person, to approve a tenancy.
4. The PHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of the voucher.
5. The voucher does not give the family any right to participate in the HCV program.
6. The family becomes a participant in the PHA's HCV program when the HAP contract between the PHA and owner takes effect.
7. Verification used to establish eligibility and the level of benefits may not be more than 60 days old as of the voucher issuance date.

B. Initial Term of the Voucher

The initial term of the voucher must be at least 60 calendar days.

1. The PHA's initial term of the voucher is 60 calendar days.
2. The family must submit the request for tenancy approval, a copy of the proposed lease, and the HUD-tenancy addendum, prior to the expiration date of the voucher.

C. Suspension of the Voucher Term

The PHA will suspend the initial or any extended term of the voucher from the date that the family submits the request for tenancy approval until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied.

D. Extension of the Voucher Term

At its discretion, the PHA may grant the family one or more extensions of the initial term of the voucher.

1. PHA Granted Extensions:
 - a. The family must request an extension of the voucher term in writing.

- b. The request for an extension of the voucher term must be received prior to the expiration date of the voucher.
2. During the initial term of the voucher, the family will be required to show satisfactory proof of their efforts to find a suitable unit before the PHA will grant an extension.
 - a. This proof includes dates and times of housing inquiries and the names of contacts made during the search.
 - b. The PHA will review with the family the efforts it has made to find a suitable unit and the problems the family has encountered.
 - c. The PHA shall offer advice or assistance which may be helpful in assisting the family locate appropriate and an affordable unit.
 - d. If the PHA determines there is a reasonable possibility that the family cannot locate a suitable unit, the PHA will grant an extension for an additional amount of time.
3. The PHA will grant a maximum of two (2) extensions for a maximum of 60 days.
4. If the family needs and requests an extension of the initial voucher term as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA will extend the voucher term up to the term reasonably required for that purpose.
5. The PHA will provide notice to the family if the extension is granted.

E. Expiration of Voucher Term

The expiration of the voucher term is the deadline for submission of a request for tenancy approval to the PHA.

1. Applicant Families
 - a. When an applicant family's voucher term expires with or without an extension, the PHA will require the family to reapply when the PHA begins accepting applications.
 - b. The PHA will not determine the family ineligible for the HCV program on the grounds that the family was not able to lease up.
2. If a participant family's voucher term expires with or without an extension, the family will be terminated from the HCV program and required to reapply when the PHA begins accepting applications.

CHAPTER 15: TENANCY APPROVAL

Upon locating a unit that is suitable and if the owner is willing to lease the unit to the family under the HCV program, the family must request tenancy approval of the unit from the PHA. For purposes of this chapter, "owner" includes a principal, landlord, or other interested party.

A. HUD-52517, Request for Tenancy Approval

When the family selects a unit, the owner of the unit completes the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) form to provide the PHA information about the unit. The RFTA is used to determine if the unit is eligible for rental assistance.

1. The following documents must be submitted to the PHA to begin the process of approving the unit selected by the family:
 - a. Request for Tenancy Approval.
 - 1) The PHA will use the form HUD-52517.
 - 2) The PHA will permit a family to submit only one (1) RFTA at a time
 - 3) The RFTA must be completed and signed by both the owner and the family.
 - b. A copy of the proposed lease (unsigned) between the owner and the family
 - c. The HUD prescribed tenancy addendum (form HUD-852641-A).
2. The RFTA, the proposed lease, and the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum must be submitted to the PHA no later than the expiration date stated on the voucher.
3. The following are acceptable methods of submitting the RFTA, proposed lease, and the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum:
 - a. Family delivers the RFTA in person without an appointment
 - b. Family calls for appointment then delivers the RFTA
 - c. Family mails the RFTA into the PHA
 - d. Family faxes the RFTA into the PHA
 - e. Family emails the RFTA into the PHA
 - f. Landlord delivers the RFTA in person without an appointment
 - g. Landlord calls for appointment then delivers the RFTA
 - h. Landlord mails the RFTA into the PHA
 - i. Landlord faxes the RFTA into the PHA
 - j. Landlord emails the RFTA into the PHA

4. Owner's Certification

- a. Owners of projects with more than four (4) units must provide rent amounts for recently lease comparable unassisted units within the premises for the purposes of the PHA's determination of rent reasonableness.
- b. If there is any difference between the rent amounts for the recently leased comparable unassisted units and the proposed rent, the owner must provide an explanation for the difference.
- c. The PHA may require supporting documentation for the difference in rent when applicable.
- d. Owner Relationship Certification
 - 1) The owner, including a principal or other interested party, must certify that they are not related to any member of the family (parent, child, grandparents, grandchild, sister, or brother).
 - 2) The certification will not be required if the PHA has granted a request for reasonable accommodation to approve the lease, notwithstanding such relationship, for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

5. Owner Lead-Based Paint Certification

For units built prior to 1978, the owner must either:

- a. Certify that the unit, common areas, and exterior have been found to be free of lead-based paint by a certified inspector; or
- b. Attach a lead-based paint disclosure statement.

B. Ineligible Housing

The PHA will not approve a request for tenancy for a family if the unit that is selected is one of the following:

1. Public or Indian housing unit;
2. Unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
3. Nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical, or nursing services;
4. College or other school dormitories;
5. Units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions;
6. Unit occupied by the owner or by a person with interest in the dwelling unit. Except for families residing in a cooperative, who are owners of a manufactured home lease the manufactured home space, or as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities; or

7. A unit owned by an owner or managed by a landlord who is disbarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation in the HCV program.

C. PHA-Owned Units

A unit in a project that is owned by the PHA (including having a controlling interest in the entity that owns the project), owned by an entity wholly controlled by the PHA, or owned by a limited liability company or limited partnership in which the PHA (or an entity wholly controlled by the PHA) holds a controlling interest in the managing member or general partner.

1. A controlling interest is:
 - a. Holding more than 50% of the stock of any corporation;
 - b. Having the power to appoint more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of a non-stock corporation (such as a nonprofit corporation);
 - c. Where more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of any corporation also serve as directors, officers, or employees of the PHA;
 - d. Holding more than 50% of all managing member interests in an LLC;
 - e. Holding more than 50% of all general partner interests in a partnership; or
 - f. Equivalent levels of control in other ownership structures.
2. PHA-owned units may be assisted under the tenant-based program only if all of the following are satisfied:
 - a. The PHA will, through the briefing process and at moves, inform the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease.
 - b. A PHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family, without PHA pressure or steering.
 - c. The unit is not ineligible housing.
 - d. During the assisted occupancy, the family may not benefit from any form of housing subsidy that is prohibited in section D of this Chapter.
3. Use of a HUD-approved Independent Entity for PHA-owned Housing

The independent agency may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government) or may be another HUD-approved independent agency.

 - a. The PHA will obtain the services of a HUD-approved independent entity to perform the following PHA functions as required under the program rule:
 - 1) To determine rent reasonableness. The independent agency shall communicate the rent reasonableness determination to the family and the PHA.
 - 2) To assist the family to negotiate the rent to owner.

- 3) To inspect the unit for compliance with the HQS. The independent agency shall communicate the results of each such inspection to the family and the PHA.
- b. The PHA may compensate the independent agency from PHA ongoing administrative fee income for the services performed by the independent agency.
 - 1) The PHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent agency for such services.
 - 2) The PHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the services provided by the independent agency.

D. Prohibition Against Other Housing Subsidies

A family may not receive the benefit of tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

1. Public or Indian housing assistance;
2. Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
3. Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
4. Section 101 rent supplements;
5. Section 236 rental assistance payments;
6. Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
7. Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
8. Any local or state rent subsidy;
9. Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
10. Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities;
11. Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
12. Any other duplicative federal, state, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, "housing subsidy" does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

E. PHA's Disapproval of Owner

The PHA will not approve an assisted tenancy if the PHA has been informed by HUD or another party that the owner (includes a principal or other interested party) is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial or participation.

1. When directed by HUD, the PHA will not approve an assisted tenancy if:
 - a. The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements and such action is pending; or
 - b. A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

2. PHA's Discretion to Disapprove an Owner

The PHA, at its discretion, will deny approval of an assisted tenancy for any of the following reasons, if the owner has:

- a. Violated obligations under one or more HAP contracts under the HCV or PBV programs or any other housing program under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.
- b. Committed fraud, bribery or other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- c. Participated or is currently engaging in any recent drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity.

If the PHA decides to disapprove an owner for participation in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity, the PHA will consider the nature, severity, and recency of the offense, as well as any mitigating circumstances.

- d. A practice or has had a practice of non-compliance with HQS in HCV or PBV programs or with applicable housing standards for units leased under any other federal housing program.
- e. A history or practice of refusing to terminate tenancy of tenants assisted under the HCV program or any other assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest, or another person(s) under the control of any member of the household that:
 - 1) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
 - 2) Threatens the health or safety of residents, PHA employees, owner employees, contractors, or other persons engaged in management of the housing;
 - 3) Threatens the health or safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the residence of neighbors or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or
 - 4) Is currently engaged in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.
 - 5) The PHA will take into account whether an owner implements sound practices when determining whether to evict individuals based on criminal activity.
 - a) Sound practices include but are not limited to relying on accurate and reliable objective evidence, conducting individualized assessments that consider mitigating factors, and considering the potential applicability of VAWA's

housing protections for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

- b) The PHA will also take into account whether an owner institutes policies or practices that promote eviction in a manner that gives rise to fair housing concerns.
 - f. A history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state and local housing codes.
 - g. Not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessments.
 - h. The PHA will not approve a lease if the owner of the unit is the parent (stepparent), child (stepchild), grandparent, grandchild, sister (stepsister) or brother (stepbrother) of the Section 8 household. An exception may be made to this provision as reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.
- 3. The PHA will not allow the owner/landlord to present evidence to appeal the decision to deny their participation in the program.
 - 4. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to give any owner any right to participate in the HCV program.

F. Notification to Family and Owner

The PHA will notify the family and the owner, in writing, if the request for tenancy approval has been approved or denied.

- 1. Request for Tenancy Approval - Denied
 - a. If the PHA denies the request for tenancy approval, the PHA will notify owner in writing with the specific reasons for denial, including HQS deficiencies.
 - b. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been denied.
 - 1) The suspended term of the voucher will be added to the end of the voucher term.
 - 2) The family will be issued another RFTA to look for another unit.
- 2. Request for Tenancy Approval – Approved
 - a. If the PHA approves the request for tenancy approval, the PHA will notify the owner in writing.
 - b. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been approved and the PHA will proceed with the lease-up process.

CHAPTER 16: UTILITY ALLOWANCE

A utility allowance is calculated for families who are required to pay utilities or supply the unit's range/microwave or refrigerator.

A. Utility Allowance Schedule Review and Revision

The PHA is responsible for establishing and maintaining a utility allowance schedule that provides a reasonable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities, services, and tenant provided appliances.

1. The PHA will review the utility allowance schedule annually.
2. The PHA will revise the utility allowance schedule if there has been a change of 10% or more in the utility rate since the last time the utility allowance schedule was revised.
3. The PHA will record its utility allowance schedule, with effective date, on form HUD-52667 using a separate form for each housing type.
4. Revised utility allowances will be applied in the family's rent calculation at the family's next annual reexamination.
5. The PHA must provide HUD with a copy of the utility allowance schedule.
6. The PHA will maintain supporting documentation to substantiate the review and revision of the utility allowance schedule.

B. Utility Allowance Schedule

If the family is responsible for paying for some or all utilities, the PHA will provide the family with a utility allowance. The request for tenancy approval submitted by the owner and the family will indicate which utilities are tenant-paid, are included in the rent to the owner, and if the family is responsible for supplying any appliance.

The PHA's utility allowance schedule, and the utility allowance for an individual family, will include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with HQS. The PHA's utility allowance schedule and utility allowance for families will also include any utilities and services required by HUD after publication in the Federal Register.

1. The PHA must maintain an area-wide utility allowance schedule
 - a. The area-wide utility allowance schedule is calculated for tenant-paid utilities based on the typical cost of utilities and services paid by energy-conservative households that occupy assisted housing of similar size and type in the same locality.
 - b. In developing the utility allowance schedule, the PHA will use normal patterns of consumption for the community as a whole and current utility rates.
 - c. The utility allowance is not based on the family's actual energy consumption.

2. In the utility allowance schedule, the PHA will classify utilities and other housing services in accordance to the following general categories:
 - a. Space heating,
 - b. Cooking,
 - c. Other electric (e.g., lights, appliances, general usage),
 - d. Air conditioning (if the majority of housing units in the PHA's market provide centrally air-conditioned units or there is appropriate wiring for tenant-installed air conditioners),
 - e. Water heating,
 - f. Water,
 - g. Sewer,
 - h. Trash collection (disposal of waste and refuse),
 - i. Cost of tenant-supplied range,
 - j. Cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator,
 - k. Applicable surcharges, and
 - l. Other specified housing services.
3. The PHA will consider the fuel type for the utilities such as:
 - a. Natural Gas
 - b. Bottled Gas
 - c. Electric
 - d. Electric-Heat Pump
 - e. Fuel Oil
 - f. Other
4. The PHA will not consider allowances for personal expenses, such as telephone and non-essential utility costs such as the cost of cable or satellite television.
5. If all the utilities are included in the rent to the owner, the family will not receive a utility allowance.
6. The family responsibilities of utilities and appliances on form HUD-52667, the request for tenancy approval form, and the HQS Inspection Checklist or HQS Inspection Form must match and are incorporated into the lease and the HAP contract.
7. The owner and the family must report to the PHA any changes made in the responsibility for payment of any utility and responsibility to provide any appliance.

C. Administration

The PHA will provide the approved utility allowance schedule to the family during the oral briefing session when the family is selected to participate in the HCV program, during regularly scheduled reexaminations for continued assistance, when the family moves within the PHA's jurisdiction, and upon request by the family.

1. The utility allowance for a family shall be the lesser of:
 - a. The family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards, or
 - b. The size of unit actually leased by the family.
2. The size of the unit actually leased by the family.

In cases where the unit size leased exceeds the family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards as a result of a reasonable accommodation, the PHA will use the appropriate utility allowance for the size of the unit actually leased by the family.

3. Higher utility allowance as reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

On request from a family that includes a person with disabilities, the PHA will approve a utility allowance which is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

CHAPTER 17: PAYMENT STANDARDS

The payment standard is an amount generally needed to rent a moderately-priced unit in the PHA's local housing market and it is used to calculate the amount of housing assistance a family will receive. The payment standard is the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

A. The Payment Standard for the Family

The payment standard for the family will be the lower of:

1. The payment standard amount for the family unit size; or
2. The payment standard amount for the size of the unit rented by the family.

B. Establishing Payment Standard Schedule

For each payment standard area, the PHA will establish a payment standard amount for each unit size, measured by the number of bedrooms (zero-bedroom, one-bedroom, and so on). These payment standard amounts comprise of the PHA's payment standard schedule.

1. Fair Market Rents (FMRs)
 - a. Are estimates of rent plus the cost of utilities, except telephone.
 - b. FMRs are housing market-wide estimates of rents that provide opportunities to rent standard quality housing throughout the geographic area in which rental housing units are in competition.
2. Payment Standard Areas

Annually, HUD publishes the FMRs for U.S. Postal Service zip code areas, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan counties. Within each of these FMR areas, the applicable FMR is:

- a. The HUD-published Small Area FMR for:
 - 1) The HUD-published metropolitan FMR for any other metropolitan area.
 - 2) The HUD-published FMR for any other non-metropolitan county.
- b. The PHA must adopt a payment standard schedule that establishes voucher payment standard amounts for each FMR area in the PHA's jurisdiction.

These payment standard amounts are used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for a family.

- c. Designated Payment Standard Areas

The PHA may designate payment standard areas within each FMR area.

- 1) The PHA may establish different payment standard amounts for such designated areas.

- 2) If the PHA designated payment standard areas, the criteria used to determine the designated areas and the payment standard amounts for those areas is as follows:
 - 3) The PHA may designate payment standard areas within which payment standards will be established according to the basic range or exception payment standard.
 - 4) A PHA-designated payment standard area may be no smaller than a census tract block group.
3. Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs)
- Are FMRs established for U.S. Postal Service ZIP code areas and are calculated in accordance with 24 CFR 888.113(a) and (b).
4. Basic Range
- a. A basic range payment standard amount is any dollar amount that is in the range between 90% up to 110% of the published FMR.
 - b. The PHA may establish a payment standard amount within the basic range without HUD approval or prior notification to HUD.
 - c. The PHA's basic range payment standard amount for each unit size may be based on the same percentage of the published FMR or the PHA may establish different payment standard amounts for different unit sizes.
 - d. As a MTW agency, the PHA will establish a payment standard amount at 120% of the published FMR.
5. Exception Payment Standard Amounts
- An exception payment standard amount is a dollar amount that exceeds 110% of the published FMR.
- a. The PHA may establish exception payment standard amounts for all units or for units of a particular size.
 - 1) The exception payment standard may be established for a designated part of the FMR area (called an 'exception area') or for the entire FMR area.
 - 2) The exception area must meet the minimum area requirements.
 - b. If the PHA is not in a designated SAFMR area or has not opted voluntarily to implement SAFMRs, the PHA may establish exception payment standards for a zip code area that exceed the basic range for the metropolitan area or county FMR as long as the amounts established by the PHA do not exceed 110% of the HUD published SAFMR for the applicable zip code.
 - 1) The exception payment standard must apply to the entire zip code area.
 - 2) If an exception area crosses one or more FMR boundaries, then the maximum exception payment standard amount that the PHA may adopt for the exception area without HUD approval is 110% of the zip code area with the lowest SAFMR

amount.

- 3) If the PHA qualifies for an exception payment standard above 110% of the applicable FMR, the PHA may establish exception payment standards up to the same percentage of the SAFMR for the applicable zip code.
- c. The PHA may establish exception payment standard amounts between 110% and 120% of the applicable FMR for such duration as HUD specifies by notice upon notification to HUD that the PHA meets at least one of the following criteria:
 - a. Fewer than 75% of the families to whom the PHA issued tenant-based rental vouchers during the most recent 12-month period for which there is success rate data available have become participants in the voucher program;
 - b. More than 40% of families with tenant-based rental assistance administered by the PHA pay more than 30% of adjusted income as the family share; or
 - c. Such other criteria as the Secretary establishes by notice.

d. Establishment of Payment Standards Above 110% of the Applicable FMR

Except as provided in paragraphs 5.b., 5.c., and 5.e. of this Section, the PHA must request approval from HUD to establish an exception payment standard amount that exceeds 110% of the applicable FMR.

- 1) In its request to HUD, the PHA must provide rental market data demonstrating that the requested exception payment standard amount is needed for families to access rental units.
 - 2) The rental market data must include a rent estimate for the entire FMR area compared with a rent estimate for the proposed exception area.
 - 3) To apply the exception payment standard to the entire FMR area, the rental market data provided by the PHA must also provide data that demonstrates that the annual percentage of rent inflation in the FMR area is greater than the rental inflation adjustment factor in the calculation of the published FMR.
 - 4) Once HUD has approved the exception payment standard for the PHA, any other PHA with jurisdiction in the HUD approved exception payment standard area may also use the exception payment standard amount.
- e. Exception Payment Standard as a Reasonable Accommodation
- 1) If required as a reasonable accommodation in accordance for a person with a disability, the PHA may establish, without HUD approval or prior notification to HUD, an exception payment standard amount for an individual family that does not exceed 120% of the applicable FMR.
 - 2) The PHA may establish a payment standard greater than 120% of the applicable FMR as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, after requesting and receiving HUD approval.

- 3) The unit must meet the reasonable rent requirements.
6. Establishment of Payment Standards Below 90% of Applicable FMR

HUD may consider the PHA's request for approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range.

 - a. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve PHA establishment of a payment standard lower than the basic range.
 - b. In determining whether to approve the PHA request, HUD will consider appropriate factors, including rent burden of families assisted under the PHA's HCV program.
 - c. Unless it is necessary to prevent termination of program participants, HUD will not approve a lower payment standard if the proposed payment standard would, if it were used to calculate the housing assistance payments for current participants in the PHA's voucher program using currently available data, cause the family share for more than 40% of participants with tenant-based rental assistance to exceed 30% of adjusted monthly income.

C. Separate Payment Standards

If the PHA has established a separate payment standard amount for a designated part of an FMR area (including an exception payment standard amount), and the dwelling unit is located in such designated part, the PHA must use the appropriate payment standard amount for such designated part to calculate the payment standard for the family.

D. PHA Review and Revising the Payment Standards

The PHA will review its payment standards at least annually. The PHA will review the payment standards no later than three (3) months following the effective date of the published FMR. If necessary, the PHA will revise its payment standards to ensure the payment standards remain within the basic range.

1. Effective date of the revised payment standards for annual reexaminations
 - a. For annual reexaminations of income with an effective date prior to the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the old payment standards amount.
 - b. For reexaminations of income that are effective on or after the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the new payment standards amount.
2. Effective date of revised payment standards for newly issued vouchers
 - a. If the effective date of the HAP contract is before the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the old payment standards amount.
 - b. If the effective date of the HAP contract is after the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the new payment standards amount.

E. HUD Review of the PHA's Payment Standard Schedules

HUD will monitor rent burdens of families assisted with tenant-based rental assistance in the PHA's HCV program.

1. HUD will review the PHA's payment standard for a particular unit size if HUD finds that 40% or more of such families occupying units of that unit size currently pay more than 30% of adjusted monthly income as the family share.
2. Such determination may be based on the most recent reexaminations of family income.
3. After such review, HUD may, at its discretion, require the PHA to modify payment standard amounts for any unit size on the PHA payment standard schedule.
4. HUD may require the PHA to establish an increased payment standard amount within the basic range.

F. Increases in the Payment Standard

1. Increase in the Payment Standard Amount During the HAP Contract Term

If the payment standard amount is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA will use the increased payment standard amount to calculate the monthly HAP for the family beginning no later than the earliest of:

- a. The effective date of an increase in the gross rent that would result in an increase in the family share;
- b. The family's first regular or interim reexamination; or
- c. One year following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard amount.
- d. The PHA has not adopted a policy to apply a payment standard increase at any time earlier than listed above.

2. Increase in the Payment Standard Amount for New Admission or Moves with Continued Assistance

If the PHA increases its payment standard amount, the increased payment standard amount applies immediately to all new admissions, moves, and families remaining in their units when the PHA has approved a new tenancy and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner.

G. Decreases in the Payment Standard

HOTMA amended the Fair Housing Act to provide that no PHA is required to reduce a family's payment standard based on a reduction in the FMR.

1. Decrease in the Payment Standard Amount During the HAP Contract Term

- a. If the payment standard amount is decreased during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA will not apply the initial reduction to the family's payment standard amount

any earlier than two (2) years following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard, and only if the family has received the required notice.

- b. Decrease in the Payment Standard Amount for New Admission or Moves with Continued Assistance

If the PHA decreases its payment standard amount, the decreased payment standard amount applies immediately to all new admissions, moves with continued assistance, and families remaining in their units when the PHA has approved a new tenancy and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner.

- 2. The PHA will administer decreases in the payment standard amount for the family in accordance with the PHA policy as described in this PHA Administrative Plan.
 - a. The PHA may establish different policies for designated areas within its jurisdiction (e.g., for different zip code areas).
 - b. The PHA's administrative policy on decreases to payment standard during the term of the HAP contract applies to all families under HAP contract at the time of the effective date of decrease in the payment standard within that designated area.
 - c. The PHA will not limit or otherwise establish different protections or policies for certain families under HAP contract.
- 3. Required Notice for Decreases in the Payment
 - a. The PHA will provide the family with at least 12 months' written notice of any decrease in the payment standard amount that will affect the family if the family remains in the unit.
 - b. The written notice must state:
 - 1) The new payment standard amount,
 - 2) Explain that the family's new payment standard amount will be the greater of the amount listed in the current written notice or the new amount (if any) on the PHA's payment standard schedule at the end of the 12-month period, and
 - 3) Make clear where the family will find the PHA's payment standard schedule.

H. Changes in Family Unit Size During the Term of the HAP Contract

If the family unit size either increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size may be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family immediately but no later than the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

CHAPTER 18: NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE (NSPIRE)

The Economic Growth Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act: Implementation of National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) establishes a new approach to defining and assessing housing quality. NSPIRE strengthens HUD's physical condition standards and improves HUD oversight by aligning and consolidating the inspection regulations used to evaluate "HUD housing," across multiple programs. Implementation of NSPIRE ensures that families of HUD housing live in safe, habitable dwellings. It also ensures that the items and components located both inside and outside, and within the units of HUD housing are functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards.

A. Housing Quality Standards (HQS)

The minimum quality standards for the HCV program developed by HUD in accordance with NSPIRE, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA.

1. NSPIRE implementation compliance deadline has been extended to October 1, 2025, for the HCV program.
2. NSPIRE replaces all HQS guidance previously issued by HUD, including the Housing Inspection Manual for the Section 8 Existing Housing Program, Chapter 10: Housing Quality Standards of the 2001 Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook, and HUD forms 52580 and 52580-A.
3. NSPIRE for the HCV program, referred to as NSPIRE-V during HUD's demonstration, will replace HQS as the inspection standards for these programs.
 - a. Units subject to HQS inspections conducted prior to the PHA's implementation date of NSPIRE will be subject to HUD's and the PHA's HQS administrative and enforcement policies in effect at the time of those inspections.
 - b. The PHA may continue to utilize current HQS guidance, including HUD forms 52580 and 52580-A.

B. Use of NSPIRE Notification

When the PHA implements inspections using the NSPIRE Standards, the PHA must notify HUD and communicate with its owners/landlords and families the upcoming changes to the inspection standards.

1. PHA's Implementation of NSPIRE before October 1, 2024.

If the PHA plans to implement NSPIRE after October 1, 2023, but before October 1, 2024, the PHA must notify HUD that NSPIRE will now be used and the date the PHA will implement NSPIRE (which may be no later than October 1, 2024).

2. PHA Continued use of HQS

The PHA must notify HUD of its continued use of HQS and the date by which the PHA tentatively plans to implement NSPIRE (which may be no later than October 1, 2024).

3. The PHA will notify the owners/landlords of NSPIRE, what the NSPIRE Standards are, and when these changes will take effect for their inspections.

C. Types of Inspections

The PHA will conduct the following types of inspections:

1. Initial Inspections: The PHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program. The unit must pass the initial inspection prior to the initial term of the lease, execution of HAP contract, and the initial HAP.
2. Biennial Inspections: HUD requires the PHA to inspect each unit under lease at least biennially to confirm that the unit still meets HQS. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination, but also may be conducted separately.
3. Complaint or Special Inspections: Inspections investigated by the PHA or registered with the PHA on matters which may indicate non-compliance with HQS that are identified by the family, owner, or general public.
4. HQS Quality Control Inspections: HUD requires that a PHA supervisor or other qualified person reinspect a sample of units under HAP contract during the last PHA fiscal year to ensure that HQS is being enforced correctly and consistently by all inspectors.

D. Inspection Verification Methods

The PHA must verify correction of a deficiency.

1. The PHA may use verification methods other than another onsite inspection.
2. The PHA may establish different verification methods for initial and non-initial inspections or for different HQS deficiencies.

The PHA has elected not to use the discretionary NLT (non-life-threatening) or the alternative inspections methods.

3. The PHA may accept photographic evidence or other reliable evidence from the owner to verify that a deficiency has been corrected for initial inspections or reinspections.

E. Initial HQS Inspection

The PHA is required to conduct an initial inspection for each unit and the unit must pass the initial inspection prior to the initial term of the lease, execution of the HAP contract, and the initial HAP.

1. The initial inspection will be conducted to:
 - a. Determine if the unit and property is in compliance with HQS.
 - b. Document the current condition of the unit to assist in future evaluations as to whether or not the condition of the unit exceeds normal wear and tear.
 - c. Document the information to be used for determination of rent-reasonableness.
2. Initial HQS inspection requirements

Unless the PHA has implemented, and determined that the unit is covered by the non-life-threatening deficiencies option or the alternative inspection option, the unit must be inspected by the PHA and pass HQS before:

 - a. The PHA may approve the assisted tenancy and execute the HAP contract, and
 - b. The beginning of the initial lease term.
3. Recording the Initial Inspection
 - a. The initial inspection will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program.
 - b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
5. Scheduling Initial Inspections
 - a. PHAs with more than 1,250 budgeted units must conduct the inspection within a reasonable time after the family or owner submits a request for tenancy approval. If possible, the inspection and determination will be completed within 15 days after the family or owner submits the request for tenancy approval.
 - b. The 15-day period is suspended when the unit is not available for inspection.
 - c. The PHA shall notify the family and owner, by both by telephone and email, at least one (1) day prior to the initial inspection.
 - 1) The PHA requires a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older to be present at the initial inspection.
 - 2) The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
 - a) Reasonable hours to conduct an initial inspection are between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
 - b) If the family does not contact the PHA to reschedule the initial inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the initial inspection:
 - (1) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.
 - (2) The PHA will reschedule the inspection.

- (3) If the family has missed two (2) scheduled initial inspection appointments, the PHA will deny the request for tenancy approval.
6. The PHA will notify the family and owner of its determination as to whether the unit meets HQS.
7. Passed Initial Inspection
 - a. If the unit passes the initial inspection, the PHA will verbally notify the family and owner.
 - b. If the unit passes the initial inspection, the PHA will also notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been approved and the suspended term of the voucher will end and the PHA will proceed with the remaining lease-up process.
8. Failed Initial Inspection
 - a. If the unit fails the initial Inspection, the PHA will provide the family and owner detailed information of all failed and inconclusive items.
 - b. The owner will be allowed 15 days to correct items noted as failed.
 - c. The owner will be given up to 15 days to correct the items noted as fail, at the inspector's discretion, depending on the amount and complexity of work necessary to pass the initial inspection.
 - d. If the allotted time to correct the failed items has elapsed or the maximum number of failed reinspections have occurred, the PHA will deny the request for tenancy approval.
 - e. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been denied, the family will be given another RFTA, and the days during which the voucher term was suspended will be added to the end of the voucher term to allow the family additional time to search for another unit.

F. Biennial/Annual HQS Inspections

Each assisted unit must be in compliance with HQS throughout the assisted tenancy and inspected at least biennially during assisted occupancy.

1. Biennial Inspections: The PHA will perform biennial inspections for units who meet the following criteria:
 - a. The unit passed its prior year's biennial inspection, on the first visit, without any failed deficiencies or re-inspections, including the unit's initial inspection.
 - b. No deficiencies as a result of HQS complaints received by the PHA from the family, owner and/or the general public in the previous 12 months prior to the anniversary month of the HAP contract or the anniversary month of the most recent initial inspection.

2. Annual Inspections: The PHA will perform annual inspections for units if:
 - a. The unit had any deficiencies during its previous biennial inspection.
 - b. The unit had deficiencies as a result of PHA investigated complaints about HQS received from the family, owner, public officials and/or general public in the previous 12 months prior to the anniversary month of the HAP contract or the anniversary month of the most recent inspection.
 - c. The HAP was abated in the previous 12 months prior to the anniversary month of the HAP contract.
3. Recording the Biennial/Annual Inspections
 - a. Biennial/annual inspection will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program.
 - b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
4. Scheduling Biennial/Annual Inspections
 - a. Biennial inspections must be conducted within 730 days from the date of the previous completed inspection.
 - b. Annual inspections must be conducted within 365 days of the previous inspection to meet SEMAP requirements.
 - c. The PHA requires a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older and the owner (or owner representative) to be present at the biennial/annual inspection.
 - d. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
 - 1) The PHA shall notify the family in writing at least 5 days prior to the inspection.
 - 2) Reasonable hours to conduct the biennial/annual inspection are between 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
 - 3) If the family does not contact the PHA to reschedule the biennial/annual inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the biennial inspection:
 - a) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.
 - b) The PHA will reschedule one (1) biennial/annual inspection.
 - c) If the family misses the rescheduled biennial/annual inspection appointment, the family will have violated the obligations of the family and their assistance may be terminated in accordance with the termination procedures in this Administrative Plan.

5. The PHA will notify the family and owner in writing of the results of the inspection, including if the unit passed the inspection and is determined to be in compliance with HQS.
6. If the unit is not in compliance with HQS, the inspector will provide the Fail Inspection Letter to family and/or owner, with a copy to the PHA. The Fail Inspection Letter will:
 - a. Provide detailed information of all failed items or inconclusive items,
 - b. Identify if the family or owner is responsible for the corrections or repairs of the HQS deficiencies, and
 - c. Provide the time frame for corrections.

G. Complaint or Special HQS Inspections

The PHA will investigate complaints about the assisted unit that are brought to the attention of the PHA by the family, owner, public officials, and/or general public which may indicate the unit is in non-compliance with HQS.

1. The inspector will inspect the items that were reported in the complaint. If another deficiency is discovered during the complaint inspection, the PHA will follow normal procedures to address the newly identified deficiencies, including determining the responsible party for correction or repair of the deficiencies.
2. Recording the Complaint/Special Inspections
 - a. Complaint/special inspection will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program.
 - b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
3. Scheduling Complaint/Special Inspections
 - a. The PHA shall notify the family and owner, by both telephone and email, at least 5 days prior to the complaint/special inspection.
 - 1) The PHA must schedule the complaint inspection within 24 hours of receipt of the complaint for a life-threatening HQS deficiency.
 - 2) The PHA must schedule the complaint inspection within 30 days of receipt of the complaint for a non-life threatening HQS deficiency.
 - 3) In the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as if a unit is within a Presidentially declared disaster area, HUD may waive the 24-hour or the 30-day inspection requirement until such time as an inspection is feasible.

- b. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
 - 1) Reasonable hours to conduct an inspection are between 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
 - 2) PHA requires a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older and the owner (or owner representative) to be present at the complaint/special inspections.
 - 3) If the family does not allow the PHA to conduct complaint/special inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the complaint/special inspection:
 - a) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.
 - b) The family will have violated the obligations of the family and their assistance may be terminated in accordance with the termination procedures in this Administrative Plan.
4. The PHA will notify the family and owner in writing of the results of the complaint/special inspection, including if the unit passed the inspection and is determined to be in compliance with HQS.
5. If the unit is not in compliance with HQS, the inspector will provide the Fail Inspection Letter to family and/or owner, with a copy to the PHA. The Fail Inspection Letter will:
 - a. Provide detailed information of all failed items or inconclusive items,
 - b. Identify if the family or owner is responsible for the corrections or repairs of HQS deficiencies, and
 - c. Provide the time frame for corrections.

H. HQS Quality Control Inspections

The purpose of the HQS quality control inspection is to ascertain that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections, and to ensure that there is consistency among inspectors in the application of HQS.

1. HQS quality control inspections will be performed by a supervisor or other qualified person who will reinspect a sample of units under contract during the PHA fiscal year.
 - a. The PHA will use the minimum sample size as required for HQS quality control inspections pursuant to the SEMAP regulations.
 - b. The reinspected samples will be drawn from recently completed HQS inspections performed during the three (3) months preceding the reinspection.
 - c. The reinspected samples will represent a cross section of inspectors and neighborhoods.

2. Recording HQS Quality Control Inspections
 - a. HQS quality control inspections will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program.
 - b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
3. Scheduling HQS Quality Control Inspections
 - a. The PHA shall notify the family and owner in writing at least 5 days prior to the HQS quality control inspection.
 - b. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
 - 1) The PHA requires a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older and the owner (or owner representative) to be present at the HQS quality control inspections.
 - 2) Reasonable hours to conduct HQS quality control inspections are between 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
 - c. If the family does not contact the PHA to reschedule the HQS quality control inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the HQS quality control inspection:
 - 1) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.
 - 2) The PHA will reschedule the inspection.
 - 3) If the family misses two (2) scheduled HQS quality control inspection appointments, the family will have violated the obligations of the family, and their assistance may be terminated in accordance with the termination procedures in this Administrative Plan.
4. The HQS quality control inspection will be compared to the biennial/annual inspection recently completed.
 - a. Discrepancies between the two inspection reports will be evaluated.
 - b. Discrepancies categorized as inspector error are catalogued and reviewed with the inspector. The review is to be instructional and informational, not punitive.
5. The PHA will notify the family and owner in writing of the results of the inspection, including if the unit passed the inspection and is determined to be in compliance with HQS.
6. If the unit is not in compliance with HQS, the inspector will provide the Fail Inspection Letter to family and/or owner, with a copy to the PHA. The Fail Inspection Letter will:
 - a. Provide detailed information of all failed items or inconclusive items,

- b. Identify if the family or owner is responsible for the corrections or repairs of HQS deficiencies, and
- c. Provide the time frame for corrections.

I. Inspectable Areas

To ensure that all families live in safe, habitable units, NSPIRE defines the inspectable areas as items and components located inside the building, outside the building, and within the units. The units must be functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards.

1. Inspectable Areas for HCV Program

The inspection requirement for the HCV program only applies to units occupied or to be occupied by HCV participants, and common areas and exterior areas which either service or are associated with such units.

2. The HCV program will be subject to these standards only for:

- a. The subsidized unit itself; and
- b. Items and components within the primary and secondary means of egress from the unit's entry door(s) to the public way, those common features related to the residential use of the building (e.g., the laundry room, community room, mail room), and the systems equipment that directly services the subsidized unit.

3. Units

A unit (or "dwelling unit") of HUD housing refers to the interior components of an individual unit.

a. Components of a Unit

The interior of a unit may include the balcony, bathroom, call-for-aid (if applicable), carbon monoxide devices, ceiling, doors, electrical systems, enclosed patio, floors, HVAC (where individual units are provided), kitchen, lighting, outlets, smoke detectors, stairs, switches, walls, water heater, and windows.

b. The unit must also meet the following affirmative habitability requirements. The unit must:

- 1) Have hot and cold running water in both the bathroom and kitchen, including an adequate source of safe drinking water in the bathroom and kitchen.
- 2) Include its own bathroom or sanitary facility that is in proper operating condition and usable in privacy. It must contain a sink, a bathtub or shower, and an interior flushable toilet.
- 3) Smoke Detectors
 - a) The unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, in the following locations:

- (1) On each level of the unit;
 - (2) Inside each bedroom;
 - (3) Within 21 feet of any door to a bedroom measured along a path of travel; and
 - (4) Where a smoke detector installed outside a bedroom is separated from an adjacent living area by a door, a smoke detector must also be installed on the living area side of the door.
- b) If the unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, the smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons.
 - c) The Secretary may establish additional standards through Federal Register notification.
 - d) Following the specifications of National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 72 satisfies these requirements.
- 4) The unit must have a living room and a kitchen area with a sink, cooking appliance, refrigerator, food preparation area, and food storage area.
 - 5) The unit must have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two (2) persons.
 - 6) The unit must meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by HUD through Federal Register notification.
 - 7) The unit must have two (2) working outlets or one (1) working outlet and a permanent light within all habitable rooms.
 - 8) Outlets within six (6) feet of a water source must be GFCI protected.
 - 9) For climate zones designated by the Secretary through notice, the unit must have a permanently installed heating source. No unit may contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.
 - 10) The unit must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
 - 11) The unit must have a permanently mounted light fixture in the kitchen and each bathroom.

4. Inside

Inside of HUD housing (or "inside areas") refers to the common areas and building systems that can be generally found within the building interior and are not inside a unit.

a. Inside Common Areas

Common areas may include, basements, interior or attached garages, enclosed carports, restrooms, closets, utility rooms, mechanical rooms, community rooms, day

care rooms, halls, corridors, stairs, shared kitchens, laundry rooms, offices, enclosed porches, enclosed patios, enclosed balconies, and trash collection areas.

b. Building systems

Includes those components that provide domestic water such as pipes, electricity, elevators, emergency power, fire protection, HVAC, and sanitary services.

c. The inside area must meet the following affirmative habitability requirements. The inside area must:

- 1) Include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each level of the property. The Secretary may establish additional standards through Federal Register notification.
- 2) Meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by the Secretary through Federal Register notification.
- 3) For the inside area, any outlet installed within six (6) feet of a water source must be a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected.
- 4) Have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
- 5) Have permanently mounted light fixtures in any kitchen and each bathroom.
- 6) Not contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.

5. Outside

Outside of HUD housing (or "outside areas") refers to the building site, building exterior components, and any building systems located outside of the building or unit.

a. Outside Components

May include fencing, retaining walls, grounds, lighting, mailboxes, project signs, parking lots, detached garage or carport, driveways, play areas and equipment, refuse disposal, roads, storm drainage, non-dwelling buildings, and walkways.

b. Components found on the exterior of the building are considered outside areas

May include doors, attached porches, attached patios, balconies, car ports, fire escapes, foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows.

c. The outside area must meet the following affirmative habitability requirements:

- 1) Outlets within six (6) feet of a water source must be GFCI protected; and
- 2) Must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

6. Health and Safety Concerns

The inside, outside and unit must be free of health and safety hazards that pose a danger to families.

a. Types of Health and Safety Concerns

Include, but are not limited to carbon monoxide, electrical hazards, extreme temperature, flammable materials or other fire hazards, garbage and debris, handrail hazards, infestation, lead-based paint, mold, and structural soundness.

b. Lead-Based Paint.

HUD housing must comply with all requirements related to the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards and have available proper documentation of such. The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and all applicable regulations apply.

7. Compliance with State and Local Codes

The standards for the condition of HUD housing in this section do not supersede state and local housing codes (such as fire, mechanical, plumbing, carbon monoxide, property maintenance, or residential code requirements).

a. All HUD housing other than units assisted under the HCV program must comply with state or local housing codes in order to comply with this paragraph.

b. State and local code compliance is not part of the determination of whether a unit passes the standards for the condition of HUD housing under this section for the HCV program, except in accordance with the HCV variant inspection standards.

8. Use of an Alternative Inspection or Additional Standard for the HCV Program

The PHA is not subject to the standards set by this section when the PHA is relying on an alternative inspection in accordance with the use of alternative inspections regulations.

9. Special Housing Types

Special housing types require standards unique to special types of housing. Unless modified by program-specific regulations, NSPIRE Standards will apply for these special housing types.

J. Inspection Requirements

The inspection requirement for HUD housing generally requires the inside, outside and unit to be inspected, in accordance with Section G of this Chapter. The inspection requirement for the HCV program only applies to units occupied or to be occupied by HCV families, and common areas and exterior areas which either service or are associated with such units.

1. Entities Conducting Inspections

a. Under the HCV program the PHA is responsible for inspecting HUD housing under that program, unless another entity is assigned the inspection by the program regulations governing the housing, regulatory agreements, or contracts.

b. A PHA-owned unit receiving assistance must be inspected by an independent entity.

c. The PHA, who is responsible for conducting an inspection of HUD housing to

determine compliance, must inspect and score such HUD housing in accordance with the standards and procedures for identifying safe, habitable housing set out by the Secretary and published in the Federal Register.

- d. The PHA, conducting the inspection will identify each deficiency as "Life Threatening", "Severe," "Moderate", or "Low."

2. HCV Variant Inspection Standards

NSPIRE does not alter the existing flexibilities under HQS that allows the PHA to propose, for HUD approval, acceptability criteria variations.

- a. Under NSPIRE, HUD may grant approval for inspection criteria variations for the following purposes:
 - 1) Variations which apply standards contained in local housing codes or other codes adopted by the PHA;
 - 2) Variations because of local climate or geographic conditions.
 - 3) The acceptability criteria variation may only be approved by HUD if the variation(s):
 - a) Meets or exceeds the performance requirements, or
 - b) Significantly expands affordable housing opportunities for families assisted under the HCV program.
 - 4) HUD will not approve the variation if HUD believes that the variation is likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restricts their housing choice.
 - 5) The PHA has not adopted any additional variation standards or local codes in addition to the NSPIRE.
 - a. The variation process is not intended to include any individual determinations of a reasonable accommodation.
 - 1) The PHA is responsible for reviewing all reasonable accommodation requests made by an individual with a disability.
 - 2) These requests are made on a case-by-case basis and do not involve overall changes or variations to the PHA's inspection standards.
 - 3) Therefore, these determinations are made by the PHA and would not involve HUD approval under the variation process.

3. Timing of Inspections

The PHA will inspect units in accordance with the frequency described in Sections A, B, C, and D of this Chapter.

K. Carbon Monoxide

HUD recognizes carbon monoxide poisoning as an important safety issue for families in assisted housing.

1. Effects of Carbon Monoxide
 - a. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, and toxic gas.
 - b. It is impossible to see, and is a tasteless gas produced by incomplete combustion of fuel burned in vehicles, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or furnaces.
 - c. It can build-up indoors and poison people and animals who breathe the toxic fumes.
 - d. The effects of carbon monoxide exposure can vary from person to person depending on age, overall health, and the concentration and length of exposure.
 - e. Exposure can cause harmful health conditions, permanent brain damage, life-threatening cardiac complications, fetal death or miscarriage, and death in a matter of minutes.
 - f. Individuals who are asleep or intoxicated may pass away from carbon monoxide poisoning before experiencing any symptoms.
2. Owners of properties that receive federal rental assistance have an important role to prevent potential loss of life and severe injury associated with carbon monoxide in housing they own or manage.
3. Owners of HCV properties must have operational carbon monoxide detectors, where specified, as required by the state or local law, code, or other regulation.
4. HUD encourages owners to adopt standards at or above the standards of the 2018 International Fire Code (IFC) as soon as possible for the health and safety of residents
5. HUD will enforce the requirements instituted by Congress requiring that all HCVs comply with the IFC 2018 standards on the installation of carbon monoxide alarms or detectors by December 27, 2022.
6. Guidance provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the U.S. Fire Administration of activities to prevent carbon monoxide intrusion includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Ensure gas appliances are properly adjusted.
 - b. Install, properly maintain, and ensure through periodic inspection that exhaust fans are functional and vented to outdoors over gas stoves.
 - c. Ensure that flues over fireplaces are operational and capable of opening and closing by residents.

- d. Use appropriately sized wood stoves certified to meet EPA emission standards with tightly fitting doors.
 - e. Perform annual inspections, clean, and tune-up central heating systems (furnaces, flues, chimneys) and ensure that these activities are conducted by a trained professional.
 - f. Ensure leaks are repaired promptly.
 - g. Provide regular resident carbon monoxide education through policies or signage.
7. Sources of carbon monoxide that can be found in a housing environment, as described in by the EPA include but is not limited to:
- a. Unvented kerosene and gas space heaters.
 - b. Leaking chimneys and furnaces.
 - c. Back-drafting from furnaces, gas water heaters, wood stoves, and fireplaces.
 - d. Gas stoves.
 - e. Generators and other gasoline powered equipment.
 - f. Automobile exhaust from attached garages.
 - g. Auto, truck, or bus exhaust from attached garages, nearby roads, or parking areas.
 - h. Incomplete oxidation during combustion in gas ranges and unvented gas or kerosene heaters.
 - i. Worn or poorly adjusted and maintained combustion devices (e.g., boilers, furnaces) if the flue is improperly sized, blocked, or disconnected; or the flue is leaking.
8. Examples to avoid unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning include but are not limited to:
- a. Avoiding portable generators indoors and only using generators outdoors in well-ventilated areas away from all doors, windows, and vents.
 - b. Using a gas-burning stove or oven for heat.
 - c. Using a fuel-burning space heater that is not vented to the outdoors.

NSPIRE will no longer allow for the use of unvented, fuel-burning space heaters because of the risk of carbon monoxide exposure.

- 1) If the PHA continued to use HQS for inspections on or after October 1, 2023, and had a HUD-approved variation allowing the PHA to approve the use of unvented, fuel-burning space heaters, this approval was rescinded effective January 1, 2024.
- 2) The PHA was required to provide all owners and currently assisted families with a written notice, no later than November 1, 2023, that such space heaters must be removed and replaced with an appropriate heating source as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2023.

- 3) For any initial inspection that occurs on or after October 1, 2023, the PHA may not execute a new HAP contract for a unit with an unvented, fuel-burning space heater.
 - 4) The owner must provide an appropriate heating source prior to HAP contract execution.
 - 5) During any scheduled periodic inspection that occurs between October 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023, the presence of an unvented, fuel-burning space heater must be cited, and the owner must remove and replace it with an appropriate heating source no later than December 31, 2023.
 - 6) For inspections that occur on or after January 1, 2024, the presence of an unvented, fuel-burning space heater will be considered a failed item under HQS that the owner must correct in accordance with regulatory requirements and PHA-established timeframes.
 - 7) If the owner does not correct the deficiency within the required timeframes, the PHA must abate HAP and enforce the owner obligations.
- d. Leaving a running car in an enclosed garage.

L. NSPIRE Scoring

HCV inspections are not numerically scored and NSPIRE retains pass/fail indicators. Each individual NSPIRE Standard indicates whether a deficiency would result in a pass or fail for the unit under the HCV programs.

1. Pass Inspections

Pass inspections require no further action by the PHA, family, or landlord.

2. Fail Inspections

Failed inspections will require follow-up, re-inspections, or verification to confirm the correction of the failed standards.

M. NSPIRE Categories

NSPIRE Standards defect severity levels include the following characteristics:

1. Life-Threatening (LT):

There is a high risk of death, severe illness, or injury to a resident.

2. Severe:

- a. There is a high risk of permanent disability or serious injury or illness to a resident.
- b. There are deficiencies that would seriously compromise the physical security or safety of a resident or their property.

3. Moderate:

- a. There is a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit, causing temporary harm, or if left untreated causing or worsening a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects.
- b. There are deficiencies that would compromise the physical security or safety of a resident or their property.

4. Low:

There are deficiencies critical to habitability but that do not present a substantive health or safety risk.

N. Life-Threatening and Non-Life-Threatening HQS Deficiencies

A life-threatening defect must be corrected within 24 hours of PHA notification.

1. The PHA has defined life-threatening defects as:

- a. Gas (natural or liquid petroleum) leak or fumes
 - 1) A fuel storage vessel, fluid line, valve or connection that supplies fuel to a HVAC unit is leaking; or
 - 2) A strong gas odor detected with potential for explosion or fire, or that results in health risk if inhaled.
- b. Electrical hazards that could result in shock or fire

A life-threatening condition is one of the following:

- 1) A light fixture is readily accessible, is not securely mounted to the ceiling or wall, and electrical connections or wires are exposed;
- 2) A light fixture is hanging by its wires;
- 3) A light fixture has a missing or broken bulb, and the open socket is readily accessible to the tenant during the day-to-day use of the unit;
- 4) A receptacle (outlet) or switch is missing or broken, and electrical connections or wires are exposed;
- 5) A receptacle (outlet) or switch has a missing or damaged cover plate and electrical connections, or wires are exposed;
- 6) An open circuit breaker position is not appropriately blanked off in a panel board, main panel board, or other electrical box that contains circuit breakers or fuses;
- 7) A cover is missing from any electrical device box, panel box, switch gear box, control panel, etc., and there are exposed electrical connections;
- 8) Any nicks, abrasions, or fraying of the insulation that expose conducting wire;
- 9) Exposed bare wires or electrical connections;

- 10) Any condition that results in openings in electrical panels or electrical control device enclosures;
 - 11) Water leaking or ponding near any electrical device; or
 - 12) Any condition that poses a serious risk of electrocution or fire and poses an immediate life-threatening condition.
- c. Inoperable or Missing Smoke Detector
- A life-threatening condition is one of the following:
- 1) The smoke detector is missing; or
 - 2) The smoke detector does not function as it should.
- d. Interior Air Quality
- A life-threatening condition is one of the following:
- 1) The carbon monoxide detector is missing; or
 - 2) The carbon monoxide detector does not function as it should.
- e. Gas/oil fired water heater or heating, ventilation, or cooling systems with missing, damaged, improper, or misaligned chimney or venting.
- A life-threatening condition is one of the following:
- 1) The chimney or venting system on a fuel fired water heater is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases;
 - 2) A gas dryer vent is missing, damaged, or is visually determined to be inoperable, or the dryer exhaust is not vented to the outside;
 - 3) A fuel fired space heater is not properly vented or lacks available combustion air;
 - 4) A non-vented space heater is present;
 - 5) Safety devices on a fuel fired space heater are missing or damaged; or
 - 6) The chimney or venting system on a fuel fired heating, ventilation, or cooling system is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases.
- f. Lack of alternative means of exit in case of fire or blocked egress.
- A life-threatening condition is one of the following:
- 1) Any of the components that affect the function of the fire escape are missing or damaged;
 - 2) Stored items or other barriers restrict or prevent the use of the fire escape in the event of an emergency; or
 - 3) The building's emergency exit is blocked or impeded, thus limiting the ability of

occupants to exit in a fire or other emergency.

g. Other Interior Hazards

A life-threatening condition is a fire extinguisher (where required) that is missing, damaged, discharged, overcharged, or expired.

h. Deteriorated paint in a unit built before 1978 that is to be occupied by a family with a child under 6 years of age. This is a life-threatening condition only for the purpose of a condition that would prevent a family from moving into the unit.

i. The PHA has not adopted other life-threatening deficiencies.

j. Any other conditions identified by HUD notice

HUD allows flexibility for what is considered an appropriate correction for lead-based paint, mold and moisture, and pest infestations within 24 hours. All these conditions may take a significant time to permanently control. The PHA may consider language in PIH Notice 2023-16/H 2023-07, Implementation of NSPIRE Administrative Procedures for public housing and Multifamily programs, when considering corrections made by owners/landlords for mold and moisture and pest infestation.

1) Lead-Based Paint

Will apply only to units occupied or to be occupied by families or households that have one or more children of less than 6 years of age, common areas servicing such units, and exterior painted surfaces associated with such units or common areas. Common areas servicing a unit include those areas through which residents pass to gain access to the unit and other areas frequented by resident children of less than 6 years of age, including on-site play areas and childcare facilities.

a) The PHA will follow the guidance and notification requirements in 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart M: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

b) If the PHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than 6 years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an environmental intervention blood-lead level, the PHA will complete a risk assessment of the assisted unit.

c) The risk assessment will be completed in accordance with HCV program requirements, and the result of the risk assessment will be provided to the owner of the assisted unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the assisted unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

d) Within 30 days after receiving the risk assessment report from the PHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance

with the lead-based paint regulations.

- e) If the owner does not complete the "hazard reduction" as required, the assisted unit is in violation of the NSPIRE Standards and the PHA will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations, including but not limited to HAP abatement and/or termination of the HAP contract.

2) Mold and Moisture

For Life-threatening or Severe mold and moisture deficiencies, within 24 hours, the PHA will assess and control the moisture source and provide a plan for additional evaluation and remediation.

- a) Families should be temporarily relocated until mold and moisture conditions are controlled.
- b) Mold evaluation should be visual and include the use of a moisture meter.
- c) Evaluation should focus on the source of moisture and the conditions that contributed to the mold growth.
- d) Additionally, the evaluator should evaluate the extent of the mold growth and whether contaminated materials and building materials can be cleaned or must be removed.
- e) In most cases, air and mold sampling is unnecessary.
 - (1) REAC considers air sampling as inconclusive, as there are no federal standards for comparison.
 - (2) REAC also does not consider sampling of mold for lab analysis to determine the mold type as necessary, as the NSPIRE Standards apply to all types of mold, regardless of genus and species.

3) Pest Infestation

For Life-threatening or Severe pest infestations, the PHA will identify a pest control inspector that is trained in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and initiate activities as described in PIH Notice 2007-12.

- a) HUD encourages the PHA to develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan to address pest infestation.
 - (1) Initiation of a Pest Management Plan meets the requirement for correction, with the understanding that, while pests may still be present at the start of the Pest Management Plan, they will be managed through the Pest Management Plan.
 - (2) Ongoing implementation of a Pest Management Plan (i.e., a Pest Management Plan documented and initiated prior to the inspection) will also satisfy this condition.
 - (3) Within the correction timeframe, documentation must be provided for the

Pest Management Plan, and this documentation must include:

- (a) A start date of the Pest Management Plan;
- (b) Servicing schedule;
- (c) Methods of pest monitoring, managing and treatment, and
- (d) Other factors as determined by HUD, the PHA, and/or other relevant authority.

b) IPM is strongly encouraged.

IPM uses prevention-based pest management methods, with a focus on:

- (1) Identifying and correcting building conditions that contribute to infestation;
- (2) Reducing use of pesticides (especially routine or untargeted pesticide application);
- (3) Modification of hygiene and sanitation practices in and on the property; and
- (4) Assessment and on-going monitoring to ensure appropriate interventions as needed.

c) For Moderate, and Low Risk pest infestations, the PHA will follow HUD guidance and consider implementing IPM before the infestation expands.

O. Non-Life-Threatening HQS Deficiencies

The PHA has defined other or non-life-threatening defects as any defects that are not life-threatening.

P. Time Standards for Correcting Deficiencies

HQS deficiencies for biennial/annual and compliant inspections must be corrected within the following time frames:

- 1. Life-threatening HQS deficiencies must be corrected or repaired by the responsible party within 24 hours of when the notification was provided.
- 2. Non-life-threatening HQS deficiencies, known as Severe and Moderate, must be corrected or repaired by the responsible party within 30 calendar days after the notification was provided.
- 3. Some deficiencies which are considered Low, even if present in the HCV program, will result in a pass and would only be noted by the inspector for information purposes.
- 4. If a failed deficiency (Life-threatening, Severe, or Moderate) is not corrected within the required timeframe, including extensions, by the responsible party, the PHA will initiate HAP contract enforcement, which may include withholding or abatement of HAP from the owner or termination of assistance or relocation for the family.

5. PHA-Approved Extensions

The PHA may grant an extension for correction of deficiencies on a case-by-case basis.

- a. The PHA-approved extension time period shall not exceed 15 days from the original date of request of an extension by the family or the owner.

At the end of the allotted extension, if the responsible party fails to comply with the extension agreement or if the failed items are not corrected or repaired, the PHA will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the obligations of the family or owner obligations based on who was identified as responsible for the corrections or repairs of HQS deficiencies, which may include termination of assistance or termination of the HAP contract, respectfully.

- b. PHA-approved extensions may be granted in the following cases:

- 1) There is an unavoidable delay in completing repairs due to difficulties in obtaining parts or contracting for services.
- 2) The repairs are expensive (such as exterior painting or roof repair) and the owner needs time to obtain the funds.
- 3) The repairs are delayed due to weather and/or climate conditions.

Q. Family and Owner Responsibilities of HQS

The PHA or authorized inspector will determine if the unit has HQS deficiencies based upon an inspection and will make a determination of family or owner responsibility for breach of the HQS during the inspection.

1. Family breach of HQS

If the family has caused a breach of HQS, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the HQS deficiencies and take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the obligations of the family which may include termination of assistance.

- a. The family is responsible for a breach of HQS that is caused by any of the following:

- 1) The family fails to pay for any utilities that the owner is not required to pay for, but which are to be paid by the family;
- 2) The family fails to provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide, but which are to be provided by the family; or
- 3) Any member of the household or guest damages the assisted unit or premises (damages beyond ordinary wear and tear).

- b. Life-threatening breach of HQS

If a life-threatening deficiency is the responsibility of the family, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to correct the defect within 24 hours of when the notification was provided.

- c. Non-life-threatening breach of HQS:

For non-life-threatening deficiency, which is the responsibility of the family, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to correct the defect within 30 calendar days after the notification was provided or any reasonable PHA-approved extension.

- d. In the case of an HQS deficiency that the PHA determines is caused by the family, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, other than any damage resulting from ordinary use, the PHA may waive the owner's responsibility to remedy the violation.
- e. The HAP will not be abated or withheld for HQS deficiencies which are the family's responsibility.
- f. If the repair(s) or correction(s) are not made within the allotted time period, including any PHA-approved extension(s), the PHA may terminate assistance to a family because of an HQS breach beyond damage resulting from ordinary use caused by any member of the household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control.
- g. The HAP contract will automatically terminate when the assistance is terminated.
- h. If the family is responsible for the correction or repair of the defects, but the owner corrects or repairs the defects, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the correction or repairs and the PHA will notate the family's tenant file.

2. Owner breach of the NSPIRE Standards

If HQS breach is the responsibility of the owner, the PHA will notify the owner in writing and of the HQS deficiencies and will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations which may include abatement, withholding, and/or termination of the HAP contract.

- a. The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with HQS.
- b. The owner is responsible for all other HQS violations, which includes smoke alarms.
- c. The owner is responsible for vermin infestation even if caused by the family's living habits.
 - 1) However, if such infestation is serious and repeated, it may be considered a lease violation, and the owner may evict for serious or repeated violation of the lease.
 - 2) The PHA may terminate the family's assistance on that basis.

d. Life-threatening breach of HQS

If a life-threatening deficiency is the responsibility of the owner, the owner must correct the defect within 24 hours of when the notification was provided.

e. Non-life-threatening breach of HQS

For non-life-threatening deficiency, which is the responsibility of the owner, the owner must correct the defect within 30 calendar days after the notification was provided or any reasonable PHA-approved extension.

- f. If the repair(s) or correction(s) are not made within the allotted time period, including any PHA-approved extension(s), the PHA will abate or withhold the HAP to the owner.
- g. The owner is not responsible for a breach of HQS that is not caused by the owner, and for which the family is responsible.

R. Applicability of HOTMA Enforcement of HQS

As required under HOTMA, HCV program changes regarding enforcement of HQS apply only to HAP contracts that are either executed, extended, or renewed after the effective date of the HOTMA voucher final rule.

1. The family and owner HQS obligations under HOTMA are applicable to HAP contracts that were either executed on or after, or renewed after June 6, 2024
2. As per June 6, 2024, a HAP contract is "renewed" if the HAP contract continues beyond the initial term of the lease.
3. For all other HAP contracts, the HQS regulations in effect on June 5, 2024, remain applicable (until renewal).
4. The HCV program does not create any right of the family, or any party other than HUD or the PHA, to require enforcement of the HQS requirements by HUD or the PHA, or to assert any claim against HUD or the PHA, for damages, injunction or other relief, for alleged failure to enforce the HQS.

S. Withholding the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

Stopping the HAP to an owner, while withholding them for potential retroactive disbursement, for HQS deficiencies identified during inspections other than the initial inspection.

1. A PHA may withhold HAP for units that have HQS deficiencies once the PHA has notified the owner in writing of the deficiencies.
2. **The PHA will withhold HAP under the following conditions:**
3. If the unit is brought into compliance during the applicable cure period (within 24 hours of notification for life-threatening deficiencies and within 30 days of notification (or other reasonable period established by the PHA) for non-life-threatening deficiencies), the PHA:
 - a. Will resume the HAP; and
 - b. Will provide HAP to cover the time period for which the assistance payments were withheld.
4. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of any family due to the withholding of the HAP.

T. Abatement of Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

Stopping the HAP to an owner, with no potential for retroactive payment, for HQS deficiencies identified during inspections other than the initial inspection.

1. The PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts that had been withheld, if the owner fails to make the repairs within the applicable cure period (within 24 hours of notification for life-threatening deficiencies and within 30 days of notification (or other reasonable period established by the PHA) for non-life-threatening deficiencies).
2. If the PHA abates the HAP, the PHA will notify the family and the owner that:

- a. The PHA is abating the HAP.
- b. If the unit does not meet HQS within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA) after the determination of noncompliance, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit, and
- c. The family will have to move if the family wishes to receive continued housing assistance.

The PHA will issue the family a voucher to move at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract.

3. During the period that the HAP is abated, the family may terminate the tenancy by notifying the owner and the PHA.
 - a. If the family chooses to terminate the tenancy, the HAP contract will automatically terminate on the effective date of the tenancy termination or the date the family vacates the unit, whichever is earlier.
 - b. The PHA will promptly issue the family a voucher to move.
4. If the family did not terminate the tenancy and the owner makes the repairs and the unit complies with HQS within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA) of the notice of abatement, the PHA will recommence payments to the owner.

The PHA will not make any payments to the owner for the period of time that the payments were abated.

5. If the owner fails to make the repairs within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA) of the notice of abatement, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract.
6. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of any family due to abatement of the HAP.

U. Relocation due to HQS deficiencies

The PHA must give any family residing in a unit for which the HAP contract is terminated due to the owner's failure to correct HQS deficiencies at least 90 days or a longer period as the PHA determines is reasonably necessary following the termination of the HAP contract to lease a new unit.

1. If the family is unable to lease a new unit within the period provided by the PHA and the PHA owns or operates public housing, the PHA must offer, and, if accepted, provide the family a selection preference for an appropriate-size public housing unit that first becomes available for occupancy after the time period expires.
2. The PHA will/will not assist families relocating find a new unit, including using up to two (2) months of the withheld and abated HAP for costs directly associated with relocating to a new unit{,} or {,} including:
 - a. Security deposits,
If the family receives security deposit assistance from the PHA for the new unit, the PHA may require the family to remit the security deposit returned by the owner of the new unit at such time that the lease is terminated, up to the amount of the security deposit assistance provided by the PHA for that unit.
 - b. Temporary housing costs, or
 - c. Other reasonable moving costs as determined by the PHA based on the PHA's locality.
3. If the PHA uses the withheld and abated HAP to assist with the family's relocation costs, the PHA must provide security deposit assistance to the family as necessary.
4. the PHA must assist families with disabilities in locating available accessible units.

U. Reinspection Fee

The PHA has established a reasonable fee to owners for a reinspection if:

1. The owner notified the PHA that a deficiency cited in the previous inspection had been repaired and a reinspection revealed that the repair has not been made, or
2. The allotted time for repairs has elapsed and a reinspection revealed that any deficiency cited in the previous inspection that the owner is responsible for repairing was not corrected.
3. An owner who is assessed for a reinspection fee may not pass the fee on to the family.
4. The PHA will not apply the reinspection fee to an owner for:
 - a. Deficiencies caused by the family;
 - b. Initial inspections;
 - c. Regularly scheduled inspections;
 - d. An instance in which an inspector was unable to gain access to a unit; or
 - e. New deficiencies identified during reinspection. If new deficiencies are uncovered during reinspection, the PHA will follow normal procedures to address these newly identified deficiencies.

4. Reinspection Fee Amount

There will be a separate reinspection fee assessed for each reinspection conducted after the first failed reinspection. The reinspection fees will be assessed as follows:

- a. \$50 for second reinspection.
- b. \$50 for the third reinspection and any other reinspection thereafter.

5. Payment of the Reinspection Fee

The reinspection fee will be assessed and made payable after the first reinspection, but prior to the second reinspection:

- a. For initial reinspection's:
 - 1) The owner will be required to make payment prior to the inspector arriving for the second reinspection.
 - 2) The owner will be required to submit the payment directly to the PHA in the form of a money order or cashier's check.
- b. For regularly scheduled reinspection's:
 - 1) The owner will be required to make payment prior to the inspector arriving for the second reinspection.
 - 2) The owner will be required to submit the payment directly to the PHA in the form of a money order or cashier's check.

V. Inspection Cost

The PHA may not charge the family any fee for an initial inspection or reinspection of a unit.

The cost of an inspection shall be the responsibility of the PHA except that a reasonable fee may be required of the owner of a property for a reinspection if an owner notifies the PHA that a repair has been made or the allotted time for repairs has elapsed and a reinspection reveals that any deficiency cited in the previous inspection that the owner is responsible for repairing was not corrected, as noted in Section U.

CHAPTER 19: RENT REASONABLENESS

The rent reasonableness determination involves comparing the rent for the assisted unit to rents for similar unassisted units in the PHA's rental marketplace and comparing the rent for the assisted unit to similar units on the premises.

A. Rent to Owner

The PHA must ensure that the rent to owner for families participating in the HCV program is reasonable.

1. Rent to the owner is the full rent the owner is charging for the unit including any utilities, housing services, and maintenance provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.
2. Rent to the owner does not include the cost of any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner.
 - a. The owner may not require the tenant or family members to pay charges for any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner.
 - b. Nonpayment of any such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.
3. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent to the owner in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

B. Rent Reasonableness Determination

The PHA will determine reasonable rent:

1. Before executing a HAP contract.

The PHA will not execute a HAP contract until the PHA has determined that the initial rent to the owner is a reasonable rent.
2. Before any increase in the rent to the owner is approved.

The PHA will determine and document if the proposed increase in rent to the owner is reasonable compared to similar unassisted units in the PHA's marketplace and is not more than the rent paid by unassisted tenants on the premises.
3. If there is a 10% decrease in the published FMR in effect 60 days before the contract anniversary (for the unit size rented by the family) as compared with the FMR in effect one year before the contract anniversary.

This provision is designed to ensure that when the market goes down by a significant amount (i.e., a 10% or more reduction in the FMR) the PHA must reexamine rent reasonableness at the contract anniversary date, even if the owner does not propose a rent increase.

4. If directed by HUD.

If HUD has reason to question the PHA's system or the accuracy of the determinations, HUD may require the PHA to conduct rent reasonableness reviews on all or a portion of its units.

5. The PHA may elect to redetermine rent reasonableness at any other time.

At all times during the assisted tenancy, the rent to the owner may not exceed the most recently determined or redetermined reasonable rent amount.

C. PHA-Owned Units

Local government or independent entities (approved by HUD) must perform HQS inspections and rent reasonableness determinations for PHA-owned units leased by voucher holders:

1. The PHA will pay expenses associated with the performance;
2. The family cannot be charged for these services; and
3. The PHA may use administrative fee income to compensate the independent agencies for their services.

D. Comparability

The PHA will determine if the rent to owner for the assisted unit is a reasonable rent in comparison to the rent to owner for comparable unassisted units.

1. Assisted and unassisted units
 - a. Assisted units includes units occupied by voucher program participants, as well as units assisted under other federal, state, or local government programs.
 - b. Units may also be considered assisted due to rent control or housing conversion actions.
2. The PHA will consider the following in the rent reasonableness comparison:
 - a. Location;
 - b. Quality;
 - c. Size
 - d. Unit type;
 - e. Age of the contract unit;
 - f. Amenities;
 - g. Housing services;
 - h. Maintenance; and
 - i. Utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

3. The PHA must approve a higher rent to the owner that may be necessary as a reasonable accommodation for household which includes persons with disabilities.

E. Documenting Rent Reasonableness Decision

The PHA has implemented a written method to determine and document, for each unit leased, that the rent to the owner is reasonable based upon current rents for comparable unassisted units.

1. The following is the PHA's methodology used to determine if the requested rent to owner is reasonable in relation to rents being charged for unassisted units:
 - a. PHA collects the required data concerning the unit to be assisted from the request for tenancy approval and during the inspection.
 - b. Data from comparable unassisted units may be collected from, but is not limited to the following sources:
 - 1) Multiple Listing Service
 - 2) Newspapers ads
 - 3) Owner/landlord interviews
 - 4) Owner/agent questionnaires
 - 5) For rent/lease signs
 - 6) Onsite visits
 - c. Data of the assisted unit and at least three (3) comparable unassisted units may be recorded on a Rent Reasonableness Determination (RRD) form. This form may be attached to the inspection records.
 - d. The data on the RRD form is analyzed and an approvable rent is determined and recorded on the RRD with the date and name of the staff person.
 - e. The analysis may either utilize the appraisal method comparing point or dollar values or the standard deviation method using rents adjusted for all of the comparable items.
 - f. Rent rolls may be requested from owner/agents if needed to determine that rents charged for unassisted units in a complex are favorably comparable to the assisted unit.
 - g. The processes may be conducted manually or through the use of a compliant, automated system.
2. The PHA's comparability documentation will include who conducted the rent reasonableness determination and when.

F. Owner Certification

The PHA will advise the owner that by accepting each monthly housing assistance payment they will be certifying that:

1. The rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises;
2. The assisted family is currently occupying the unit;
3. The assisted family is not in violation of lease obligations;
4. The owner must give the PHA information requested by the PHA on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere; .and
5. The owner is in compliance with the terms of the HAP contract.

CHAPTER 20: THE LEASE AND THE HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENT (HAP) CONTRACT

After the PHA has approved the tenancy, the family and the owner will enter into a lease and the owner and the PHA will execute the housing assistance payment (HAP) contract.

A. PHA Approval of Tenancy

The PHA will not give approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, or execute a HAP contract, until the PHA has determined that all the following meet HCV program requirements:

1. The unit is eligible;
2. The unit has been inspected by the PHA and passes HQS;
3. The proposed lease includes the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum;
4. The rent to owner is reasonable; and
5. At the time the family initially receives tenant-based assistance for occupancy in a unit and where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family share does not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.

B. The Lease and Tenancy

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. Legal capacity means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

1. PHA actions before the lease term

The following must be completed before the beginning of the initial term of the lease for a unit:

- a. The PHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit satisfies the HQS;
- b. The landlord and the tenant have executed the lease (including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum, and the lead-based paint disclosure information; and
- c. The PHA has approved leasing of the unit in accordance with program requirements.

2. Form of Lease

The tenant and the owner must enter a written lease for the unit. The lease must be executed by the owner and the tenant.

- a. If the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants in the locality or the premises, the lease must be in such standard form, including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum.
- b. If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease, such as a PHA model lease, including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum.

- c. The PHA may review the lease to determine if the lease complies with state and local law.
 - 1) If the PHA determines that the proposed lease does not comply with state and local law, the PHA will immediately notify the tenant and owner of the necessary corrections.
 - a) The owner/landlord has 5 calendar days to amend it and resubmit it to the PHA.
 - b) If the landlord fails to submit an acceptable lease within the allotted time frame, the PHA shall deny the request for tenancy.
 - d. The HAP contract prescribed by HUD will contain the owner's certification that if the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the lease is in such standard form.
 - e. If the family moved into the unit prior to the execution of the HAP contract and was required by the owner to sign a lease prior to move in, the owner must execute a new lease and the owner and the PHA must execute a HAP contract.
3. Required Information

The lease must include the following information:

- a. The names of the owner and the tenant;
 - b. The unit rent (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the contact unit);
 - c. The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal);
 - d. The amount of the monthly rent to owner; and
 - e. A specification of what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the owner, and what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the family.
3. Term of Assisted Tenancy
- a. Initial Term of the Lease
 - 1) The initial lease term must be for at least one year.
 - 2) The PHA may approve a shorter initial lease term if the PHA determines that:
 - a) Such shorter term would improve housing opportunities for the tenant; and
 - b) Such shorter term is the prevailing local market practice.
 - 3) During the initial term of the lease the owner may not raise the rent to owner.
 - 4) The PHA may execute the HAP contract even if there is less than one year remaining from the beginning of the initial lease term to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC.

b. Family Responsibility

- 1) If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give the PHA a copy of the notice of termination at the same time. Failure to do this is a breach of the Obligations of the Family under the HCV program.
- 2) The family must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit. Failure to do this is a breach of Obligations of Family under the HCV program.

4. Family's Right to Use and Occupancy

The family has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the unit by the members of the household authorized to reside in the unit and receive guests in the assisted unit.

a. The head of household is responsible for the conduct of the family's guests which includes, but is not limited to:

- 1) Damages (beyond ordinary wear and tear) to the unit or premises by the guest.
- 2) Any drug-related criminal activity engaged in, on, or near the premises by the guest.
- 3) Any violent criminal activity, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, on or near the premises by the guest.

b. Adult Visitors

- 1) The family must follow the established policy in the lease as to the length of time an adult guest may visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit.
- 2) The PHA shall allow an adult guest to visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit for no more than 90 cumulative days per year.
- 3) If the adult exceeds this limit, the PHA may consider the adult an unauthorized household member and will take all necessary actions to enforce the obligations of the family.

c. Child Visitors

- 1) The family must follow the established policy in the lease as to the length of time guests under the age of 18 may visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit.
- 2) The PHA shall allow children under the age of 18 to visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit for a maximum of 90 cumulative days per year provided the family has the written permission of the owner/landlord.
- 3) The PHA must approve children exceeding this limit if due to a court ordered custody arrangement.
- 4) If the children exceed this limit, the PHA may consider the children as unauthorized household members and will take all necessary actions to enforce the obligations of the family.

C. The Housing Assistance Payment Contract (HAP Contract)

The Housing Assistance Payment contract (HAP contract) is a written agreement between the PHA, and the owner of the unit occupied by the HCV family. Under the HAP contract, the PHA agrees to make housing assistance payments (HAP) to the owner on behalf of the family leasing the contract unit. The PHA will use the HAP contract form prescribed by HUD.

1. Execution of the HAP Contract

- a. The PHA will use best efforts to execute the HAP contract before the beginning of the lease term.
- b. The HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term.
- c. The PHA will not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed.
- d. If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, the PHA will pay housing assistance payments after execution of the HAP contract (in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract), to cover the portion of the lease term before execution of the HAP contract (a maximum of 60 days).
- e. Any HAP contract executed after the 60-day period is void, and the PHA will not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner, unless there are extenuating circumstances that prevent or prevented the PHA from meeting the 60-day deadline, then the PHA may submit to the HUD field office a request for an extension.
 - 1) The request, which must be submitted no later than two (2) weeks after the 60-day deadline, must include an explanation of the extenuating circumstances and any supporting documentation.
 - 2) HUD at its sole discretion will determine if the extension request is approved

2. Term of HAP contract.

The HAP contract term runs concurrently with the lease term.

- a. The term of the HAP contract begins on the first day of the initial lease term and terminates on the last day of the lease term, including any extensions.
- b. The date of the HAP contract and lease must be the same.

3. The HAP contract terminates automatically if:

- a. The PHA terminates the HAP contract.
- b. The lease is terminated by the owner or the tenant.
- c. The PHA terminates assistance for the family.
- d. The family moves from the contract unit.

- e. When 180 calendar days have elapsed since the PHA made the last HAP to the owner for the contract unit.
 - f. Upon the death of a single member household, including single member households with a live-in aide.
4. The PHA may terminate the HAP contract if any of the following occurs:
- a. The PHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.
 - b. The PHA determines that the contract unit does not provide adequate space in accordance with HQS because of an increase in family size or change in family composition.
 - c. A family break-up. The PHA may continue HAP on behalf of family members who remain in the contract unit.
 - d. The PHA determines that the unit does not meet all requirements of the HQS or determines that the owner has otherwise breached the HAP contract.
4. Conflict of Interest:
- The PHA will not approve a HAP contract in which any of the following parties have direct or indirect interest in the HAP contract or in any benefits or payments under the HAP contract (including the interest of any immediate family member of such covered individual, while such person is a covered individual or during one year thereafter).
- a. Covered Individuals
 - 1) Present or former member or officer of the PHA, except a participant commissioner;
 - 2) Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the PHA, who formulates policy or influences program decisions;
 - 3) Any public official, member of a governing body, or state or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities related to the program; or
 - 4) Any members of the U.S. Congress.
 - b. Immediate family members: spouse, parent (including stepparent), child (including stepchild), grandparents, grandchild, sister or brother (including stepsister or stepbrother) of any covered individual.
5. Assignment of the HAP Contract
- a. The owner may not assign the HAP contract to a new owner without the prior written consent of the PHA.
 - b. If the owner requests PHA consent to assign the HAP contract to a new owner, the owner shall supply any information as required by the PHA pertinent to the proposed assignment.

- c. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner that is debarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation under HUD regulations.
- d. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner if HUD has prohibited such assignment because:
 - 1) The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner or proposed new owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, and such action is pending; or
 - 2) A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner or proposed new owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.
- e. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner if the new owner (including a principal or other interested party) is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the family of such determination) that approving the assignment, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.
- f. The PHA may deny approval to assign the HAP contract if the owner or proposed new owner (including a principal or other interested party):
 - 1) Has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8;
 - 2) Has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
 - 3) Has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;
 - 4) Has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the Section 8 tenant-based programs, or non-compliance with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or for units leased under any other federal housing program;
 - 5) Has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants assisted under any federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest, or another person under the control of any member of the household that:
 - a) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
 - b) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of the PHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing;
 - c) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residents by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or
 - d) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;

- 6) Has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or
- 7) Has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessments.
- g. The new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract.
 - 1) The agreement must be in writing, and in a form acceptable to the PHA.
 - 2) The new owner must give the PHA a copy of the executed agreement.
- 6. HUD Remedies for PHA Failure to Comply with Obligations under the HAP Contract

The PHA is required to follow and have all owners participating in the HCV program follow, the requirements of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 as well as HUD regulations, the PHA's approved Administrative Plan, and HUD-approved funding applications. Where the PHA fails to comply with its obligation under the HAP contract, certain circumstances may require HUD intervention.

- a. HUD has the authority to reduce or offset the PHA's HCV administrative fee if the PHA fails to perform PHA administrative responsibilities correctly or adequately under the program.
- b. If the PHA has not administered any Section 8 program correctly, HUD may also prohibit use of funds in the administrative fee reserve and may direct the PHA to use funds in the reserve to improve administration of the program or to reimburse ineligible expenses.
- c. HUD can also reduce HAP amounts to the PHA when the PHA fails to comply with the statutory or regulatory requirements.
 - 1) If HUD determines that the PHA failed to comply with any statutory or regulatory obligations, HUD may reduce to an amount determined by HUD the amount of any funding increment and/or the contract authority or budget authority for any funding increment.
 - 2) HUD must provide written notice and include a revised funding exhibit specifying the term, contract authority, and budget authority for each funding increment under the Consolidated ACC.
 - 3) Where HUD may view the PHA as having failed to take appropriate action to enforce the PHA's rights under the HAP contract, HUD could declare that the PHA is in default. These circumstances include when:
 - (1) The PHA has failed to comply with any statutory or regulatory obligations;
 - (2) The PHA has failed to comply with obligations under a HAP contract;
 - (3) The PHA has failed to take appropriate action, to HUD's satisfaction or as directed by HUD, for enforcement of the PHA's rights under a HAP contract; or
 - (4) The PHA has made any misrepresentation to HUD of any material fact.

- d. HUD will provide its determination in writing.
 - 1) In the case of default, HUD may take possession of all or any PHA property, rights, or interests in connection with a program, including funds held by a depository, program receipts, and rights or interests under a contract for HAP with an owner.
 - 2) Finding the PHA in default is a step that HUD only takes as a last resort.
 - 3) HUD will work with the PHA using less stringent remedies before taking the step of finding the PHA in default.
- e. In addition to HUD remedies against the PHA, HUD may, where the PHA has properly enforced HQS regulations, appropriately documented and provided justification, initiate claims against the owner under the Program Fraud and Civil Remedies Act (PFCRA).

D. Tenancy Addendum

The HUD-required tenancy addendum is part of the HAP contract and the lease. The tenancy addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the HCV program.

- 1. The terms of the tenancy addendum are prescribed by HUD in accordance with federal law and regulation, as a condition for federal assistance to the tenant and tenant's family under the HCV program.
- 2. All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard form lease that is used by the owner for unassisted tenants.
- 3. The tenant shall have the right to enforce the tenancy addendum against the owner.
- 4. In case of any conflict between the provisions of the tenancy addendum as required by HUD, and any other provisions of the lease or any other agreement between the owner and the tenant, the requirements of the HUD-required tenancy addendum shall control.

E. Changes in the Lease or Rent

If the tenant and the owner agree to any changes in the lease, the changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of the changes. The lease, including any changes, must be in accordance with the requirements of this section.

- 1. In the following cases, tenant-based assistance shall not be continued unless the PHA has approved a new tenancy in accordance with HCV program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner:
 - a. If there are any changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances;
 - b. If there are any changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease; and
 - c. If the family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex.

2. PHA approval of the tenancy, and execution of a new HAP contract, are not required for changes in the lease other than as specified above.
3. The owner must notify the PHA of any changes in the amount of the rent to owner at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect, and any such changes shall be subject to rent reasonableness requirements.

CHAPTER 21: THE HAP SUBSIDY AND FAMILY SHARE

The actual housing assistance payment (HAP) and family share can only be calculated after the family has selected a unit and the gross rent for the unit is known.

A. Total Tenant Payment (TTP)

The total tenant payment (TTP) is the minimum amount a family must contribute toward rent and utilities regardless of the unit selected. The TTP is calculated using a statutory formula and the individual family income information.

1. To calculate the TTP, annual adjusted income and annual (gross) income must be converted to monthly adjusted income and monthly gross income by dividing the annual figures by 12 months.
2. The TTP is the greater of:
 - 30% of monthly adjusted income;
 - 10% of monthly gross income;
 - The welfare rent (in as-paid states only); or
 - The PHA minimum rent
3. Imputed Income Policy

As an MTW agency, the PHA will base the TTP on an assumed number of hours worked per week.

- a. The imputed income policy assumes 30 hours worked per week per adult individual.
- b. The assumed wage rate is the lesser of the federal or state minimum wage.

B. Minimum Rent

The minimum rent is the minimum rent payable by the family.

1. The PHA may establish a minimum rent up to \$50.
2. As a MTW agency, the PHA has established a minimum rent for the HCV program at \$130. Elderly/Disabled families are exempt from the minimum rent.

C. Minimum Rent Hardship Exemption

The PHA recognizes that in some circumstances the minimum rent may create a financial hardship for families.

If the PHA adopts a minimum rent greater than \$0, the PHA must grant exemptions from the minimum rent requirement to any family if the PHA determines that the family is unable to pay the amount due to financial hardships, unless the hardship is temporary.

1. Financial hardship includes the following:
 - a. The family has lost eligibility or is awaiting an eligibility determination to receive

federal, state, or local assistance, including a family having a non-citizen household member lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996;

- b. The family income has decreased due to changed circumstances such as separation, divorce, and/or abandonment;
 - c. One or more family members have lost employment;
 - d. The family would be evicted as a result of imposing the minimum rent requirement;
 - e. There has been a death in the family; or
 - f. There are other hardship situations determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis, i.e., alimony, child support, etc.
2. The PHA may request documentation of the hardship and will promptly, within five (5) calendar days, determine if the hardship is temporary or long term.
3. The PHA will suspend the minimum rent requirement and adjust the HAP accordingly beginning the month following the family's written request for a hardship exemption until the PHA determines whether there is a qualifying financial hardship, and whether the hardship is temporary or long term.
 - a. The financial hardship exemption only applies to payment of minimum rent for determining the TTP.
 - b. The TTP is still calculated excluding the minimum rent.
 - c. The family will pay the higher of 30% of the monthly adjusted income, 10% of the monthly income, or the welfare rent, as applicable, during the term of the suspended minimum rent.
4. Temporary Hardship Exemption

The PHA has defined a temporary hardship as a hardship to last less than 90 days.

 - a. If the hardship is determined to be temporary, the PHA will not impose the minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the date the family's request for a hardship exemption.
 - b. At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the minimum rent is reinstated retroactively to the date of suspension.
 - c. The family must execute a Repayment Agreement for the back rent owed by the family.
5. Long Term Hardship Exemption

The PHA has defined long term hardship as a hardship that lasts more than 90 days.

 - a. If the hardship is determined to be long term, the PHA will exempt the family from the minimum rent requirements for as long as such hardship continues.

- b. The PHA shall apply this exemption from the beginning of the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption until the end of the qualifying financial hardship.
 - c. The family is not required to repay the difference between the TTP and the minimum rent to the PHA once the hardship is over.
6. If the PHA is unable to determine if the hardship exemption will be temporary or long term, the PHA may approve a temporary hardship exemption and redetermine the family's status at the end of the temporary hardship exemption term.
7. No Qualifying Hardship
 - a. If the PHA determines there is no qualifying financial hardship, the PHA must reinstate the minimum rent, including back rent owed from the beginning of the suspension.
 - b. The family must execute a Repayment Agreement for the back rent owed by the family.
8. Denial of a minimum rent hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

D. Gross Rent

The gross rent is the entire housing cost.

1. The gross rent is the rent to the owner and the utility allowance for the unit.
2. If all the utilities are included in the rent to owner, the rent to owner and the gross rent are the same.
3. If the family chooses a unit with a gross rent that exceeds the payment standard, the family pays the TTP plus the amount by which the gross rent exceeds the payment standard.

E. Maximum Subsidy

The family unit size, as established by the PHA subsidy standards, is used in determining the maximum rent subsidy for the family.

1. The maximum subsidy the PHA can pay is the payment standard minus the TTP.
2. The maximum subsidy calculation is done at the time the family is issued the voucher.
3. The actual PHA subsidy will be calculated after the family has selected a specific unit.

F. Maximum Initial Rent Burden

At the time a family initially receives tenant-based assistance for occupancy of a dwelling unit, and where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, as a MTW agency, the family share must not exceed 50% of the family's monthly adjusted income.

1. The determination of adjusted monthly income must be based on verification received by the PHA no earlier than 60 days before the PHA issues a voucher to the family.
2. The rent burden is applied each time the family moves to a new unit or signs the first assisted lease while leasing in-place where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family.
3. The rent burden does not apply to changes in the family share after move-in, such as owner request for a rent increase.
4. There is no exception to the MTW maximum initial rent burden for mixed families. The PHA will not approve a unit for which mixed-family family share would exceed 50% of the adjusted income.

G. Effect of the Unit Size Selection on Subsidy

The PHA must allow the family to rent an acceptable unit even if the number of bedrooms is larger or smaller than the family's voucher size.

If the family selects a unit with a different number of bedrooms than the family unit size listed on the voucher, the PHA will apply the payment standard and utility allowance for the smaller of the family unit size listed on the family's voucher or the unit size selected by the family.

H. The Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

The HAP is the monthly housing assistance payment made to the owner by the PHA on behalf of the family.

1. The HAP will be paid to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.
2. HAP may only be paid to the owner during the lease term, and while the family is residing in the unit.
3. Calculation of the HAP
 - a. The actual HAP can be calculated only after the family has selected a unit and the gross rent for the unit is known.
 - b. The HAP cannot exceed the maximum subsidy calculated but may be less than the maximum subsidy if the gross rent for the unit is less than the payment standard amount.
 - c. The PHA shall pay a monthly HAP on behalf of the family that is equal to the lower of:
 - 1) The payment standard for the family minus the TTP; or
 - 2) The gross rent minus the TTP.
 - d. The PHA shall not pay a monthly HAP above the rent to the owner.

I. Zero HAP Subsidy

1. Initial Lease-Up

- a. If the calculation of the family's income results in a zero HAP subsidy before an initial lease-up, the PHA will not enter into a new HAP contract with the owner on behalf of the family.
- b. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been denied, the family will be given another RFTA, and the suspended term of the voucher will be added to the end of the voucher term to allow the family additional time to search for another unit.

2. Reexaminations

If the calculation of the family's income results in a zero HAP subsidy during an annual or interim reexamination:

- a. The family may continue as an HCV program participant for 180 days from the effective date of the zero HAP subsidy.
- b. The family may remain in the assisted unit and will be responsible for paying the full amount of the contract rent to the owner during the 180 days.
- c. The HAP contract between the PHA and the owner remains in effect during the 180 days.
- d. If the family's circumstances change during the 180-day period and the family again needs assistance, the family is responsible for timely reporting the change in their circumstances to the PHA and the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination to determine the family's portion of the contract rent.
- e. At the end of the 180 days, if the HAP subsidy has not been restored, the HAP contract will automatically terminate.
- f. Family moves during the 180-day period
 - 1) The family may request to move with continued assistance by providing the owner/landlord and the PHA a notice to vacate as per the lease.
 - a) The PHA will determine the family's eligibility to move with continued assistance.
 - b) If the family is eligible to move, the PHA will proceed with the lease-up process.
 - c) If the family is not eligible to move, the PHA will notify the family, in writing, of their ineligibility to move.
 - 2) If the family moves from the unit without giving proper written notice to the owner and the PHA, the family will be in violation of the lease and the obligations of the family and subject to termination of HCV assistance.
- g. The PHA will provide the family and the owner at least 30 days advance notification of the proposed termination and an opportunity for the family to request an informal hearing.

- h. The PHA will not consider a family with zero HAP subsidy as a break in continued assistance, except for a family whose HCV assistance was terminated for lease violations or violations of the obligations of the family.

J. HAP Controls and Accountability

1. All HAP are computed in accordance with HUD approved formulas and schedules. The computations are reviewed before being submitted for payment.
2. PHA internal requests for HAP must be submitted no later than five (5) calendar days before the end of each month to ensure that HAP can be reviewed for accuracy and are made in a timely manner to the owners.
3. The PHA will maintain a HAP register to monitor timeliness and accuracy.
4. HAP is considered received once it has been mailed or electronically deposited into the owner's account by the PHA.
5. The first HAP made on a new HAP contract is never considered for a late payment.
6. The PHA will generate the EIV Deceased Tenants Report prior to disbursing upcoming monthly HAP to owners.
 - a. The PHA will generate the EIV Deceased Tenants Report monthly.
 - b. The purpose of the EIV Deceased Report is to prevent, eliminate and/or recover improper HAP being made on behalf of deceased HCV tenants.

K. Deceased Tenants Report

The PHA will generate the Deceased Tenants Report from the EIV system at least once per month prior to disbursing the upcoming monthly housing assistance payment to owners.

The PHA shall review the report, follow up with the listed families immediately, and take the following administrative actions:

1. The PHA will immediately send a letter to the head of household or emergency contact person (if the head of household is deceased and there is no other adult household member) to confirm the death of the listed household member.
2. The PHA will notify the owner in writing of the deceased head of household.
3. Deceased single member household or remaining household member is a live-in aide:
 - a. The PHA will discontinue the HAP to the owner no later than the first of the following month after the month in which the death occurred.
 - b. The PHA must terminate assistance immediately for deceased single member household.
 - c. The owner is entitled to receive the full HAP amount for the month in which the death occurred.
 - d. The owner is not entitled to HAP for any month following the month in which the

death occurred.

- e. If the remaining household member is a live-in aide, the PHA must discontinue HAP to the owner no later than the first of the following month after the month in which the death occurred.
 - 1) The live-in aide is not entitled or eligible for any rental assistance or continued occupancy in the subsidized unit for any month after the month which the head of household died.
 - 2) The PHA may not designate the live-in aide as a new head of household or change the live-in aide's relationship code to make them an eligible household member.
4. Head of household deceased and remaining household members are minors.

The PHA will follow the policies in Chapter 24: Absences from Unit, Section C, Use of Caretaker due to Absence of Head of Household.
5. Household member incorrectly identified as deceased
 - a. The PHA will immediately notify the individual in writing and advise the individual to contact SSA so that SSA may correct its records as only the SSA can correct erroneous death information.
 - b. The PHA will also provide the individual with their section of the EIV Income Report which shows the death information.
 - c. The PHA may provide the minor's EIV information to the minor's adult parent or guardian.
 - d. The PHA will document the family file that the individual was reported as deceased but that the PHA confirmed the individual is still alive.

L. HAP Late Payments to Owners

The HAP contract provides for penalties against the PHA for late payments of the HAP due to the owner. To assess such penalties, all of the following circumstances must apply:

1. The penalties follow the generally accepted practice and law in the local housing market governing penalties for late payment of rent by the tenants.
2. It is the owner's practice to charge both assisted and unassisted tenants' penalties for late payments.
3. The owner also charges such penalties against the tenant for late payment of family rent to owner.
4. PHA will not be penalized for circumstances which are beyond the PHA's control.
5. The PHA may only use administrative fee income or administrative fee reserve to pay a late payment penalty.

M. Family Share

The family share is the family's portion of the rent to owner plus the applicable utility allowance, if any, paid by the family. The family share cannot be calculated until a unit is selected.

1. The family share is calculated by subtracting the amount of the HAP from the gross rent.
2. Payment of the whole family share is the responsibility of the family.
3. Unit Selection and the Family Share
 - a. If a family leases a unit with a gross rent above the payment standard for the family, the family share is the TTP plus any amount by which the gross rent exceeds the payment standard.
 - b. If the family leases a unit with a gross rent at or below the payment standard, the family share will equal the TTP.
4. The PHA may not use HAP or other program funds (including any administrative fee reserve) to pay any part of the family share, including the family rent to the owner.

N. Family Rent to Owner

The family rent to the owner is the portion of the rent to owner that is paid by the family.

1. The family rent to the owner is calculated by subtracting the amount of the HAP to the owner from the rent to owner.
 - a. If the family is not responsible for paying any utilities under the lease, family rent to owner will equal family share.
 - b. If the family is responsible for directly paying some or all of the utilities under the lease, family rent to owner will be less than the family share.
2. The part of the rent to owner which is paid by the family may not be more than the rent to owner minus the HAP the owner.
3. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the family in excess of the maximum PHA determined family rent to owner and must immediately return any excess rent payment to the family.
4. The family is not responsible for any PHA portion of the rent to the owner, as determined by the PHA and outlined in the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.
5. If the calculation of family rent to owner results in a negative amount, which results in the family rent to owner as zero, there will be a utility reimbursement.

O. Utility Reimbursement

Is the amount by which the HAP exceeds the rent to the owner.

1. When there is a utility reimbursement, the PHA pays the full amount of the rent to the owner and sends a utility reimbursement payment to the family or the utility supplier.

- a. The PHA will pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family.

P. Prorated HAP

For families that include both members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status and members who do not have eligible immigration status (or elect not to state that they have eligible immigration status), the amount of housing assistance is prorated based on the percentage of household members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status in relation to the total number of members in the family.

To calculate prorated HAP, the PHA will follow the steps below:

- Step 1. Determine the amount of the pre-proration HAP. Annual income includes income of all family members, including any family member who has not established eligible immigration status.
- Step 2. Multiply the amount determined in Step 1 by a fraction for which:
The numerator is the number of family members who have established eligible immigration status; and
The denominator is the total number of family members.
- Step 3. Prorated Housing Assistance
The amount determined in Step 2 is the prorated HAP for a mixed family.
- Step 4. No Effect on Rent to Owner
 - a. Proration of HAP does not affect rent to owner.
 - b. The family must pay the portion of rent to the owner not covered by the prorated HAP.

CHAPTER 22: REEXAMINATIONS

Regular reexaminations determines the continued eligibility of the family and establishes the HAP to be made on behalf of the family. Interim reexaminations are made because of changes in the family's circumstances between annual reexaminations or the last interim reexamination.

A. Triennial Reexaminations

As a MTW agency, the PHA will conduct reexaminations of family income and composition once every three years.

1. The triennial reexamination date shall be the first day of the month of the anniversary date (36 months) of the initial HAP contract.
2. If the family moves to a new unit, the triennial reexamination date will change based on the new effective date of the new HAP contract.
3. Families will have the opportunity to recertify their annual income, assets, and family composition triennially, unless a reasonable accommodation request was approved by the PHA.
4. The triennial reexamination will be conducted no later than 120 days prior to the first day of the anniversary month.

B. Triennial Reexamination Appointment

The PHA will maintain a triennial reexamination tracking system and approximately 90 - 120 days in advance of the triennial reexamination effective date the PHA will begin the triennial reexamination process.

1. Scheduling the Triennial Reexamination Appointment
 - a. The PHA will schedule the triennial reexamination appointment within reasonable hours after reasonable notice.
 - b. Reasonable hours to conduct the triennial reexamination appointment are between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
 - c. The PHA will provide the family with a written triennial reexamination appointment notice. The notice will:
 - 1) State the date of the triennial reexamination appointment, the location, time, and what information is required to be brought to the appointment.
 - 2) State the head of household is required to attend the triennial reexamination appointment.
 - 3) The PHA will advise the family if the family contains a member who is a person with disabilities, that the family may request, as a reasonable accommodation, a home visit as an alternate format for the PHA to conduct the triennial

reexamination. The PHA may also conduct the triennial reexamination by home visit as an alternate format for elderly families.

- d. The triennial reexamination appointment may be conducted in the following format:
 - 1) In person, face-to-face appointment
 - 2) Telephone
 - 3) Mail-in reexamination
 - 4) Email reexamination
 - 5) Text messaging
 - 6) Webcast
 - 7) Video call/Video conference
 - 8) Home visits as a reasonable accommodation for person with disabilities or for elderly families
- e. The PHA will provide triennial reexamination documents in an accessible format for families with disabilities or families with Limited English Proficiency.
- f. The PHA will advise the family that a representative, of the family's choosing, may assist with the triennial reexamination process.

2. Scheduling Conflict

The PHA will advise the family how to and when to request another appointment if there is a scheduling conflict.

- a. The family may contact the PHA to reschedule the first triennial reexamination appointment up to three (3) days prior to the triennial reexamination appointment date. The family may contact the PHA by telephone.
- b. The PHA will reschedule one (1) second triennial reexamination appointment. The second triennial reexamination appointment notice will be mailed or emailed promptly (within 10 days of the first appointment) and will be scheduled within 10 calendar days or a date which has been mutually agreed upon by the PHA and the family.
 - 1) If the family fails to appear for the second appointment, the PHA will send the family a notice of termination and advise the family of their rights to request an informal hearing.
 - 2) The PHA may grant an exception for failure to contact the PHA timely to reschedule the appointment if:
 - a) The family is able to document an emergency situation;
 - b) The family has experienced extenuating circumstances that prevented the family from canceling or attending the triennial reexamination appointment;or

- c) If the family request as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability.
3. Failure of the family to respond to either triennial reexamination notice may result in termination of assistance.

C. Streamlined Annual Reexamination Income Determination for Fixed Incomes

The PHA will conduct a streamlined income reexamination for verifying and adjusting fixed income sources over a three-year cycle for any family member with an unadjusted income consisting of 90% or more from fixed income sources.

1. The streamlined triennial reexamination for fixed income is available for HCV program participants only and may be implemented at the family's next triennial reexamination.
2. The streamlined triennial reexamination for fixed income is not available for HCV program applicants. Upon admission to the program, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all income sources for all family members.
3. A family member with a fixed income source is defined as a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonable predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:
 - a. Social Security, SSI, Supplemental Disability Insurance;
 - b. Federal, state, local, or private pension plans;
 - c. Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar type of periodic receipts; or
 - d. Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable cost of living adjustment (COLA) or current rate of interest.
4. The PHA will determine whether a source of income is fixed.
 - a. The PHA will compare the amount of the income from the source to the amount generated during the prior year.
 - b. If the amount is the same or if it has changed only as a result of a COLA or due to interest generated on a principal amount that remained otherwise constant, the source is fixed.
 - c. The PHA may also make such a determination by requesting the family to identify which source/s of income are fixed.
 - d. The PHA will document in the family file how the PHA made its determination that a source of income is fixed.
5. When 90% or more of a family's unadjusted income consist of fixed income, the PHA will apply a COLA or COLAs to the family's fixed income sources, provided that the family certifies both that 90% or more of their unadjusted income is fixed income and the sources of fixed income have not changed from the previous year.

6. When less than 90% of a family's unadjusted income consists of fixed income, the PHA will apply a COLA to each of the family's sources of fixed income individually. The PHA will continue to third-party verify any non-fixed source of income for the family member annually.
7. The COLA or Current Interest Rate
 - a. In the initial year in which a streamlined income determination is made, the PHA must apply the COLA to a source of income that has been previously verified.
 - b. The PHA will adjust the family's fixed income using a COLA or current interest rate that applies to each specific source of fixed income and is available from a public source or through tenant-provided third-party verification.
 - c. If no public verification or tenant-provided verification is available, the PHA must obtain third-party verification of the income amounts in order to calculate the change in the income from the source.
8. Streamlined Triennial Reexamination Timeline

Year 1	The PHA will complete a move-in or triennial reexamination consistent with the regulations on reexaminations.
Year 2 and 3	The PHA will complete a triennial reexamination with the following streamlined income determination for each type of source: • Fixed Income: Apply inflation adjustment factor. The PHA will apply a COLA or current interest rate to the year one income amount. The PHA will not collect third-party verification for the fixed income source. • Non-fixed income sources when fixed income is more than 90% of unadjusted income: The PHA will adjust the income using third-party verification • Non-fixed income when fixed income is less than 90% of unadjusted income: The PHA will adjust the income using third-party verification. • Assets and Deductions: Completes verification and calculation of assets and deductions.
Year 4	The cycle begins again.

D. Family Interim Reporting Requirements

At any time, the family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. The family may request one (1) interim reexamination per year.

1. The family must report within 10 calendar days of occurrence, the following to the PHA:
 - a. Changes in family income (increases or decreases), including but not limited to changes in the source (earned and/or unearned), employer, employment status, etc.
 - b. Any changes in the household composition, including additions and removal of household members.
 - c. Increases or decreases in allowable deductions/allowances that may affect the adjusted income.
2. The family must report the change in circumstance in writing by using the PHA interim report form. The PHA interim report form is available:
 - a. By request from the PHA
 - b. At the PHA office
 - c. Online on the PHA's website
 - d. By email
3. The PHA may receive the PHA interim report form:
 - a. By dropping it off at the PHA office (the family will be provided a receipt containing the day and time the form was dropped off), or
 - b. By email
4. The PHA will determine, as per Section E of this Chapter, whether a reported change in the family's circumstances warrants an interim reexamination.

E. PHA Interim Requirements

1. The PHA will conduct the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

The PHA will consider reasonable time based on the amount of time it takes the PHA to verify the information, but no longer than 30 days after the change in income was reported by the family.

2. When calculating a family's income, including asset income, during the interim reexamination, the PHA will use anticipated income (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period).

3. Decreases in Annual Adjusted Income

Decreases in annual adjusted income includes decreases in earned income, unearned income, and increases in the family's deductions and allowances.

- a. The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's annual adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is 8% or more of the family's annual adjusted income or a lower amount established by HUD through notice.
- b. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 8% of the family's annual adjusted income or a lower amount established by HUD through notice.
- c. The PHA will not establish a dollar figure threshold amount instead of a percentage threshold.
- d. The PHA will round calculate the percentage decrease to the nearest unit (e.g., a calculated decrease of 9.5% may be rounded up to 10%).

- e. Mandated Processing of Interim Reexamination and the HUD Established Threshold for Decreases in Family Size due to Death or Permanent Move-Out from the Assisted Unit

HUD is requiring the PHA to apply a 0% threshold and to process an interim reexamination when there is a decrease in family size attributed to the death or permanent move-out from the assisted unit of a family member during the period since the family's last reexamination that results in a decrease in adjusted income of any amount.

- 1) If there is no change/decrease in adjusted income as a result of the decrease in family size, the PHA will process a non-interim transaction instead of an interim reexamination.
 - 2) The 0% threshold for interim reexaminations applies only to decreases in family size that result in a decrease in adjusted income.
 - 3) If the net effect of the changes in annual adjusted income due to a decrease in family size results in an increase in annual adjusted income, the PHA will process the removal of the household member(s) as a non-interim reexamination transaction without making changes to the family's annual adjusted income.
- f. The PHA has not adopted a retroactive rent decrease policy.

4. Increases in Annual Adjusted Income

The PHA must conduct an interim reexamination of family income when the PHA becomes aware that the family's adjusted income has changed by an amount that the PHA estimates will result in an increase of 10% or more in annual adjusted income or such other amount established by HUD through notice, except:

- a. The PHA will include earned income increases in determining whether the 10% threshold is met for increases in adjusted income when the family previously had an interim reexamination performed for a decrease in annual adjusted income (earned,

unearned, or combined) since the last annual reexamination; and

- b. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination if the family reports an increase in income within the three (3) months of their next annual reexamination effective date.

Families who delay reporting income increases until the last three (3) months of their certification period may be subject to retroactive rent increases in accordance with the PHA's policies.

- c. The PHA will not establish a different threshold to conduct interim reexamination for increase in adjusted income.
- d. A series of smaller reported increases in adjusted income may cumulatively meet or exceed the 10% increase threshold, at which point the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.
- e. When an increase of any size is reported by a family, the PHA will document the reported increase in the tenant file.

5. Non-Interim Reexaminations

Families may experience changes within the household that do not trigger an interim reexamination but still need to be reported in a non-interim reexamination submission to HUD.

- a. The PHA will submit a separate, new action code on form HUD-50058.
- b. The code will be used for the following transaction types when an interim reexamination is not triggered under the final rule:
 - 1) Adding or removing a hardship exemption for the child-care expense deduction;
 - 2) Updating or removing the phased-in hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction (the phased-in relief will begin at an eligible family's first annual or interim reexamination, whichever is sooner, after January 1, 2024);
 - 3) Adding or removing general hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction;
 - 4) Adding or removing a minimum rent hardship;
 - 5) Adding or removing a non-family member (i.e., live-in aide, foster child, foster adult);
 - 6) Ending a family's EID or excluding 50% (decreased from 100%) of a family member's increase in employment income at the start of the second 12-month EID period.
 - 7) Adding a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination.

- 8) Removing a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination.
- 9) Adding/updating a family or household member's SSN.
- 10) Updating a family member's citizenship status from eligible to ineligible or vice versa, resulting in a change to the family's rent and/or utility reimbursement, if applicable (i.e., family begins receiving prorated assistance or previously prorated assistance becomes full assistance), or updating the prorated rent calculation due to the addition or removal of family members in household with an ineligible noncitizen(s).

INTERIM REEXAMINATION PHA ACTION		
Scenario	PHA Action	Notes
Family reports income increase or decrease	PHA will estimate the amount of the income change	The PHA will include the earned income in determining whether the 8% threshold has been met.
Estimate shows income decrease is 8% or more of adjusted income	PHA will conduct an interim reexamination	
Estimate shows income decrease is less than 8% or more of adjusted income	PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination	If the PHA uses the default 10% threshold, no interim reexamination is required.
Estimate shows an increase in applicable income is more than 10%	PHA will conduct an interim reexamination	The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination if the increase of income occurred in the last three (3) months before a regular annual reexamination.

F. Interim Household Composition Reporting Requirements

The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination when there is a change (addition or removal) in family composition. The composition of the assisted family, including household members, residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. No other persons, except those approved by the PHA, may reside in the assisted unit.

1. Addition of Family or Household Members
 - a. Adding family members resulting from birth, court awarded custody, or adoption does not require PHA approval. The family must notify the PHA within 10 calendar days of the addition.

- b. The family must request PHA approval to add a foster child/adult or live-in aide as a household member.

- c. Addition of Persons Aged Under 18 (Minor)

When the family requests to add a minor to the family composition, the following will be required:

- 1) Verification of verification of birth
- 2) Declaration of Citizenship form for the minor.
- 3) Copy of SSN for new household members at least six (6) years of age or is under age six (6) and has an SSA-assigned SSN.
 - a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents referenced in Chapter 8 at the time of the PHA request, or at the time of processing the interim of family income and/or composition.
 - b) If the family is unable to provide the required documentation of the SSN, the PHA will not add the new household member to the family composition until the family provides the documentation.
 - c) HUD does not authorize the PHA to generate an ALT ID for the affected household member.
 - d) Exception if the minor does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.
- 4) Copy of SSN for new household member who is under the age of six (6) and does not have an SSA-assigned SSN.
 - a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents referenced in Chapter 8 within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household.
 - b) If the family is unable to disclose and provide evidence of the SSN within 90 calendar days, the PHA will grant the family an additional 90-day period to comply with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines the family was unable to comply with the requirements due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and were outside the control of the family.
 - c) The child is to be included as part of the assisted household and is entitled to all the benefits of being a household member during the allotted time for the family to comply with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements.
 - d) The PHA will generate an ALT ID.
 - e) Upon expiration of the provided time period, if the family has not complied with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements, the PHA will terminate the entire family's housing assistance.

- f) An exception to the above occurs when the minor does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.
- 5) For a parent or another person having custody or guardianship of such a minor the PHA will require one of the following documents:
 - a) Court-order assignment;
 - b) Statement from parent/guardian assigning custody or guardianship;
 - c) Custody Agreement filed in a court of law;
 - d) Adoption papers; or
 - e) Verification from a social service agency.
- 6) Declaration of any income (earned or unearned) and assets (including income from assets) for the minor.

d. Addition of Adults 18 Years of Age or Older

When the family requests to add an adult person to the family composition, the following will be required:

- 1) Verification of verification of birth
- 2) Copy of a government issued photo identification
- 3) Declaration of Citizenship form for the adult
- 4) Copy of SSN for the new household members who has an SSA-assigned SSN.
 - a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents referenced in Chapter 8 at the time of the PHA request, or at the time of processing the interim of family income and/or composition.
 - b) The PHA must terminate the HCV assistance if the family does not disclose and provide the required documentation.
 - c) However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued assistance the PHA, at its discretion, may defer the family's termination and provide the family an opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family noncompliant with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines:
 - (1) The failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside the control of the family; and
 - (2) There is a reasonable likelihood that the family will be able to disclose the SSN and provide such documentation of the SSN by the deadline.
 - d) If the family is unable to comply with the requirements by the specified deadline, the PHA will terminate the entire family's tenancy or assistance, or

both.

- e) The PHA must terminate the family's housing assistance if the family submits falsified SSN documentation.
 - f) An exception to the above if the adult does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.
- 5) Declaration of any income (earned or unearned) and assets (including income from assets) for the adult.
- 6) The individual will be required to sign form HUD-9886-A (Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Form) and other PHA consent forms.
- 7) The adult is subject to the same screening (criminal background check) and eligibility requirements as the assisted family.
- e. Prior to approving the request to add a family or household member, except additions due to birth, court awarded custody or adoption, the PHA will generate:
 - 1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports for all minors and adults to determine if there is a SSA match involving another PHA or Multifamily program.
 - 2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if requested adult owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA or Multifamily program.
- f. Denial of the Request to Add Family or Household Member
 - 1) The PHA will notify the family in writing if there is a determination to deny the request to add a family or household member.
 - 2) The assisted family may request a review of the PHA decision to deny the request.
 - 3) The family may request an informal hearing for the denial.
- 2. Removal of Family or Household Members
 - a. The family must promptly, within 10 calendar days notify the PHA if any family or household member no longer resides in the unit.
 - b. Failure to report the removal of a family or household member timely may result in the family owing a retroactive rent and/or termination from assistance.
 - c. The PHA will process an interim reexamination for all decreases in adjusted income when a family member permanently moves out of the unit.

G. Interim Reexamination Appointments

The PHA will maintain an interim reexamination tracking system to document the date interim changes were received and completed.

1. The Scheduling the Interim Reexamination Appointment

- a. The PHA will schedule an interim reexamination appointment within reasonable hours after reasonable notice.
- b. Reasonable hours to conduct an interim reexamination appointment are between 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday.
- c. The PHA will provide the family a written interim reexamination appointment notice. The notice will:
 - 1) State the date of the interim reexamination appointment, the location, time, and what information is required to be brought to the appointment.
 - 2) State the head of household are required to attend the interim reexamination appointment.
 - 3) The PHA will advise the family if the family includes a member who is a person with disabilities, that the family may request, as a reasonable accommodation, a home visit as an alternate format for the PHA to conduct the interim reexamination. The PHA may also conduct the interim reexamination by home visit as an alternate format for elderly families.
- d. The interim reexamination appointment may be conducted in the following format:
 - 1) In person, face-to-face appointment
 - 2) Telephone
 - 3) Mail-in reexamination
 - 4) Email reexamination
 - 5) Text messaging
 - 6) Webcast
 - 7) Video call/video conference
 - 8) Home visits as a reasonable accommodation for person with disabilities or for elderly families
- e. The PHA will provide interim reexamination documents in an accessible format for families who includes a person with disabilities or families with Limited English Proficiency.
- f. The PHA will advise the family that a representative, of the family's choosing, may assist with the interim reexamination process.

2. Scheduling Conflict

The PHA will advise the family how to and when to request another appointment if there is a scheduling conflict.

- a. The family may contact the PHA to reschedule the first interim reexamination appointment. The family may contact the PHA by:
 - 1) Telephone call
 - 2) Email
 - 3) Fax
- b. The PHA will reschedule one (1) second interim reexamination appointment. The second interim reexamination appointment notice will be mailed or emailed promptly (within seven (7) days of the first appointment) and will be scheduled within 10 calendar days or a date which has been mutually agreed upon by the PHA and the family.
 - 1) If the family fails to appear for the second appointment, the PHA will send the family notice of termination and offer them an informal hearing.
 - 2) The PHA may grant an exception for failure to contact the PHA timely to reschedule the appointment if:
 - a) The family is able to document an emergency situation;
 - b) The family has experienced extenuating circumstances that prevented the family from canceling or attending the interim reexamination appointment; or
 - c) If the family request as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability.
3. Failure for the family to respond to either interim reexamination notice may result in termination of assistance.

H. Verification of Annual/Interim Reexamination Information

The PHA will use EIV in its entirety to verify family employment and income during annual and interim reexaminations of family income and composition. The PHA will review the EIV Income and IVT Reports during annual and interim reexaminations of family income and/or composition to reduce family under reporting of income and improper subsidy payments. The PHA will follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures.

1. The PHA will obtain and document in the family file third-party verification of the following factors, or will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available:
 - a. Reported family annual income;
 - b. The value of the family's assets;

For a family with net assets equal to or less than \$50,000, the PHA may accept, for purposes of recertification of income, a family's declaration that it has net assets equal to or less than \$50,000, without the PHA taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration.

- 1) The declaration must state the amount of income the family expects to receive from such assets; this amount must be included in the family's income.
 - 2) The PHA must obtain third-party verification of all family assets every three (3) years.
- c. Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
- d. Other factors that affect the determination of the family's adjusted income.
- e. The PHA will maintain the EIV Income Report in the family file along with the form HUD-50058 and other supporting documentation to support income and rent determinations for mandatory and interim reexaminations of family income and composition.
2. Because the PHA included earned income increases in the determination of whether the 10% threshold was met for increases in adjusted income when the family previously had an interim reexamination performed for a decrease in annual adjusted income (earned, unearned, or combined) since the last annual reexamination, the PHA will review the EIV New Hires Report at least quarterly, for the remainder of the reexamination period after the interim reexamination to decrease rent occurred.
3. The family will be obligated to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary for use in regularly scheduled or interim reexamination of family income and composition. Failure to provide documentation may result in termination of assistance.
4. The family must submit consent forms for obtaining wages and claim information from federal, state, or local agencies to furnish or release to the PHA such information determined necessary. The family's failure to comply with consent forms will result in termination of assistance.
5. Verifications for reexaminations must be an original or authentic document generated by a third-party source dated within the 120-day period preceding the reexamination or PHA request date.
6. The family will be obligated to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary for use in regularly scheduled or interim reexamination of family income and composition. Failure to provide documentation may result in termination of assistance.
7. The family must submit consent forms for obtaining wages and claim information from federal, state, or local agencies to furnish or release to the PHA such information determined necessary. The family's failure to comply with consent forms will result in termination of assistance.

I. Increases in Rent to the Owner

The owner may request an increase in the rent to owner after the initial term of the lease.

1. Owner submission of the request of rent to owner increase.

- a. The owner must serve the family a notice of increase in the rent to owner as per the terms of the lease.
 - b. The owner must notify the PHA of any changes in the amount of the rent to the owner at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect.
2. Upon receipt of the notice of increase in rent to owner and before the PHA may approve any rent increase to the owner, the PHA must determine and document whether the proposed rent increase to owner is reasonable compared to similar units in the marketplace and not higher than rents paid by unassisted tenants in the premises.
 - a. In areas where there is rent control, the PHA must determine whether or not rent control restrictions will impact the request for rent increase.
 - b. In cases where the PHA cannot justify the rent increase through rent reasonableness, the owner must be notified in writing.
 - c. The owner may appeal the PHA's decision, by providing the PHA with similar units in the marketplace with the requested rent to owner and/or unassisted comparable units on the premises receiving the requested rent to owner.
3. If the PHA does not approve the increase to rent to owner, the family cannot assume the burden of the rent increase.
4. Subsequent rent increases during the family's occupancy of the unit that causes the family share to exceed 40% of monthly adjusted income are permissible so long as the PHA has determined the new rent to owner reasonable.
5. The PHA approved increase to rent to owner will equal the lesser of:
 - a. The reasonable rent as determined by the PHA; or
 - b. The amount requested by the owner.
6. Owners may request, and HUD may approve, a special increase in the rent to the owner pursuant to the HAP Contract.

J. Effective Dates of Interim Reexaminations

1. Family Timely Report of Interim Changes

Family timely report of an interim change of family income or composition

- a. If the tenant rent increased as a result of the interim reexamination, the increase will be effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.
- b. If the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the decrease will be effective the first day of the first month after the actual change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.

The PHA will apply timely reports of interim decreases retroactively.

2. Family Untimely Report of Interim Changes

Family untimely report of an interim change of family income or composition

- a. If the family failed to report the interim change timely and the tenant rent increased as result of the interim reexamination, the tenant rent will increase retroactively to the first day of the month following the date of the of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.

- b. Decreases in Tenant Rent

- 1) If the family failed to report an interim change timely and the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the effective date of the decrease in tenant rent must be no later than the first rent period following completion of the interim reexamination.

- 2) Extenuating Circumstances

- a) The PHA will make the effective date of an interim reexamination retroactive to the first of the month following the date of the actual decrease in income as opposed to the first of the month following completion of the reexamination when a family's ability to report a change in income promptly was hampered due to extenuating circumstances, such as a natural disaster, or disruptions to the PHA's management operations.

- b) The PHA will ensure the earliest date that the retroactive decrease is applied is:

- (1) The later of the first of the month following the date of the change that led to the interim reexamination, or
- (2) The first of the month following the most recent previous income examination (i.e., most recent interim or annual reexamination or the family's initial examination if that was the family's only income examination before the interim reexamination in question).

- c. Retroactive Tenant Rent

The PHA may not apply the retroactive tenant rent decrease prior to the later of the first of the month following:

- 1) The date of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income; or
- 2) The effective date of the family's most recent previous interim or annual reexamination (or initial examination if that was the family's last examination).

K. Notification of the Annual/Interim Reexamination Results

The PHA will notify both the owner and family of the results of the annual/interim reexamination in writing.

1. Annual Reexamination Notification

- a. The notice will include the following:
 - 1) The amount and effective date of the new HAP amount;
 - 2) The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent;
 - 3) The amount and effective date of the new rent to owner (if applicable); and
 - 4) The amount and effective date of the utility reimbursement (if applicable).
 - b. For increases in family share at annual reexamination, the PHA will complete annual reexaminations in advance so that the effective date is the first day of the month of the anniversary month of the HAP contract following a 30-day notice from the PHA.
 - c. Decreases in family share at annual reexamination are effective on the first day of the month of the anniversary month of the HAP contract.
 - d. If the family caused a delay in the reexamination process or failed to report all income and deductions the PHA will complete the annual reexamination using the prior year's income.
 - 1) The PHA will complete an interim reexamination to correct the file, if applicable.
 - 2) If the family owes a retroactive rent, the family will be required to enter into a Repayment Agreement.
 - 3) The family's assistance may be terminated due to a violation of the obligations of the family.
 - e. If the TTP increased as a result of the annual reexamination, the PHA will advise the family of their rights to request an informal hearing.
2. Interim Reexamination Notification
- a. The PHA will conduct or not conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with the PHA's policies regarding decreases and increases in annual adjusted income.
 - b. If the interim reexamination results in a change to the family share, the notice will include the following:
 - 1) The amount and effective date of the new HAP amount;
 - 2) The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent;
 - 3) The amount and effective date of the new rent to owner (if applicable);
 - 4) The amount and effective date of the utility reimbursement (if applicable).
 - c. Family timely report of an interim change
 - 1) If the tenant rent increased as a result of the interim reexamination, the increase will be effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.

- 2) If the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the decrease will be effective the first day of the month following the date the family reported the change.
- d. Family untimely report of an interim change
 - 1) If the family failed to report the interim change timely and the tenant rent increased as result of the interim reexamination, the tenant rent will increase retroactively to the first of the month following the date of the occurrence of the change.
 - 2) If the family failed to report an interim change timely and the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the effective date of the tenant rent is the first of the month following the PHA's completion of the interim reexamination.
- e. Retroactive Family Share and Family Rent

The PHA may not apply the retroactive family share and family rent to owner decrease prior to the later of the first of the month following:

 - 1) The date of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income; or
 - 2) The effective date of the family's most recent previous interim or annual reexamination (or initial examination if that was the family's last examination).

CHAPTER 23: ZERO-INCOME FAMILIES

A zero-income family is a family who reports no source of income (earned or unearned), no regular contributions and/or gifts, including from assets, during the most recent eligibility or reexamination process. A family who reports zero income will be required to provide information regarding how the family pays for necessary living expenses.

1. Special Reexaminations
 - a. The PHA will schedule a special reexamination of income and family composition with the family who reports zero income every 120 days using the same notice used for the annual reexamination process.
 - b. To ensure each zero-income family is treated consistently, the PHA will:
 - 1) Ask the family questions using the PHA's Zero Income Questionnaire.
 - 2) Generate the EIV Income and the IVT Reports for each family.
 - 3) Provide each family the EIV brochure, "What You Should Know About EIV."
 - 4) Advise each family about the minimum rent hardship exemption and how to request an exemption.
 - 5) Follow the Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures.
2. If the family reports no income (earned or unearned), regular monetary or non-monetary contributions, or gifts from any source, all adult household members will be required to sign and date, under penalty of perjury, an individual zero income statement.
 - a. The family will be required to provide to the PHA receipts for all expenses (e.g., food and clothing, utility bills) for the most recent 4 months period.
 - b. The PHA annualizes the amount of the receipts, except for HUD mandatory income exclusions, and the information generated from the EIV Income and IVT Reports to determine annual income.
 - c. The PHA will not assign monetary value to non-monetary in-kind donations from a food bank or similar organization received by the family.
3. If the family reports or the PHA determines that the family is receiving regular monetary or non-monetary contributions or gifts from any source, the value will be annualized to determine annual income.
 - a. When outside sources are paying bills or donating household goods on a regular basis, the value of these contributions (unless a HUD required exclusion) will be included as annual income.
 - b. The family will be required to provide the names and contact information for all sources of regular contributions or gifts.
 - c. The PHA will perform an interim reexamination only due to an increase in the family's adjusted income.

- d. Families who begin receiving income which does not trigger an interim reexamination will no longer be considered zero income even though the family's income is not reflected on the form HUD-50058.
- 4. If the family's income cannot be projected with any reasonable degree of accuracy, the PHA will continue to schedule a special reexamination every 120 days.
- 5. Tenant rent increases determined at a special reexamination shall be made effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.

CHAPTER 24: ABSENCES FROM UNIT

The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods.

A. Family Absence from the Unit

Absence means that no member of the family listed on the lease is residing in the unit.

1. Time Limits on Family Absences

The PHA establishes how long the family may be absent from the unit.

- a. The family must promptly, within 10 calendar days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the family's absence from the unit.
 - b. The family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than 60 consecutive calendar days without written consent from the PHA.
 - c. The Executive Director or designee may approve an absence of up to 60 consecutive calendar days for extraordinary reasons, such as but not limited to military leave, hospitalization, or imprisonment.
 - d. Under no circumstances may the family be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive days.
2. If the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted by the PHA or if the family is absent for more than 180 consecutive days, including if the family has left possessions in the unit, the PHA shall terminate the family's housing assistance.
- a. The HAP contract will be terminated if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.
 - b. The assisted lease will also be terminated when the HAP contract is terminated.
 - c. The family may reapply when the PHA's waiting list is open.
 - d. The PHA shall inform the family of its rights to request an informal hearing if the housing assistance is terminated.
 - e. The owner must reimburse the PHA for any HAP for the period after termination.
3. VAWA exception: If the family is absent or has moved from the unit in violation of the lease and without notice to the PHA in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believes to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit (or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move), and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the HCV program, the family may receive a voucher from the PHA to locate a safe unit.

B. Absence of Children Because of Placement in Foster Care

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence from the unit of any children listed on the lease due to placement in foster care. The PHA will contact the agency responsible for the children's placement in foster care to determine the approximate length of time the children are expected to be away from the unit.

1. If the agency indicates that the children are expected to return to the unit at some point, the children will remain a part of the family composition and will be counted toward the family's subsidy standard but will not be counted as dependents until they return to the unit.
2. If the children are not expected to be returned to the unit, the children will be removed from the family composition and the family's subsidy standard will be reduced accordingly.
3. If the agency indicates that it is unknown whether the children will be returned to the unit, the children will remain a part of the family composition.
4. Oral conversations with the agency will be thoroughly documented in the family file, including the date of contact, name and title of contact person, name of agency, telephone number, and the details of the conversation.

C. Use of Caretaker Due to Absence of Head of Household

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence of the head of household due to imprisonment, hospitalization, military service, etc. Upon notification to the PHA, when the head of household is absent from the unit as a result of imprisonment, hospitalization, military service, etc., and there are no other adult household members, upon approval of the PHA, another adult may move into the unit to care for the children, while the head of household is absent.

1. The rental assistance will not be terminated.
2. The head of household's name shall be temporarily removed.
 - a. The family composition will be modified to include the name of the caretaker as head of household.
 - b. The PHA will document the file and explain the circumstances.
 - c. The original head of household will be reinstated as the head of household upon their return.
3. The caretaker's income will not be included in the family income.
4. Upon the head of household's return, upon PHA approval, the caretaker may leave or remain as part of the household as long as the addition of the caretaker would not result in a violation of HQS.

- a. If the caretaker remains, their income will be included in the calculation of family annual income.
- b. The family will also need approval from the owner/landlord to add the caretaker as a member of the household.

D. Temporarily Absence Due to Military Service or School

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence of family members due to military service or school.

1. Head of Household, Spouse, or Co-Head

If the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit to serve in the military or to attend school, the PHA shall include their income in the calculation of annual income.

2. Other Family Members

If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit to serve in the military, attend school, the family has the option of:

- a. Considering the family member temporarily absent from the household. In this case, the temporarily absent family member:
 - 1) Income will be included in annual income;
 - 2) Name will remain on the lease and HAP contract; and
 - 3) Will be counted toward the voucher size.
- b. Considering the family member permanently absent from the household. In this case, the former member of the household:
 - 1) Income will not be included in annual income;
 - 2) Name will be removed from the lease and HAP contract; and
 - 3) Will not be counted toward the voucher size.
 - 4) If the family wishes to add the former member back to the household as a family member again, the former member will be required to meet the PHA screening criteria prior to being added back to the household.

E. Absence Due to Hospitalization or Admittance into a Nursing Home

The family must promptly, within 60 of occurrence, notify the PHA of the family member's absence from the unit due to hospitalization or admittance into a nursing home.

1. Sole Member

- a. When the family consists of only one member and that person is absent from the unit to go into a hospital or nursing home for a period of more than 60 days the assistance will be terminated.

- b. If a medical provider documents that the person is expected to return to the unit in 60 days or less, the sole member shall continue to receive assistance.
- c. Under no circumstances may the family be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive days.

2. Other Family Members

If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit because of admittance into the hospital or nursing home, the family has the option of:

- a. Considering the family member temporarily absent from the household. The temporary absent family member:
 - 1) Income will be counted in annual income;
 - 2) Name will remain on the lease and HAP contract; and
 - 3) Will be counted for the voucher size.
- b. Considering the family member permanently absent from the household. The former member of the household:
 - 1) Income will not be counted in annual income;
 - 2) Name will be removed from the lease and HAP contract; and
 - 3) Will not be counted for the voucher size.
 - 4) If the family wishes to add the former member back to the household as a family member again, the former member will be required to meet the PHA screening criteria prior to being added back to the household.

F. Verification of Absence from the Unit

The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is residing in the unit or relating to the family's absence from the unit.

- 1. The family must provide the PHA any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of the family absence.
- 2. The PHA may utilize appropriate techniques to verify family occupancy or absence, including but not limited to sending notifications/letters to the family at the unit, phone calls, visits to the unit, interviews/questions to the owner/landlord or neighbors, or verify with the utility suppliers if the utilities are in service.

CHAPTER 25: FAMILY BREAK-UP

The PHA has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive HCV assistance if the family breaks up. The decision to determine who continues to receive the assistance will be made by the Executive Director or designee.

A. Criteria for the PHA Decision

The factors to be considered in making this decision may include but are not limited to the following:

1. Whether the assistance should remain with family members remaining in the original assisted unit.
2. What is the best interest of minor children or of ill, elderly, or disabled family members.
3. Whether family members are forced to leave the unit as a result of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
4. Whether any of the family members are receiving protection as survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and whether the abuser is still in the household.
5. Recommendations of social services professionals.

B. VAWA Violence/Abuse

If the family break-up results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the PHA must ensure that the survivor retains assistance.

C. Lease Bifurcation

Because the PHA is not a party of the lease, it is up to the owner to bifurcate the family's lease to evict or remove the perpetrator from the unit.

The owner may bifurcate the lease in order to evict the individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity (the abuser or perpetrator) directly relating to VAWA violence/abuse.

1. If the owner chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, the owner may not remove the rights of eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants.
2. The owner must immediately notify the PHA of the change in lease and provide a copy of all such changes to the PHA
3. Reasonable Time to Establish Eligibility or Find Alternative Housing

If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the HCV program, the PHA and owner must allow the tenant who is or has been a survivor and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of time, in order to establish eligibility under the HCV program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA or find alternative housing.

- a. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 requires that assistance under the HCV program be terminated after 30 days if the remaining family members cannot indicate they have satisfactory immigration status:
 - 1) HCV assistance is limited to 30 days if the remaining family member has not submitted documentation evidencing a satisfactory immigration status or pending appeal of verification determination of the family's member's immigration status.
 - 2) The PHA will not stop paying the HAP until 30 days after the owner bifurcates the lease to evict the perpetrator.
 - 3) The PHA may pay the HAP for the full month if the 30-day period ends mid-month.
 - 4) If the survivor (remaining family members) requests to move, the PHA will not issue a new voucher until eligibility has been determined.
4. In removing the abuser or perpetrator from the household, the owner must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.
5. In order to bifurcate the lease, the owner may, but is not required to, ask the tenant for documentation or certification of the incidences of the VAWA violence/abuse.

D. Court Orders

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family in a divorce or separation under a settlement or judicial decree, the PHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance in the program.

E. Remaining Family Member

Remaining family members are family members of an assisted family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit.

1. A single adult (whether elderly or non-elderly, disabled or non-disabled, with or without children) who is a remaining family member may become the head of household.
2. A live-in aide is not a member of the assisted family and is not entitled to the HCV as a remaining member of the family.
3. A minor child(ren) will not be allowed to retain status of remaining family member(s) unless:
 - a. The court has awarded emancipated minor status to the child(ren); or
 - b. An eligible court appointed legal guardian, designee of a parent with written permission, or the designee of a legal custodian with written permission moves into the unit with the minor child(ren).
 - 1) If the PHA is presented with conflicting claims regarding custody of the minor child(ren), the PHA may require evidence of court-awarded custody or legal guardianship.

- 2) The designee shall be covered only in the absence of a contradictory claim of custody from another party.
4. If both parents must leave the household and the proper legal authorities, such as the Department of Social Services and/or the Juvenile Court, has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the child(ren) for an indefinite period, the PHA will treat that adult as a visitor for 60 days.
 - a. After that period, the PHA office will determine whether:
 - 1) The court has awarded emancipated minor status to the child(ren);
 - 2) Custody or legal guardianship has been granted to the caretaker; or
 - 3) The parent or other person having such custody of the child(ren) has given written permission for a designee (caretaker) to have such custody of the child(ren).
 - a) If the PHA is presented with conflicting claims regarding custody of the child(ren), the PHA may require evidence of court-awarded custody or legal guardianship.
 - b) The designee (caretaker) shall be covered only in the absence of a contradictory claim of custody from another party.
 - b. Prior to the PHA transferring the assistance to the caretaker:
 - 1) The PHA will ensure that the caretaker meets all the PHA's screening criteria, including the criminal history check.
 - 2) The PHA will generate:
 - a) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports to determine if there is an SSA match involving another PHA or Multifamily program.
 - b) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if the caretaker owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or to a Multifamily program.
 - (1) The PHA will follow up on any issues identified.
 - (2) The PHA will maintain a report and document the family file.

CHAPTER 26: MOVES WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

A participant family may move with continued assistance under the HCV program, either inside the PHA jurisdiction or under portability procedures.

A. Eligibility to Move

A participating family is eligible to move with continued tenant-based assistance if any of the following occur:

1. The assisted lease for the old unit has terminated. This includes a termination because:
 - a. The lease has expired and either the owner/landlord or family decided not to renew.
 - b. The PHA has terminated the HAP contract for the owner's/landlord's breach; or
 - c. The lease has terminated by mutual agreement of the owner/landlord and the family.
2. The owner/landlord has given the family a notice to vacate, or has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner/landlord to evict the family.
3. The family has given proper notice of lease termination (if the family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner, for owner breach, or otherwise) after the initial term of the lease.
4. Survivors of a VAWA Violence/Abuse
 - a. The family or a member of the family, is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or
 - b. If any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
 - c. The PHA may not terminate assistance if the family, with or without prior notification to the PHA, moves out of a unit in violation of the lease, if such move occurs to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believed he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. However, any family member that has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move is not required to believe that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit.
5. The PHA may conduct a reexamination of family income and composition prior to the family's move to ensure the income verification is within 60 days before the PHA issues the voucher.

B. Denying the Family's Request to Move

1. The PHA will prohibit:
 - a. More than one move by the family during any 12-month period.
 - b. Moves by the family during the initial term of the lease.
 - c. If the family owes a debt to the PHA or to another PHA.
 - d. Moves by families that have moved out of their assisted unit in violation of the lease.
2. Exceptions to prohibitions on family moves
 - a. As a reasonable accommodation for families with members who are persons with disabilities.
 - b. Survivor of a VAWA Violence/Abuse
 - 1) The above policies do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
 - 2) A family may receive a voucher from the PHA and move to another jurisdiction under the tenant-based assistance program if the family has complied with all other obligations of the HCV program and has moved out of the assisted dwelling unit in order to protect the health and safety of an individual who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the assisted dwelling unit.
 - c. The PHA may allow the family to terminate the lease during the initial term if the owner agrees, in writing, to release the family from the lease or if the lease provides for such termination.
 - d. Harassment
 - 1) Harassment in housing or housing related transactions on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, and national origin is prohibited under the Fair Housing Act.
 - 2) The PHA will not deny a family's request to move when a family member is subject to harassment because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that causes the family to vacate the unit.
3. The PHA may deny a request to move for the following reasons:
 - a. The family's action or failure to act as described in 24 CFR § 982.552 or 982.553.
 - b. The family has violated a family obligation.
 - c. If the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance.

C. Denying Requests to Move Due to Insufficient Funding

The PHA may deny a family's request to move, including moves under portability, if the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance.

1. The PHA may only deny a request to move due to insufficient funding if all the following apply:
 - a. The move is to a higher cost unit (for moves within the PHA's jurisdiction) or to a higher cost area (for portability moves).
 - 1) Higher cost unit:
 - a) Is defined as a unit in which the PHA would have to pay a higher subsidy amount due to an increase in the gross rent for the new unit.
 - b) The PHA may not deny a family's request to move due to insufficient funding if the subsidy for the new unit is equal to or less than the current subsidy being paid for the family.
 - c) The PHA must not deny the move for families moving within the PHA's jurisdiction (even if the new unit is a higher cost unit) if the family must move from their current unit (e.g., the unit failed HQS, the owner failed to renew the lease, etc.).
 - d) If the family is moving under portability, the PHA may deny the move under the circumstances in paragraph (c) above if the family is moving to a higher cost area under portability and the receiving PHA is not absorbing the family into their program.
 - 2) Higher cost area:
 - a) Is defined as an area where the PHA would have to pay a higher subsidy amount due to higher payment standards or more generous subsidy standards of the receiving PHA.
 - b) A PHA may not deny request to move due to insufficient funding if the area the family has selected is not a higher cost area.
 - b. The receiving PHA is not absorbing the voucher (applicable only to portability moves).

If the receiving PHA will bill the initial PHA for the portability voucher and the cost of the HAP will increase due to the move, the initial PHA may deny the move if the initial PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance.
 - c. The PHA would be unable to avoid termination of current families during the calendar year in order to remain within the PHA's budgetary allocation (including any available HAP reserves) for housing assistance payments.
2. The PHA may not deny a family's request to move due to insufficient funding because the PHA wishes to admit additional families from its waiting list into the HCV program, regardless of whether the PHA has unit months available to do so.

3. If the PHA approves a family's request to move within the PHA's jurisdiction or approves a portability move, then experiences a funding shortfall, the PHA may rescind the voucher only if the family is allowed to remain in their current unit.
 - a. If the family is not allowed to remain in their current unit (e.g., the family has already vacated the unit or the family has already notified the owner of their intent to vacate the unit and the owner has re-let the unit to another family or the unit failed HQS), the PHA must not rescind the voucher.
 - b. The PHA must allow the family to lease a new unit.
4. If the PHA is the initial PHA, the PHA may not terminate a portability voucher under a billing arrangement with the receiving PHA for insufficient funding because the initial PHA is not a party to the HAP contract. As the initial PHA, the PHA may not impose a cap on the amount of HAP the PHA will pay for a family that has moved under portability.
5. The PHA must provide written notification to the local HUD Office within 10 business days of the date on which the PHA made the determination to deny a family move based on insufficient funding.
6. The written notification to the local HUD Office must include the following documentation:
 - a. A financial analysis that demonstrates insufficient funds is projected to meet the current calendar year projection of expenses. The projection must not include vouchers that have been issued but are not yet under contract.
 - b. A statement certifying the PHA has ceased issuing vouchers and will not admit families from the waiting list while the limitation on moves is in place.
 - c. A copy of the PHA's policy stating how the PHA will address families who have been denied moves.
7. The PHA will inform families of the PHA's policies regarding denying a move due to insufficient funding by including the PHA's policies regarding denying a move due to insufficient funding in the HCV briefing packet.
8. If the PHA denies a family's request to move, including a portability move, due to insufficient funding:
 - a. The PHA will create a list of families whose moves have been denied due to insufficient funding.
 - b. The family will be notified by phone call, first class mail, or by email the notice will include the following policy statements:
 - 1) The PHA will not admit families from the waiting list while the denial of moves due to insufficient funding is in place.
 - 2) At the time funding becomes available, families who have been denied requests to move due to insufficient funding will be notified by phone call, mail, or by email that they may now exercise their right to move.

- 3) Families denied the request to move due to insufficient funding will be notified of their right to move on a first come, first served basis starting with the family that was first denied the request to move due to insufficient funding.
- 4) Families denied the request to move due to insufficient funding will take priority over families on the PHA waiting list.
- 5) The family's request to move will be open for consideration as long as the family remains eligible to move from the current unit.

D. Notice of Family Move

The family may terminate tenancy after the initial term of the lease.

1. The family must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease on notice to the owner.
 - a. The family must give the owner notice of termination of the lease in accordance with the lease.
 - b. The family must provide a copy of the notice of termination of the lease to the PHA.
2. The family must notify the PHA if the family desires continued assistance in another unit.
3. Failure to notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit is a breach of the obligations of the family.
4. Agreement to Remain in Occupancy
 - a. If the family does not locate a new dwelling, they may be required to submit an "Agreement to Remain in Occupancy."
 - b. The assisted tenancy may be extended for any period of time mutually agreed upon by the owner/landlord and family.
 - c. Absence of the Agreement to Remain in Occupancy, the HAP and the HAP contract may terminate at the end of the Notice to Move issued by the family.

E. VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan

The PHA shall adopt a VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan based on the HUD's model VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan which will allow tenants receiving HCV assistance and who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking to request an emergency transfer if:

1. The tenant expressly requests the transfer; and
2. The tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit that the tenant is currently occupying;
or
3. In the case of a tenant who is a survivor of sexual assault, either the tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains

within the same dwelling unit that the tenant is currently occupying, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the date of the request for transfer.

4. The tenant who is a survivor of sexual assault may make an imminent harm request regardless of when or where the sexual assault occurred and the PHA may permit more than 90-calendar days from the date of the sexual assault.
5. The tenant may qualify for either an internal emergency transfer or external transfer.
 - a. An internal emergency transfer is the relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process.
 - b. An external emergency transfer is the relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be categorized as a new applicant; that is the tenant must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit.
6. The tenant may seek an internal emergency transfer and an external emergency transfer concurrently if a safe unit is not immediately available.
7. The PHA shall maintain the existing VAWA strict confidentiality measure in its Emergency Transfer Plan so as to not disclose the location of the new unit to the abuser.
8. The PHA will make the Emergency Transfer Plan available upon request and when feasible, make the plan publicly available.
9. The PHA will keep a record of all emergency transfers requested under its Emergency Transfer Plan and the outcome of the requests.
 - a. The PHA shall retain these records for a period of three (3) years or for a period of time as specified by program regulations.
 - b. The PHA must report the requests and outcomes to HUD annually.
10. An emergency transfer request must not be construed to supersede any PHA eligibility or other occupancy requirements.

CHAPTER 27: PORTABILITY

The term “portability” refers to the process of leasing a unit with tenant-based HCV assistance outside of the jurisdiction of the PHA that initially issued the family its voucher (the initial PHA). The PHA which receives the family that has ported from the initial PHA’s jurisdiction is the receiving PHA.

The PHA may act as both the initial PHA and receiving PHA, whereas the PHA may move families out of the PHA’s jurisdiction and families may wish to move into the PHA’s jurisdiction.

The provisions of portability do not apply to the PBV program, as PBV housing assistance subsidy is tied to the unit, not the family.

A. Portability Eligibility Requirements

Eligible families may utilize their portability option to lease a tenant-based voucher unit outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA, anywhere in the United States and its territories, in jurisdictions of PHAs with a tenant-based voucher housing program.

1. Applicant Residency Requirements

The PHA will determine if an applicant family selected from the waiting list meets the residency requirement based on the family’s residence (domicile) at the time that the family initially submitted their application for assistance, not at the time the family reached the top of the PHA’s waiting list.

a. Resident Applicant:

An applicant that has not yet leased-up under the HCV program is eligible for portability if the head of household or spouse was a resident in the PHA’s jurisdiction at the time the application for HCV assistance was submitted.

- 1) The applicant head of household or spouse must provide proof of their domicile (legal residence) in the initial PHA’s jurisdiction as determined by state and local law.
- 2) Acceptable proof of residency includes but are not limited to:
 - (a) Valid and unexpired government issued driver’s license or photo ID.
 - (b) Current and unexpired voter’s registration card.
 - (c) Current state vehicle registration.
 - (d) Paycheck stub or letter of employment on company letterhead signed by the Human Resource Manager.
 - (e) Receipt of benefits, including health benefits, from any federal, state, or local agency.
 - (f) Current W-2 with residence address.
 - (g) Military discharge paperwork (DD214).

- (h) Current lease or mortgage documents.
 - (i) Utility bill (e.g., electric, gas, water, cable).
 - (j) School transcripts.
- b. Non-resident Applicant:
 - 1) The PHA will allow a non-resident applicant to utilize the portability option as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a member who is a person with disabilities.
 - 2) The PHA will provide portability to a non-resident applicant if the applicant or a member of the applicant family is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the applicant or applicant family member, or any applicant family member who has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the applicant family's request to move.
 - 3) The portability residency requirements are not applicable for applicants of the HUD-VASH program.

2. Participant Families

Once a HAP contract is executed on behalf of an applicant family, the family becomes an HCV participant. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

- a. The PHA shall not allow the participant family to utilize their portability option if the family has moved out of the unit in violation of their lease, except if:
 - 1) The family moved out in violation of the lease in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believes him/herself to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the dwelling unit, or
 - 2) Any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the HCV program.
- b. The PHA shall not allow the participant family to utilize their portability option for the family's action or failure to act as described in 24 CFR 982.552 or 982.553.

3. Income Eligibility

- a. Applicants: Applicant families who wish to utilize the portability option must meet the applicable HUD income limits in the receiving PHA jurisdiction.
 - 1) If the family meets all HCV eligibility criteria but is not income eligible in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, the PHA will deny the applicant family's request to

move to that receiving PHA's jurisdiction and will inform the applicant family they may not move to the receiving PHA jurisdiction due to income ineligibility.

- 2) The applicant family must be income eligible in the area where the family initially leases a unit with HCV assistance.
- b. Participant Families: Income eligibility does not apply and is not redetermined when a participant family moves to a receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability.

B. Use of Email or Other Delivery Confirmation Method

The PHA will use email or another delivery confirmation method to communicate between the initial PHA or receiving PHA. Future references of contact between the initial PHA and receiving PHA in this Administrative Plan means the contact was made in writing by email or other delivery confirmation method.

C. Initial PHA Responsibilities

This section outlines the responsibilities of the PHA when the family notifies the PHA of its desire to relocate outside of the PHA's jurisdiction. When a family moves out of the jurisdiction of the PHA with a voucher issued by the PHA, the PHA is the initial PHA.

1. Providing Information About Portability
 - a. As part of both the oral voucher briefing and the briefing information packet when applicants are selected from the waiting list, the PHA must provide information to all families about where the family may lease a unit, including an explanation of how portability works and how portability may affect the family's assistance.
 - b. Although the PHA is not required to provide an oral voucher briefing or briefing information packet when a participant family wishes to exercise their portability option, the PHA is required to provide information to all families about where the family may lease a unit, including how portability works and how portability may affect the participant family's assistance.

2. Determine the Family's Eligibility to Move Under Portability

Once the family informs the PHA of their desire to move under portability and where they want to move to, as the initial PHA, the PHA will determine the family's eligibility to move in accordance to Section A of this chapter.

3. Selecting the Receiving PHA.

The family must inform the PHA of the area to which the family wishes to move.

- a. If more than one PHA administers the HCV program in the area where the family wishes to move, the PHA will provide the family with the contact information for all the receiving PHAs that serve that area.
- b. The family has the option to select the receiving PHA when there is more than one PHA that serves that area.

- c. If the family requests it, the PHA must select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family. If the PHA selects the receiving PHA, the PHA is not required to provide the contact information for all the receiving PHAs that serve that area.

4. Initial Contact with the Receiving PHA

Once the receiving PHA has been selected and prior to approving the family's portability request, the PHA must contact the receiving PHA to determine if the receiving PHA will absorb the family into their program or bill the PHA.

- a. The receiving PHA must respond to the PHA in writing, of whether it will absorb the family or bill the PHA.
- b. If the receiving PHA makes the commitment to absorb the family into its program, the receiving PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without the consent of the PHA.
- c. It is the responsibility of the PHA, not the family, to contact the receiving PHA to determine whether the receiving PHA will absorb the family into its program or bill the PHA.

5. Portability Voucher Issuance

Once the portability request and billing/absorption arrangement have been approved, the PHA will:

- a. Issue the family a voucher to move, if the PHA has not already done so.
- b. Issue the voucher the same as would be issued for other voucher holders.

6. Family Contact to the Receiving PHA

Once the receiving PHA has been selected and the portability request approved, the PHA will advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA.

- a. The PHA will provide the following information to the family:
 - 1) Name of the receiving PHA
 - 2) Telephone number
 - 3) Email of the receiving PHA staff responsible for incoming portability families (if available)
 - 4) Any information shared by the receiving PHA with the PHA relating to appointments for voucher issuance
- b. A simple referral to HUD or to the receiving PHA's website does not fulfill the PHA's responsibilities of providing contact information to the family.
- c. The family's failure to contact the receiving PHA may delay the family's lease-up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

7. Portability Information

- a. The PHA will promptly notify the receiving PHA to expect the portable family.
- b. The PHA must send the receiving PHA the following completed documents:
 - 1) Form HUD-52665 (Family Portability Information), Part I, Initial PHA Information and Certification
 - 2) A copy of the voucher (HUD-52646) issued by the PHA
 - a) The voucher must be current and unexpired
 - b) The voucher must be signed and dated by the family and the PHA
 - 3) The most recent form HUD-50058 (Family Report) and copies of all related verification information for the current form HUD-50058.
 - a) The form HUD-50058 is the latest form HUD-50058 completed for either a new admission, annual reexamination, or interim reexamination. It is not the form HUD-50058 that the PHA completes to report the portability move-out.
 - b) In the case of an applicant family, the PHA has not yet completed the form HUD-50058 in its entirety because the family is not yet a new admission. The PHA must provide the partially completed form HUD-50058 for the applicant family to the receiving PHA. The income information must be in a format similar to the form HUD-50058 so that the information is easily available for use by the receiving PHA.
 - c) For special purpose vouchers (HUD-VASH, NED, FUPF/FUPY, NHT) the PHA must include the special purpose voucher code on line 2n of the form HUD-50058.
 - d) Copies of supporting of family composition and verification information
 - (1) Copies of photo identification, including immigration identification
 - (2) Declaration of citizenship forms
 - (3) Copies of birth certificates
 - (4) Copies of verification of assets, income, and deductions/allowances
 - 4) Although, not required, the PHA will also provide the following to the receiving PHA:
 - a) Earned Income Disallowance information, if applicable
 - b) Information on reasonable accommodations, if applicable

D. Receiving PHA Responsibilities

This section outlines the responsibilities of the PHA when a family moves into the PHA's jurisdiction under portability. When a family moves into the PHA's jurisdiction with a voucher issued by an initial PHA, the PHA now becomes the receiving PHA.

1. Initial Contact with the Initial PHA

After the initial contact from the initial PHA, promptly contact the initial PHA and advise if the PHA will absorb the family into its program or bill the initial PHA.

- a. If the PHA informs the initial PHA that the PHA will absorb the portable family into its program, the PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without consent of the initial PHA.
- b. If the PHA informs the initial PHA that the PHA will bill the initial PHA, the PHA can absorb the family at a future date.

2. Requirement to Administer Assistance

- a. As the receiving PHA, the PHA must administer the incoming portable voucher in accordance with the PHA's policies and procedures.
- b. The PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming portable family or refer/direct the family to another neighboring PHA for assistance.
- c. The PHA cannot have a policy of denying an incoming portability family if there is not a set number of days left on the initial PHA's voucher.

3. Portability Information

Once the portability information has been received from the initial PHA, the PHA will:

- a. Review the portability information for completeness.
- b. If the portability paperwork is incomplete, the PHA will contact the initial PHA the same day or the next business day and advise of the incomplete paperwork.

4. Within two (2) weeks after receipt of the completed portability information from the initial PHA, the PHA will schedule a briefing/interview with the portable family.

5. Receiving PHA Rescreening and Reexaminations

The PHA may screen the family using the receiving PHA's established admission criteria, policies for denial or termination of assistance, or conduct new reexamination certifications.

a. Applicant Families:

The receiving PHA may delay issuing a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit only if it is necessary to redetermine income eligibility, due to but not limited to new income, a reduction in household composition, or addition of household members.

b. Participant Families:

- 1) The receiving PHA does not redetermine the income eligibility of a portable family that is already receiving HCV assistance.
- 2) The receiving PHA may choose to conduct a new income reexamination but may not delay issuing the portable family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit.

- 3) The receiving PHA may take subsequent action against the family based on the results (e.g., recalculating the HAP based on updated income information).

c. Denial or Termination of Assistance

The receiving PHA may rescreen families who have moved into their jurisdiction under portability by applying the receiving PHA's policies for denial or termination of assistance.

- 1) The receiving PHA may not delay issuing the family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit until the rescreening processes are completed.
 - 2) The receiving PHA may take subsequent action against the family based on the results of the rescreening.
 - 3) If the receiving PHA refuses a portability move, the initial PHA is not precluded from assisting the family either in the initial PHA's jurisdiction or by allowing the family to port to another receiving PHA.
- d. If the PHA refuses to process or provide assistance under portability, the family must be given the opportunity for informal review or informal hearing.

6. Determining Unit Size

The family unit size for the family will be based on the receiving PHA's subsidy standards. The receiving PHA will determine the family unit size for the family based on the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA.

7. Receiving PHA Voucher Issuance

The receiving PHA must issue a voucher to the portable family for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

a. Delaying of the issuance of the voucher

- 1) The receiving PHA cannot delay issuing the family a voucher or delay approval of a unit during the receiving PHA's screening process.
- 2) The receiving PHA may delay the issuance of the voucher or approval of the unit if the family refuses to comply with the receiving PHA's procedures.

b. Term of the Receiving PHA's voucher

- 1) The term of the voucher issued by the receiving PHA may not expire before 30 calendar days from the expiration date of the voucher issued by the initial PHA.
- 2) If the voucher issued by the initial PHA expires before the family arrives at the receiving PHA, the receiving PHA will contact the initial PHA to determine if the initial PHA will extend the voucher.

8. Suspension and Extension of the Portability Voucher

Any extension of the term of the voucher by the receiving PHA is only valid for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

a. Mandatory Voucher Suspensions

- 1) The receiving PHA must suspend the term on the family's voucher when the family submits a request for tenancy approval.
- 2) The voucher suspension will end when the receiving PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request for tenancy approval was approved or denied.
- 3) In cases where the suspension term of the voucher will delay the initial billing submission, the receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of the delayed billing before the billing deadline and document that the delay is due to the suspension of the voucher term.
 - a) If the receiving PHA meets these requirements, the initial PHA must extend the billing deadline by 30 days.
 - b) If the initial PHA did not receive the portability form within the new 30-day deadline, the initial billing is late.

b. Portability Voucher Extensions

- 1) Once the receiving PHA issues a voucher to the portable family, the receiving PHA's policies on extension of the voucher term apply.
 - a) The receiving PHA may extend the voucher term beyond the additional 30 days based on the receiving PHA's policies regarding voucher extensions.
 - b) The receiving PHA must ensure that the extension of the voucher term does not exceed the initial PHA's billing deadline, if the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA.
 - c) The receiving PHA must ensure that any voucher expiration date leaves sufficient time to process a RFTA, execute the HAP contract, and cover the anticipated delivery time of the initial billing.
- 2) The receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of any extension granted to the term of the voucher.

9. Notifying the Initial PHA

The PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA, by completing the form HUD-52665, Part II A and B, if:

- a. The family has leased and eligible unit, or
- b. The family failed to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit prior to the expiration of the voucher term.

E. Family Decides Not to Lease in the Receiving PHA's Jurisdiction

If the incoming portable family decides not to lease in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction:

1. The receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA.
2. The voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial PHA, and the initial PHA's policies apply.
3. Extension of the initial PHA's voucher to allow the family additional search time to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction or to move to another jurisdiction are at the discretion of the initial PHA.
4. The initial PHA must apply its own policies on moves for families that decide not to use their voucher to port to another jurisdiction.

F. Portability Billing

Regulations provide that the receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA for HAP and administrative fees to fund the assistance for a portable family. The process of billing the initial PHA, including completing form HUD-52665, deadlines for initial billings submitted by receiving PHAs, late initial billings, and changes to the billing amount are addressed in this section.

1. Initial Billing
 - a. The initial PHA must enter the date by which the initial billing must be received by the initial PHA on form HUD-52665, Part I.
 - b. The receiving PHA must complete and send form HUD-52665, Part II A and B, and the new form HUD-50058 to the initial PHA within 90 days following the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher.
2. Initial and Subsequent Billing Payments
 - a. Initial Payment: The initial PHA must pay the initial billing amount within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the form HUD-52665 from the receiving PHA.
 - b. Subsequent Payments: The initial PHA must pay no later than the 5th business day of each month for each month that the billing arrangement is in effect.
 - c. The initial PHA must continue to make the subsequent payments until the billing arrangement is terminated.
3. Timely Changes in Billing Amount
 - a. The receiving PHA must send a new form HUD-52665, Part II A and B, to report a change in the billing amount along with form the new HUD-50058.
 - b. The receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of changes in the billing amount no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the change.

4. **Untimely Report of Change in Billing**
 - a. If the receiving PHA fails to send the form HUD-52665 and form HUD-50058 within 10 business days following the effective date of the HAP change, the initial PHA is not responsible for paying any increase in the monthly billing amount incurred prior to the notification.
 - b. If the HAP change resulted in a decrease in the monthly billing amount, the initial PHA will offset future monthly payment until the difference is reconciled.
5. **Termination of Billing**
 - a. A billing arrangement is terminated when the receiving PHA absorbs the family into its program after having billed the initial PHA or when the HAP contract is terminated for any reason.
 - b. The receiving PHA must send an updated form HUD-52665 A and B to the initial PHA no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement.

Portability Billing Summary	
Billing Type	Deadline
Initial Billing	90 days from the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher 30 additional days if delayed billing is due to suspension of the voucher's term
Initial Billing Payment	30 days from receipt of initial billing
Subsequent Payments	5 th business day of the month
Change in the Billing Amount	10 th business days from effective date of change
Termination of Billing Arrangement	10 business days from effective date of termination

G. Portability Absorption

The receiving PHA may absorb the family into its HCV program provided it has funding available under its ACC and the decision will not result in over-leasing for the Calendar year.

1. The receiving PHA does not technically absorb a portable family into its program until the receiving PHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.
2. The receiving PHA has 10 business days from the effective date of the absorption to send an updated form HUD-52665 A and B to the initial PHA.
3. Retroactive absorptions are not allowed.

4. Once the receiving PHA absorbs the family into its HCV program, the initial PHA may close out the file.

H. FSS and Portability

Families participating in the FSS program may utilize their portability option.

1. Relocating FSS Family
 - a. The family who is currently participating in the FSS program.
 - b. The term relocating FSS family refers to an FSS family that moves from the jurisdiction of the PHA at least 12 months after signing its Contract of Participation.
2. Initial Occupancy: First 12 Months
 - a. A family participating in the HCV FSS program must lease an assisted unit, for a minimum period of 12 months after the effective date of the Contract of Participation, in the jurisdiction of the PHA that selected the family for the FSS program.
 - b. The PHA may approve a family's request to move outside the initial PHA jurisdiction under portability during this period.
3. After the First 12 Months
 - a. After the first 12 months of the FSS Contract of Participation, the HCV FSS family may move outside the initial PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures.
 - b. The PHA cannot prohibit the HCV FSS participant from moving under portability if the family is otherwise eligible to move under the PHA policies.

I. Controls and Accountability

The initial PHA will never submit an action code 6, End of Participation, for a family that has ported to another jurisdiction, including when the receiving PHA absorbs the family.

If the portable family decides to leave the HCV program or is in violation of the obligation of the family, either the initial PHA or receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate the family's assistance in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553.

CHAPTER 28: PROGRAM INTEGRITY

Fraud is a criminal act in which individuals, groups, or businesses steal taxpayers' monies from HUD and its programs. Fraud can also lead to acts of violent crime. When fraud occurs, residents and tenants become survivors and HUD's programs are abused. Tenants who make false statements regarding their income or family size, or alter official documents, are committing fraud. HUD-assisted rental housing employees who engage in bribery, contract bid rigging, embezzlement, or who alter, forge, or destroy records are committing fraud.

A. Investigation of Suspected Abuse or Fraud

The PHA will initiate an investigation of a family in the event of one or more of the following circumstances:

1. Referrals, Complaints or Tips

- a. The PHA will follow up on referrals from other agencies, companies or persons which are received by mail, email, fax, telephone, or in person, which allege that a family is in non-compliance with, or otherwise, violating the lease, or any other program rules.
- b. Such follow-up will be made providing that the referral contains at least one item of information that is independently verifiable.
- c. A copy of the allegation will be retained in the family's file.
- d. Anonymous complaints will be investigated if the information received contains specific allegations that can be independently verified. If the anonymous complaint is not specific, the information will be retained in files, but will not be used to initiate investigations.

2. PHA Detection of Suspected Abuse or Fraud

a. PHA Staff Awareness and Observations

- 1) The PHA staff (including inspection personnel) will maintain high awareness of circumstances that may indicate program abuse or fraud, such as unauthorized persons residing in the household and indications of unreported income. The observations will be documented in the family's file.
- 2) PHA staff discovers (as a function of a certification or reexamination, an interim reexamination, or a quality control review), information or facts that conflict with previous file data, the PHA's knowledge of the family, or is discrepant with statements made by the family.

b. PHA Quality Control File Reviews

On a random basis, an appropriate number of family files will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Such reviews will be completed by knowledgeable PHA staff who was not directly involved in the processing of such files. Such reviews shall include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Assurance that verification of all income and deductions is present;
 - 2) Changes in reported SSNs or dates of birth are noted;
 - 3) File documents are authentic;
 - 4) Ratio between reported income and expenditures is accurately computed; or
 - 5) Review of signatures are consistent with previously signed file documents.
3. Verification or Documentation

A follow-up will be made if the PHA receives EIV/UIV verification, independent verification or documentation that conflicts with representations in the family's file (such as public record information, or credit bureau report, or reports from other agencies).

B. Steps to Investigating Allegations of Possible Abuse and Fraud

If the PHA determines that an allegation or referral warrants follow-up, the PHA staff member responsible for the family file will conduct the follow-up investigation. The steps taken will depend upon the nature of the allegation and may include the items listed below. In all cases, the PHA will secure the written authorization from the family for the release of information.

1. Interviews with head of household or other family members.
 - a. The PHA will discuss the allegation (or details thereof) with the head of household or family member by scheduling an appointment with the family.
 - b. A high standard of courtesy and professionalism will be maintained by the PHA staff person who conducts such interviews.
 - c. Under no circumstances will inflammatory language, accusations, or any unprofessional conduct or language be tolerated.
 - d. If possible, an additional staff person will attend such interviews.
2. Employers and Ex-Employers

Employers or ex-employers may be contacted to verify wages that may have been previously undisclosed or misreported.
3. Other Agencies

Investigators, caseworkers, or representatives of other benefit agencies may be contacted.
4. Public Records
 - a. If relevant, the PHA will review public records kept in any jurisdictional courthouse.
 - b. Examples of public records which may be checked are; real estate, marriage, and divorce, uniform commercial code financing statements, voter registration, judgments, court or police records, state wage records, utility records and postal records.

5. Credit Bureau Inquiries (CBI)

In cases involving previously unreported income sources, a CBI (with proper authorization by the family) may be made to determine if there is financial activity that conflicts with the reported income of the family. CBI inquiries may be made in the following circumstances:

- a. If at the time of the final eligibility determination the information provided by the applicant conflicts with information obtained through outside sources or third-party verifications.
- b. When the family's expenditures exceed reported income, no plausible explanation is given.
- c. When an allegation is received by the PHA wherein unreported income sources are disclosed.

6. Verification of Credit

In cases where the financial activity conflicts with file data, a Verification of Credit form may be mailed to the creditor in order to determine the unreported income source.

7. Neighbors/Witnesses

Neighbors and/or other witnesses may be interviewed if it is believed that they have direct or indirect knowledge of facts pertaining to the PHA's review.

C. Responding to Allegations of Possible Abuse and Fraud

The PHA will review allegations that contain one or more independently verifiable facts.

1. An internal file review will be conducted to determine:
 - a. If the subject of the allegation is a Section 8 participant and, if so, to determine if the information reported has been previously disclosed by the family.
 - b. It will then be determined if the PHA is the most appropriate authority to do a follow-up (more so than police or social service). Any file documentation of past behavior, as well as corroborating complaints, will be evaluated.
2. If at the conclusion of the preliminary file review, there is/are fact(s) contained in the allegation which conflict with file data, and the fact(s) are independently verifiable, the PHA will initiate an investigation to determine if the allegation is true or false.

D. Maintaining Evidence and Statements Obtained by the PHA

Documents and other evidence obtained by the PHA during the course of an investigation will be kept in the family's file, or in a separate "work file."

E. Evaluation of Findings

If it is determined that a program violation has occurred, the PHA will review the facts to determine:

1. The type of violation (procedural, non-compliance, fraud);
2. Whether the violation was intentional or unintentional;
3. What amount of money (if any) is owed by the family; and
4. If the family is eligible for continued participation in the HCV program.

F. Resolving Confirmed Violations

Once a program violation has been documented, the PHA will propose the most appropriate remedy based upon the type and severity of the violation.

1. Procedural Non-Compliance

This category applies when the family "fails to" observe a procedure or requirement of the PHA, but does not misrepresent a material fact, and there is no retroactive payment owed by the family.

a. Examples of Non-Compliance Violations are:

- 1) Failure to appear at a pre-scheduled appointment;
- 2) Failure to return verification in the time period specified by the PHA.

b. Warning Notice to the Family

In such cases, a notice will be sent to the family which contains the following:

- 1) A description of the non-compliance and the procedure, policy or obligation which was violated;
- 2) The date by which the violation must be corrected, or the procedure complied with;
- 3) The action which will be taken by the PHA if the procedure or obligation is not complied with by the date specified by the PHA;
- 4) The consequences of repeated (similar) violations.

2. Procedural Non-Compliance - Retroactive Payments

When the family owes money to the PHA for failure to report required changes the PHA will issue a Notification of Overpayment. This notice will contain the following:

- a. A description of the violation and the date(s);
- b. Any amounts owed to the PHA;
- c. A 10 business days response period; and
- d. The right to disagree and to request an informal hearing with instructions for the

request of such hearing.

1) Family Fails to Comply with PHA's Notice.

If the family fails to comply with PHA's notice, and a material provision of the lease has been violated, the PHA will initiate termination of tenancy.

2) Family Complies with PHA's Notice.

a) When the family complies with the PHA's notice, the PHA will meet with the family to discuss and explain the program provision that was violated.

b) The PHA will complete a family counseling report, provide a copy to the family, and retain a copy in the family's file.

G. Misrepresentations

When the family falsifies, misstates, omits, or otherwise, misrepresents a material fact which results (or would have resulted) in an underpayment of the family's share, the PHA will evaluate whether or not the family had knowledge that their actions were wrong, and the family willfully violated the lease or the law.

1. Knowledge that the action or inaction was wrong

a. This will be evaluated by determining if the family was made aware of HCV program requirements and prohibitions.

b. The signature of the head of household, spouse, co-head, and other adult household members 18 years old or older on various PHA documents, such as but not limited to the Obligations of the Family, Application for Admission, Application for Continued Assistance, document to report an interim change, Personal Declaration, and Things You Should Know are adequate to establish knowledge of wrongdoing.

2. The family willfully violated the law

Any of the following circumstances will be considered adequate to demonstrate willful intent:

a. An admission by the family of the misrepresentation;

b. The act was done repeatedly;

c. If a false name or SSN was used;

d. If there were admissions to others of the illegal action or omission;

e. The family omitted material facts which were known to them (e.g., employment of self or other household members);

f. The family falsified, forged, or altered documents; and

g. The family uttered and certified statements at a mandatory reexamination or interim reexamination, which were later independently verified to be false.

H. The Family Conference for Serious Violations and Misrepresentations

When the PHA has established that material misrepresentation(s) has occurred, the PHA will schedule an interview with the family representative and the PHA staff person who is most knowledgeable about the circumstances of the family misrepresentation(s).

This conference will take place prior to any proposed action by the PHA.

1. The purpose of such a conference is to review the information and evidence obtained by the PHA with the family, and to provide the family an opportunity to explain any documented findings which conflict with representations in the family's file.
 - a. The PHA will take into consideration any documents or mitigating circumstances presented by the family.
 - b. The family will be given 10 business days to furnish any mitigating evidence.
2. The secondary purpose of the appointment is to assist the PHA in determining the course of action most appropriate for the family's case. Prior to the final determination of the proposed actions, the PHA will consider:
 - a. The duration of the violation and number of false statements;
 - b. The family's ability to understand the rules;
 - c. The family's willingness to cooperate and to accept responsibility for the family's actions regarding the amount of money involved;
 - d. The family's past history; and
 - e. Whether or not criminal intent has been established.

I. Disposition of Cases Involving Misrepresentation

In all cases of misrepresentation involving efforts to recover monies owed, the PHA may pursue, depending upon its evaluation of the criteria stated above, one or more of the following actions:

1. Criminal Prosecution

If the PHA has established criminal intent, and the case meets the criteria for prosecution, the PHA will refer the case to the local state or District Attorney, notify HUD's Regional Inspector General for Investigations (RIGI), and terminate the HCV housing assistance.

2. Administrative Remedies

The PHA will terminate HCV housing assistance and demand payment of restitution in-full.

3. PHA Legal Action

If an amount of \$10,000 or more dollars is owed to the PHA due to family fraud, the PHA will seek restitution through legal judicial channels.

4. Continue Assistance

Contingent upon full lump-sum restitution or minimal term repayment plan and warning that repeat of the offense will result in immediate termination of HCV housing assistance.

J. Notifying the Family of Proposed Action

1. The PHA will notify the family, by pre-paid first-class mail, of the proposed action no later than 10 business days after the appointment.
2. All notices will advise the family of their right to an informal hearing.

CHAPTER 29: DEBTS OWED TO THE PHA

When an action or inaction of the family results in an overpayment of HAP, the PHA must hold the family liable to repay any overpayment of HAP to the PHA. This tenant rent underpayment is referred to as retroactive rent. If the PHA discovers that the owner owes the PHA a portion of the HAP to which the owner is not entitled, the owner is required to reimburse the PHA.

A. Reasons for Retroactive Rent

The family is required to reimburse the PHA if the family was charged less tenant rent than required by HUD's rent formula due to the family's underreporting or failure to report income.

1. The family may owe the PHA retroactive rent due to any of the following:
 - a. The applicant family owes the PHA monies from a previously tenancy or assistance
 - b. The family's failure to report income
 - c. The family underreporting of income
 - d. The family's failure to report or underreported changes in deductions or allowances
 - e. Other unreported or underreported changes
 - f. Temporary minimum rent hardship exemption
2. The PHA must determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as the PHA has documentation of family unreported or underreported income. Documents may include but is not limited to:
 - a. Initial, reexamination, and interim applications
 - b. EIV Income Reports, IVT Report, Income Discrepancy Reports
 - c. Form HUD-50058 and supporting documents

B. Establishing the Repayment Agreement

The Repayment Agreement is a formal document prepared by the PHA and entered into between the PHA and the family whereas the head of household acknowledges the debt and the amount owed to the PHA. It is similar to a promissory note but contains more details regarding the nature of the debt, the terms of repayment, special provisions of the agreement, and the remedies available to the PHA upon default of the agreement.

1. The Repayment Agreement must be:
 - a. In writing;
 - b. Dated;
 - c. Include the total retroactive rent amount owed;
 - d. Amount of lump sum payment made at the time of execution of the Repayment Agreement, if applicable;

- e. The monthly repayment amount; and
 - f. Signed by both the PHA and head of household.
2. The Repayment Agreement shall contain at a minimum the following provisions:
- a. Reference of the paragraph in the HCV Informational Briefing Packet whereby if the family is in non-compliance with the Repayment Agreement, that the family may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.
 - b. A statement that the monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is in addition to the family's regular tenant rent contribution.
 - c. A statement that the monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is payable to the PHA.
 - d. The terms of the Repayment Agreement may be renegotiated if there is a decrease or increase in the family's income.
 - e. Late or missed payments constitute default of the Repayment Agreement and may result in termination of tenancy and/or assistance.
3. The PHA has the discretion to establish thresholds and policies for Repayment Agreements in addition to HUD required procedures.

C. Retroactive Payment Amount and Timeframe

The PHA shall set the monthly retroactive payment at an amount the family can afford based on the family's income.

1. The family has the option to repay the retroactive rent balance as follow:
- a. In a lump sum payment;
The lump sum payment amount shall be subtracted from the total amount of the retroactive rent owed to the PHA and the difference shall be paid in monthly payments until paid in full.
 - b. Monthly installments; or
 - c. A combination of a lump sum payment and monthly installments.
2. Monthly Retroactive Rent Payments
- a. The monthly retroactive rent payment plus the amount of the tenant rent the family pays at the time the Repayment Agreement is executed should be affordable and not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.
 - b. Monthly retroactive rent payments are due payable to the PHA by the 1st day of the month and shall be considered delinquent on the 10th day of the month.
 - 1) If the 1st day of the month falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the retroactive payment will be due the following Monday.

- 2) If the 1st day of the month falls on a holiday (federal, state, or local), the retroactive payment will be due the 10th day of the month. If the 10th day of the month falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the retroactive payment will be due the following Monday.
 - c. The PHA shall not impose a late fee for delinquent retroactive rent payments.
 - d. The family, at its discretion, will be allowed, with no penalty, to pay more than the required monthly payment amount.
 - e. The retroactive rent payments are payable to the PHA, and retroactive payments will be accepted by:
 - 1) Money order
 - 2) Cashier check
3. Retroactive Rent Repayment Time Period

The PHA shall have full discretion in establishing the number of months in the Repayment Agreement for the family to repay the debt owed to the PHA.

 - a. The period in which the retroactive rent amount will be repaid will be based on the amount of the lump sum payment made at the time the Repayment Agreement was executed, the monthly payments, the retroactive rent balance, and affordability for the family.
 - b. The PHA may consider family circumstances and family income when establishing the number of months in the Repayment Agreement.

D. Enforcing Repayment Agreements

The PHA shall not require terms or prohibitive payment that will force the family to leave the program.

1. HUD does not authorize any PHA-sponsored amnesty or debt forgiveness programs.
2. The family shall be required to make monthly payments until the debt is paid in full.
3. The PHA may terminate the family's assistance if the family is two (2) or more months delinquent on the payments.
4. The PHA shall terminate the family's assistance if the family:
 - a. Fails to make payments as agreed on an existing or new Repayment Agreement.
 - b. Refuses to enter into a Repayment Agreement
5. Prior to the issuance of a voucher to move, the family must pay the retroactive rent amount in full.

6. The PHA will require the family to bring their retroactive rent payment current prior to issuance of a voucher to move to another unit, if the move is for the following reasons:
 - a. To protect the health and safety of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.
 - b. As a reasonable accommodation for a family with a member who is a person with disabilities.
 - c. The HAP contract is terminated due to the owner's non-compliance with HQS.
 - d. The family size exceeds the HQS maximum occupancy standards.
 - e. A natural disaster was declared.

E. Repayment Agreement with Previous Tenant or Program Participant

In some instances, families who were previously on a federally assisted housing program moved owing the PHA, another PHA, or a Multifamily housing program a debt.

1. If such a family applies for HCV housing assistance and during the application process it is found that the applicant was a previous tenant who left owing a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program, the PHA will require the applicant to:
 - a. If the debt is owed to the PHA, the applicant must pay the debt in full to the PHA before being issued a voucher, or
 - b. If the debt is owed to another PHA or Multifamily program, the applicant must enter into a Repayment Agreement with the other PHA or Multifamily program to whom the debt is owed and pay the debt in full before being issued a voucher.
2. If the applicant states the debt owed to the PHA, other PHA, or Multifamily program has been paid in full, the PHA will require the applicant to provide documentation from the other PHA or the Multifamily program who the debt was owed to verify that the debt was paid in full. The PHA will research its records to determine if the debt to the PHA was paid in full.
3. If the applicant is currently in a Repayment Agreement with the PHA, another PHA, or a Multifamily program, the PHA will require the applicant to:
 - a. If the debt is owed to the PHA, the applicant must pay the debt in full to the PHA before being issued a voucher, or
 - b. If the debt is owed to another PHA or Multifamily program, the applicant must provide documentation from the PHA or Multifamily program who holds the Repayment Agreement and pay the debt in full before being issued a voucher.

F. Ineligibility for Repayment Agreements

The PHA will not enter into more than one Repayment Agreement with the family.

1. The PHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement with a family that currently has an active Repayment Agreement in effect.

2. The PHA will not enter into another Repayment Agreement if the family already has a Repayment Agreement in effect and incurs any additional debt to the PHA.
 - a. Any new debt to the PHA must be paid in full within 30 days of notice to the family of the new debt.
 - b. Failure for the family to pay the new debt in full may be grounds for termination of assistance.
3. The PHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement with a family that has breached a previous Repayment Agreement with the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program to pay amounts owed to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
4. The PHA shall not offer a Repayment Agreement to the family if the amount of the retroactive rent owed to the PHA is in excess of \$5,000.
 - a. The PHA will terminate the family's assistance, and
 - b. The PHA shall make every effort to recover the debt using a variety of collection tools, including but not limited to:
 - 1) Collection agencies
 - 2) Small claims courts
 - 3) Civil lawsuit
 - 4) State income tax set-off program
5. If the PHA determines that the family committed willful and intentional fraud, the PHA will require the family to repay the entire amount in full or the PHA will terminate the assistance.

G. Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations

HUD maintains a national repository of debts owed to PHAs or Section 8 landlords and adverse information of former participants who have voluntarily or involuntarily terminated participation in the HCV program (including the Disaster Housing Assistance Program).

1. This PHA will maintain this information within HUD's EIV system, Debts Owed to PHA's and Termination Module.
2. The PHA will collect the following adverse information once the family's participation in the HCV program has ended, whether the family voluntarily or involuntarily moves out of the assisted unit:
 - a. Amount of any balance the family owes the PHA or Section 8 landlord (up to \$500,000) and explanation for balance owed (i.e., unpaid rent, retroactive rent (due to unreported income and/or change in family composition) or other charges such as damages, utility charges, etc.);
 - b. Whether or not the family has entered into a Repayment agreement for the amount that the family owes the PHA;

- c. Whether or not the family has defaulted on a Repayment Agreement;
 - d. Whether or not the PHA has obtained a judgment against the family;
 - e. Whether or not the family has filed for bankruptcy; and
 - f. The negative reason(s) for the family's end of participation or any negative status (i.e., abandoned unit, fraud, lease violations, criminal activity, etc.) as of the end of participation date.
3. The PHA shall maintain the debt owed and termination information in EIV for a period of 10 years from the end of participation date or such date consistent with state law.

H. Owner Debt to the PHA

If the owner has received HAP to which the owner is not entitled, the PHA may recover such amounts from the owner.

1. Overpayment of HAP to owner may include but not be limited to:
 - a) Failure of owner to notify PHA unit was vacated by the family.
 - b) Failure of owner to notify PHA of a deceased tenant.
 - c) Non-compliance of owner's unit with HQS.
 - d) Failure of owner to notify PHA of change in owner supplied utilities.
2. The owner shall be required to reimburse the PHA for any overpaid HAP amounts within 30 days of the PHA's determination and notification to the owner of the debt. If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required timeframe and is entitled to future HAP, the PHA may:
 - a. Reduce the future HAP by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.
 - b. Enter into a Repayment Agreement with the owner for repayment of the debt over a period of time.
3. If the owner refuses to repay the debt, fails to enter into a Repayment Agreement, or breaches a Repayment Agreement, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract and ban the owner from future participation in the PHA's HCV program and pursue other means for collection of the debt.

I. Remaining Family Members and Prior Debt

1. As a party to the lease, remaining members of a resident family (other than head of household or spouse) 18 years of age or older will be responsible for retroactive rent, charges or other indebtedness incurred by the former head of household or spouse.
2. Remaining family members under the age of 18 shall not be held responsible for retroactive rent incurred by the former head of household.
 - a. A minimum rent hardship exemption previously granted to a family owing retroactive rent will be automatically revoked and the family will be required to pay the

retroactive rent in full or enter into a Repayment Agreement for any retroactive rent owed, including rent owed during the hardship exemption period.

- b. The PHA is required to and therefore shall report the terms of the executed Repayment Agreement and any unpaid debts to the PHA to HUD.

CHAPTER 30: TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND HAP CONTRACTS

The PHA may terminate assistance for a family because of the family's action or failure to act. The PHA may also terminate the HAP contract if the owners fail to comply with their obligations under the terms of the HAP contract.

The PHA will provide families with a written description of the obligations of the family under the HCV program, grounds under which the PHA can terminate assistance, and the informal hearing procedures.

A. Termination of Assistance

Termination of assistance of a family may include:

1. Refuses to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease.
2. Terminating the HAP under an outstanding HAP contract.
3. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

B. Automatic Terminations of the HAP Contract

The HAP contract terminates automatically when:

1. The family moves from the assisted unit;
2. The PHA terminates program assistance for the family;
3. The owner and the family terminate the lease;
4. The owner evicts the family; or
5. The HAP contract automatically terminates 180 calendar days after the last housing assistance payment to the owner.
 - a. This determination does not preclude the family from asking to terminate assistance immediately, nor does it impact any rights under the lease.
 - b. If the family experiences a change in circumstance during the 180 days, the family must notify the PHA of the changed circumstances and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180 days.
 - c. Families whose assistance is terminated under this instance will have to reapply for assistance when PHA is accepting applications.

C. Mandatory Termination of Assistance

The PHA must terminate program assistance of the family for any of the following reasons:

1. If the family was evicted from housing assisted under the HCV program for a serious violation of the lease.

Serious violations (includes but is not limited to failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, living or housekeeping

habits that cause damage to the unit), or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease.

2. If any member of the family fails or refuses to sign and submit consent forms (i.e., declaration of citizenship, form HUD-9886-A Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice and other consent forms) for obtaining information.
3. If the family fails to submit required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
4. If any member of the household required to disclose their SSN does not disclose their SSN and provide the required documentation.

If the family is otherwise eligible, the PHA may defer the family's termination and provide the family an opportunity to comply with the SSN requirements within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family noncompliant for the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines:

- a. The failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside the control of the family; and
 - b. There is a reasonable likelihood that the family will be able to disclose the SSN and provide such documentation of the SSN by the deadline.
5. If any family member fails to meet the eligibility requirements concerning individuals enrolled at an institution of higher education.
 6. Death of the sole member of the family.
 7. If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
 8. Any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

D. PHA Authority to Terminate Assistance

The PHA has the authority and may at any time terminate HCV program assistance of a family for any of the following reasons:

1. If the family violates any obligations of family under the HCV program:
 - a. The family failed to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determined necessary in the administration of the program.
 - b. The family failed to supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
 - c. If the participant provides information that is not true or complete.
 - d. If the family did not report an interim change in family composition or income, etc.,

which they were required to report, the PHA would determine how much the family owed the PHA, due to the unreported or untimely reported information.

- e. The family fails to allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.
- f. The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

An incident or incidents of actual or threatened VAWA violence/abuse will not be construed as a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor, or threatened survivor, of the VAWA violence/abuse or as good cause to terminate the tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor.

- g. The family failed to notify the PHA and the owner before the family moved out of the unit or terminated the lease on notice to the owner.

Except if the family moved out in violation of the lease in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believed to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the dwelling unit (or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move), and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the HCV program.

- h. The family failed to promptly give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.

- 2. If any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five (5) years.
- 3. If a PHA has ever terminated assistance under the HCV program for any member of the family.
- 4. If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- 5. If the family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or to another PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.
- 6. If the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.
- 7. If the family breaches an agreement with the PHA to pay amounts owed to a PHA, or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA.
 - a. The PHA, at its discretion, may offer a family the opportunity to enter into an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA.
 - b. The PHA may prescribe the terms of the agreement.
- 8. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.

9. If the family has been engaged in criminal activity or alcohol abuse.
10. If the family signs an agreement with an owner/landlord to pay for the owner/landlord to repair tenant caused HQS fail items, and the family fails to repay the owner/landlord pursuant to said agreement, assistance may be terminated.
11. If a household member is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after prosecution for a crime that is a felony under the law of the place from which the individual flees;
12. If a family member has violated or is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

E. Termination of Assistance for Criminals and Alcohol Abusers

1. The PHA has established the following standards to be applied as appropriate, for drug-related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, and alcohol abuse concerning termination of assistance:
 - a. The PHA has determined a "pattern" as at least two (2) drug or alcohol related criminal offenses within the 3 months period while the family is participating in the HCV program.

A pattern of illegal use of a drug by any household member interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
 - b. Evidence of criminal activity shall be defined as a preponderance of evidence for criminal activity.
 - c. Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug shall be defined as within 90 days from the date the PHA discovered the use of the illegal drug.
 - d. Reasonable cause shall be determined by a preponderance of evidence of illegal use of a drug charge or other criminal activity.
 - e. The PHA may determine the use of an illegal drug through a preponderance of the evidence of a drug-related charge.
 - f. The PHA shall determine involvement in criminal activity through a preponderance of evidence for a criminal activity.
 - g. There is no time period concerning a preponderance of evidence of a drug-related charge for manufacturing, production, or distribution of methamphetamine on or off the premises of federally assisted housing. Such household member(s) being convicted of this offense will always be denied admission.
2. As a measure to determine whether if any member of the household has violated the obligations of the family under the HCV program for drug-related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, or other criminal activity, the PHA has established the following standards:

Drug-related criminal activity, criminal activity, and alcohol abuse include such activity engaged in on or near the premises by any member of the family, guest, or by any other person in the family's control.

- a. Any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug.

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

- b. Any family member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related criminal activity.

Drug-related criminal activity means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

- c. Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in violent criminal activity.

Violent Criminal Activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

- d. Any household member is engaged in the abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol to the extent that the abuse interferes and/or threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Abuse of alcohol includes behavior or a pattern of behavior of any family member and/or guest that as a result of the abuse of alcohol interferes with the health, safety, or right of peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

3. A perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

F. Termination of Assistance Based on Consumer Reporting Agency Criminal Reports

1. When the PHA obtains the criminal background report from a consumer reporting agency (CRA), the provision of the Fair Credit Reporting Act applies.
2. If a PHA terminates assistance based in part on a report obtained from a CRA, the notice must include:
 - a. Name, address and telephone number of the CRA;
 - b. A statement that the CRA did not make the decision to terminate the assistance; and
 - c. Notice of the right to obtain a free copy of the report and dispute any information in the report.

G. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Participants

The PHA will not terminate HCV housing assistance of an FSS family for noncompliance with the Contract of Participation.

However, PHA may withhold supporting services from the FSS family upon notice to the family.

H. Termination of HAP Contract Due to Insufficient Funding

The PHA may terminate the HAP contract if the PHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

Termination of HAP contracts due to insufficient funding will only be implemented as a last resort and will be compliant with Equal Opportunity and civil rights requirements.

1. Determination of Insufficient Funding

The PHA will use the following criteria to determine adequacy of funding:

- a. If the PHA has adequate funds to service the existing vouchers under HAP contract through the end of the calendar year, funds will be determined to be sufficient and the PHA will not terminate contracts or vouchers due to insufficient funding.
- b. If the PHA has inadequate funds to service the existing vouchers under HAP contract through the end of the calendar year, funds will be determined to be insufficient and the PHA may begin procedures to terminate HAP contracts, stop issuing vouchers, or rescind recently issued vouchers due to insufficient funding.
- c. In determining if funding under the Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract (CACC) is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program, the PHA will take into consideration its available budget authority (which includes unspent prior year HAP funds in the PHA's Unrestricted Net Position (UNP)).
- d. The PHA will conduct an analysis of funds vs. expenditures using HUD approved methods to determine if funds are insufficient to support the current vouchers under HAP contract through the end of the calendar year.
- e. The PHA will notify the HUD field office and its financial analyst at the Financial Management Center (FMC) prior to termination actions due to insufficient funding.

2. Alternative Measures

Before terminating HAP contracts on the basis of insufficient funding, the PHA must ensure that it has carefully considered all cost-savings measures and the impact such terminations will likely have on HCV program applicants and participants. These may include:

- a. Utilizing alternative sources of unrestricted non-federal funding that may be available.
- b. Use of HUD approved outside source of funds

- c. Reviewing and revising rent reasonableness if necessary.
 - d. Ensuring accurate utility allowances.
 - e. Implementing interim reexaminations for income increases.
 - f. Implementing minimum rents.
 - g. Lowering payment standards.
 - h. Requesting receiving PHAs to absorb portability vouchers that are currently being billed.
3. Owner Notification
- a. The PHA will notify the owner by certified mail, giving as much notice as possible but no less than 30 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Failure to accept certified mail does not constitute failure of the PHA to notify the owner.
 - b. The notice of termination will include, at a minimum:
 - 1) The reason for the HAP contract termination.
 - 2) Regulatory and Administrative Plan citations regarding authority to terminate for insufficient funding.
 - 3) Effective date of termination.
 - 4) Rights and responsibilities of the owner.
 - 5) PHA contact person.
4. Family Notification
- a. The PHA will notify the family by certified mail, giving as much notice as possible but no less than 30 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Notice to a family under the protection of a court order, Fair Housing Voluntary Compliance Agreement, or the Violence Against Women Act will be delivered a minimum of 60 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Failure to accept certified mail does not constitute failure of the PHA to notify the family.
 - b. The notice of termination will include, at a minimum:
 - 1) The reason for the voucher termination.
 - 2) Regulatory and Administrative Plan citations regarding authority to terminate for insufficient funding.
 - 3) Effective date of termination.
 - 4) Rights and responsibilities of the family (keep contact info current, etc.).
 - 5) Special assistance available from the PHA.
 - 6) PHA contact person.
 - 7) Information on resuming assistance.

- 8) Options that may be open to the family (public housing assistance, comparable tenant-based assistance, etc.).
5. Order of Termination and Resuming Assistance
The PHA will work with the HUD Shortfall Prevention Team to determine the order of termination of HCV assistance, including the PBV program and special purpose vouchers.

I. Termination of the Tenancy by the Family

The family may terminate tenancy after the initial lease term. The family may terminate the tenancy during the initial term if the owner agrees to release the family from the lease.

1. Family termination notice requirements
 - a. The family must give notice to vacate to the owner as required by the lease.
 - b. The family must give the PHA copy of the notice to vacate given to the owner at the same time.
 - c. The family must give the notice to vacate to the owner and PHA prior to moving out of the unit.
 - 1) Except for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or
 - 2) If any member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
2. Continued Assistance
 - a. The family must notify the PHA whether the family needs continued assistance in another unit.
 - b. If family is eligible for continued assistance, the PHA will schedule a reexamination appointment and issue the family another voucher to lease-up in another unit.

J. Termination by Owner

The owner must limit termination to those allowed by the lease and HUD requirements in the HUD-required tenancy addendum.

1. During the term of the lease (the initial term of the lease or any extension term), the owner may only terminate the tenancy because of:
 - a. Serious or repeated violation of the lease;
 - b. Violation of federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the unit and the premises;
 - c. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse; or
 - d. Other good cause.

2. Other good cause for termination of tenancy
 - a. During the initial lease term, other good cause for termination of tenancy must be something the family did or failed to do.
 - b. During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause may include:
 - 1) Disturbance of neighbors,
 - 2) Destruction of property, or
 - 3) Living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.
 - c. After the initial lease term, such good cause may include:
 - 1) The tenant's failure to accept the owner's offer of a new lease or revision;
 - 2) The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use or for a purpose other than use as a residential rental unit; or
 - 3) A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, the owner's desire to rent the unit for a higher rent).
 - 4) The examples of other good cause do not preempt any state or local laws to the contrary.
3. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse.
 - a. The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household, a guest or another person under a resident's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity:
 - 1) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises);
 - 2) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;
 - 3) Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
 - 4) Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.
 - b. The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:
 - 1) Fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees; or
 - 2) Violating a condition of probation or parole under federal or state law.

- c. The owner may terminate the tenancy for criminal activity by a household member if the owner determines that the household member has committed the criminal activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted for such activity.
 - d. The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
4. The family is not responsible for payment of the portion of the rent to the owner covered by HAP under the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.
- a. During the term of the lease, the owner may not terminate the tenancy of the family for nonpayment, including late payment, of the HAP by the PHA.
 - b. The PHA failure to pay the HAP, including late payment, to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner.

5. Owner Notification Requirements

The owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action.

- a. The owner may only evict the family from the unit by instituting a court action.
- b. Owner notice of grounds
 - 1) To terminate the tenancy the owner must give the family written notice of the owner's intent to terminate the tenancy and the reasons for the termination.
 - 2) The tenancy does not terminate before such notice is given.
 - 3) Notice must be given to the family at or before commencement of any eviction action.
 - 4) The notice of grounds may be included in or combined with any owner eviction notice to the family.
 - 5) The owner must give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family.
- c. The PHA will continue to make HAP to the owner as long as the family remains a program participant and remains in the unit, even if the owner has started the eviction process.
- d. The PHA will continue to pay the HAP to the owner until the family moves or the court judgment allows the owner to evict.

K. Consideration of Circumstances before Termination of Assistance

The PHA and owner may consider all specific circumstances of each family in determining whether to terminate assistance or evict the family, respectfully, because of family's action or failure to act by members of the family.

1. Circumstances the PHA and owner may consider include but are not limited to:
 - a. The seriousness of the case or offending action.
 - b. The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members.
 - 1) The PHA may impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that other family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not reside in the unit. The PHA may permit the other members of a participant family to continue receiving assistance.
 - 2) The owner may require a tenant to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.
 - c. Mitigating circumstance related to the disability of a family member.
 - d. The extent to which the family (leaseholder) has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action.
 - e. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA decision concerning such action is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation.
 - f. The effects of termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.
 - g. The effect on the community of termination or the failure of the owner to take such action.
 - h. In determining whether to terminate assistance or terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the PHA or owner may consider whether such household member:
 - 1) Is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.
 - 2) The PHA or owner may require the family to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.
 - i. The likelihood of reoccurrence.
 - j. Age at the time of the criminal activity.
 - k. Length of time since conviction.
 - l. The effect the owner's action on the integrity of the HCV program.
2. Nondiscrimination limitation and protection for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse. The PHA's termination actions and the owner's termination of tenancy actions must be

consistent with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity provisions and protections for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

CHAPTER 31: INFORMAL REVIEWS AND INFORMAL HEARINGS

The purpose of the informal review or informal hearing is to resolve applicant or participant disputes with the PHA without legal action for PHA decisions affecting eligibility or amount of assistance and to correct PHA errors that might have occurred in the PHA's decision making process.

A. Difference between the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

1. Informal Review: Is for program applicants.
2. Informal Hearing:
 - a. Is for program participants.
 - b. The PHA must give the opportunity for an informal hearing before the PHA terminates HAP for the family under an outstanding HAP contract.

B. When an Informal Review is Not Required

The PHA is not required to provide the applicant an opportunity for an informal review for any of the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards.
4. A PHA determination not to approve an extension of the voucher term.
5. A PHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy.
6. A PHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with HQS.
7. A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size or composition.

C. When an Informal Hearing is Not Required

The PHA is not required to provide a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing for any of the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. Establishment of the PHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program.
4. A PHA determination not to approve an extension of the voucher term.
5. A PHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy.
6. A PHA determination that an assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS. (However, the PHA must provide the opportunity for an informal hearing for a decision to terminate

assistance for a breach of the HQS caused by the family).

7. A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size.
8. A determination by the PHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against the owner under a HAP contract.

D. When an Informal Hearing is Required

The PHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing to consider whether the following PHA decisions relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and PHA policies:

1. A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment.
2. A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from the PHA utility allowance schedule.
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards.
4. A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's action or failure to act under the 24 CFR §982.552.
5. A determination to terminate assistance because the participant family has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under PHA policy and HUD rules.

E. Informal Hearing Determination of Ineligible Immigration Status

When the PHA makes a determination of ineligible immigration status, the PHA must offer applicants, as well as HCV participating families, the opportunity to request an informal hearing.

1. After notification of the CIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of request of appeal to the CIS, the family may request the PHA provide an informal hearing. This request must be made:
 - a. Within 30 days of receipt of the notice of denial or termination of assistance, or
 - b. Within 30 of receipt of the CIS appeal decision
2. Assistance to the family may not be delayed, denied, reduced, or terminated on the basis of ineligible immigration status of a family member if:
 - a. The primary and secondary verification of any immigration documents that were timely submitted has not been completed;
 - b. The family member for whom required evidence has not been submitted has moved from the assisted unit;
 - c. The family member who is determined not to be in an eligible immigration status following CIS verification has moved from the assisted unit;

- d. The CIS appeals process has not been concluded;
 - e. Assistance is being prorated;
 - f. Assistance for a mixed family is continued in accordance with §§5.516 and 5.518; or
 - g. Deferral of termination of assistance is granted in accordance with §§5.516 and 5.518.
3. The informal hearing procedures shall follow the normal informal hearing procedures and include the following:
- a. The family shall be provided the opportunity to controvert evidence relied upon by the PHA and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the responsible entity relies.
 - b. The family shall be entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the informal hearing, at the expense of the family, or PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties to the proceeding.
 - c. The family shall be entitled to have the informal hearing recorded by audiotape (a transcript of the informal hearing may, but is not required to, be provided by the PHA).
4. The PHA will keep the following documents for a minimum of five (5) years that may have been submitted by the family, or provided to the PHA as part of the CIS appeal or the informal hearing process:
- a. The application for housing assistance;
 - b. The form completed by the family for income reexamination;
 - c. Photocopies of any original documents (front and back), including original CIS documents;
 - d. The signed verification consent form;
 - e. The CIS verification results;
 - f. The request for a CIS appeal;
 - g. The final CIS determination;
 - h. The request for an informal hearing; and
 - i. The final informal hearing decision.
5. A decision against a family member does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

F. Notification to the Family

If the PHA decision has affected a family's eligibility for housing assistance or amount of assistance, the PHA must notify the family that the family may ask for an explanation of the basis of the PHA determination, and that if the family does not agree with the determination,

the family may request an informal review or informal hearing on the decision.

1. The Notice of the PHA's Decision

- a. When the PHA has made its decision, the PHA shall give the family written notice within 10 business days of the decision.
- b. The Notice will contain the following information:
 - 1) A brief statement of the reason for the decision.
 - 2) A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may submit a written request for an informal review or informal hearing within 10 business days from receipt of the notice.
 - 3) The VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (form HUD-5380).
 - 4) The Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation (form HUD-8382).
- c. The PHA will accept the written request for an informal review or informal hearing by:
 - 1) In person delivery to the PHA
 - 2) Email
 - 3) Fax
 - 4) U.S. Post (must be postmarked within the allotted timeframe)

2. Scheduling the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

The PHA may or may not conduct an informal review or informal hearing if the family fails to submit the request within the time stipulated. If the request is not submitted timely, it shall mean that the family has waived their right to request an informal review or informal hearing.

- a. Expeditious Hearing Process:
 - 1) Where an informal review or informal hearing is required, the PHA will proceed with the informal review or informal hearing in an expeditious manner upon request by the family.
 - 2) The PHA will schedule the informal review or the informal hearing within 10 business days of the request by the family.
- b. Location of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

The informal review or informal hearing will be conducted at a location that is appropriately set up, confidential and will accommodate any request for reasonable accommodation. The informal review or informal hearing may be conducted:

 - 1) At the PHA office.
 - 2) At a location designated by the PHA.

- 3) At a location connected by electronic audio/visual media or telephone conference call agreed upon by the two parties.
- c. Time of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing
 - 1) The PHA should schedule the informal review or informal hearing with enough time to thoroughly conduct the proceedings.
 - 2) No Show Policy of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing
 - a) If the family is not present (without good cause) at the informal review or informal hearing 15 minutes past the scheduled time, the PHA shall consider it a no show and the request for the informal review or informal hearing will be denied.
 - b) Good cause is considered:
 - 1) Hospitalization. No Transportation, Connection/Technical Issues (Virtual Hearing)
 - c) If the family fails to appear at the informal review or informal hearing on the date scheduled without any request for an adjournment on strong grounds, the matter will be decided by the parties that are present or dismissed immediately with no right for its restoration. The hearing officer may or may not allow an application for adjournment.
- d. Representation:
 - 1) The family can either appear in person or may be represented by an attorney or any other person at the family's expense.
 - 2) The family shall be entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the informal review or informal hearing, at the expense of the family, or PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties to the proceeding.
 - 3) The PHA can be represented by an attorney or any other representative.
- e. Discovery:
 - 1) The family must be given the opportunity to review/examine any PHA documents which are directly relevant to the informal review or informal hearing prior to the informal review or informal hearing date.
 - 2) The discovery procedures also apply to the PHA.
 - 3) If either party does not make the documents available upon request, the party cannot rely on the documents during the informal review or informal hearing.

G. Hearing Officer

The PHA will designate any person or persons as hearing officer or hearing officers to conduct the informal review or informal hearing. The power to designate a hearing officer shall rest solely with the PHA.

1. The hearing officer can be any person other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of such person.
2. The hearing officer will regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with hearing procedures.

H. Procedures of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

The hearing officer will meet with the family and PHA at the appointed time of the informal review or informal hearing.

1. The hearing officer will advise both the family and PHA that the informal review or informal hearing will be recorded (e.g., by audiotape or transcript).
2. The hearing officer will review all the documents, policies, regulations, and other relevant information used to make the PHA decision.
3. Evidence:
 - a. The family and the PHA shall be given the opportunity to present evidence orally and written and may question any witnesses.
 - 1) The family will begin their case by introducing documents it relies on and by taking oral testimony of witnesses in support of their contention.
 - 2) The PHA will then begin its defense by introducing documents it relied on and by taking oral statements from witnesses, if necessary, in justification of its decision.
 - 3) The hearing officer will have the opportunity to ask questions to both the family and the PHA.
 - b. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
4. The family and the PHA will close their cases and make final submissions, if they choose to, prior to the decision.
5. The hearing officer will advise the family and the PHA that all information presented, either orally or in documentation, will be considered in making a final decision, and a notice of that decision will be provided to the family and PHA in writing within 10 business days.

I. Issuance of the Decision

The decision of the hearing officer shall be in writing and based on the facts established, HUD regulations, PHA policy, and the applicable law.

1. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family shall be based on the preponderance of the evidence presented during the informal review or informal hearing.
2. The decision shall clearly state the reason on which the decision is arrived.

3. This final decision shall be given within 10 business days of the date of the informal review or informal hearing.
4. A copy of the decision shall be furnished promptly to the family and the PHA.
5. The PHA will not be bound by an informal hearing decision:
 - a. Concerning a matter for which the PHA is not required to provide an opportunity for an informal hearing or that otherwise exceeds the authority of the hearing officer.
 - b. Contrary to HUD regulations or requirements, or otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local law.
 - c. If the PHA determines that it is not bound by the hearing decision, the PHA will promptly notify the family of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

CHAPTER 32: SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES

At the PHA's discretion, the PHA may permit participating households to use HCV housing assistance in a variety of special housing types.

The PHA's decision to allow participating households to use HCV assistance in special housing types will be based on the PHA's assessment of the difficulties encountered by families currently looking for housing, applicant and participant demographics suggesting a need for specialized housing, and the availability of suitable housing of the various types in the local market.

The PHA will allow the use of a special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities so that the HCV program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities, even if the PHA does not normally allow the use of special housing types or limits the number of families using these special housing types.

The PHA will not designate a single unit as more than one type of special housing, except of leasing both a manufactured home and space.

The PHA administers the following special housing types:

A. Single Room Occupancy (SRO)

An SRO unit provides living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant but requires that the occupant share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities with others. There is no federal limitation on the number of SRO units in an SRO facility. There is a separate lease and HAP contract for each assisted person in an SRO unit. The standard HAP contract is used.

1. Occupancy

- a. An SRO unit may not be occupied by more than one person.
- b. Program regulations do not place a limit on the number of units in an SRO facility, although the size of a facility may be limited by local laws.

2. HQS Standards

HQS standards for the HCV program apply with the exception described below:

a. Sanitary Facilities

- 1) At least one flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a lavatory basin, and a bathtub or shower in proper operating condition must be provided for each six persons (or fewer) residing in the SRO facility.
- 2) If the SRO units are leased only to men, flush urinals may be substituted for up to one half of the required number of toilets.
- 3) There must, however, be at least one flush toilet in the SRO facility.
- 4) Every lavatory basin and bathtub or shower must always have an adequate supply of hot and cold running water.

- 5) All sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition and must be adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.
 - 6) In addition, the SRO facility must utilize an approvable public or private disposal system.
 - 7) Sanitary facilities must be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway to all persons sharing them and may not be located more than one floor above or below the SRO unit.
 - 8) They may not be located below grade unless the SRO units are located on that level.
- b. Space and Security**
- 1) An SRO unit must contain at least 110 square feet of floor space, and at least four-square feet of closet space with an unobstructed height of at least five feet, for use by the occupant.
 - 2) If the closet space is less than four square feet, the habitable floor space in the SRO unit must be increased by the amount of the deficiency.
 - 3) Exterior doors and windows accessible from outside the SRO unit must be lockable.
- c. Access and Fire Safety**
- 1) Access
 - a) Access doors to the SRO unit must have working locks for privacy.
 - b) The occupant must be able to access the unit without going through any other unit.
 - c) Each unit must have immediate access to two or more approved means of exit from the building, appropriately marked and leading to safe and open space at ground level.
 - d) The SRO unit must also have all other means of exit required by state or local law.
 - 2) Fire Safety
 - a) All SRO facilities must have a sprinkler system that protects major spaces.
 - b) "Major spaces" are defined as hallways, large common areas, and any other areas specified in local fire, building, or safety codes.
 - c) SROs must also have hard-wired smoke detectors, and any other fire and safety equipment required by state or local law.
- d. Food Preparation, Refuse Disposal, and Lead-Based Paint**
- HQS applicable to food preparation and refuse disposal do not apply to SRO units. Lead-based paint does not apply since SRO will not house children.

3. Payment Standard and HAP Calculation

- a. The payment standard for SRO housing is 75% of the PHA's 0-bedroom payment standard amount, or the HUD-approved area exception payment standard amount, on the PHA's payment standard schedule.
- b. The HAP for an assisted occupant in an SRO facility is the lower of:
 - 1) The SRO payment standard amount minus the TTP, or
 - 2) The gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.
4. Utility Allowance

The utility allowance for an SRO unit is 75% of the PHA's 0-bedroom utility allowance.

B. Congregate Housing

Congregate housing is intended for use by elderly persons or persons with disabilities. Congregate housing contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for the individual household of at least a living room, bedroom, and bathroom. Food service for the families must be provided. There is a separate lease and HAP contract for each assisted family in congregate housing. The standard HAP contract is used.

1. Occupancy

- a. Elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities may live in congregate facilities.
- b. With PHA approval a live-in aide may live in the congregate unit with an elderly person and/or a person with disabilities.

2. HQS Standards

HQS for the HCV program apply with the exception that each unit have a kitchen. The following standards below apply in place of HQS standards for food preparation and refuse disposal.

a. Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal Requirements

- 1) A refrigerator of appropriate size in the private living area of each family.
- 2) Central kitchen and dining facilities are located within the premises and accessible to the families. These facilities must:
 - a) Contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner;
 - b) Must be used to provide a food service that is provided for the families and that is not provided by the families; and
 - c) Must be for the primary use of families on the congregate units and be sufficient in size to accommodate the families.
- 3) The congregate housing must contain adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including facilities for temporary

storage where necessary.

b. Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint HQS does not apply unless a child under the age of six (6) is expected to reside in the unit.

c. Payment Standard and HAP Calculation

1. The payment standard for an individual unit in a congregate housing facility is based on the number of bedrooms in the private living area for the assisted family.
2. If there is only one bedroom in the unit (not including the bathroom or the kitchen, if a kitchen is provided), the PHA's payment standard for a 0- bedroom unit, or HUD-approved exception area payment standard, is used.
3. If the unit has two or more bedrooms (other than the bathroom and the kitchen), the PHA will use the PHA's 1-bedroom payment standard, or HUD-approved area exception payment standard.
4. Note: A live-in aide must be counted when determining the family unit size.
5. The HAP for an assisted occupant in a congregate housing facility is the lower of:
 - a) The applicable payment standard minus the TTP, or
 - b) The gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.
6. HCV assistance should be calculated on the shelter portion (including utilities) of the family's monthly housing expenses only. The family's cost for food service should not be included in the rent for a congregate housing unit.

C. Group Home

A group home is a state-licensed, certified, or otherwise state-approved facility intended for occupancy by elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities. The group home consists of residents' bedrooms, which can be shared by no more than two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents. For purposes of the HCV program, a group home is for the exclusive residential use of two (2) to 12 persons who are elderly and/or are persons with a disability. This includes assisted and unassisted residents, and any live-in aides. There is a separate lease and HAP contract for each assisted person.

1. Occupancy

- a. Elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities may live in group homes.
 - 1) If approved by the PHA, a live-in aide may live in the group home with an elderly person and/or person with disabilities.
 - 2) The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

- b. Except for live-in aides, all persons living in a group home, whether assisted or not, must be elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities.
- c. Persons living in a group home must not require continual medical or nursing care.

2. HQS Standards

The entire unit must comply with the HCV program HQS standards, with the following standards below applying in place of HQS standards for sanitary facilities, food preparation and refuse disposal, space and security, structure and materials, and site and neighborhood:

a. Sanitary Facilities

- 1) Group homes must have at least one bathroom in the unit, with a flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a fixed basin with hot and cold running water, and a shower or bathtub with hot and cold running water.
- 2) A group home may contain private or common bathrooms. However, no more than four residents can be required to share a bathroom.
- 3) All sanitary facilities must be readily accessible to and usable by residents, including persons with disabilities.
- 4) All sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition and must be adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.
- 5) The group home must utilize an approvable public or private disposal system.

b. Food Preparation and Service

- 1) Group home units must contain a kitchen and dining area with adequate space to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.
- 2) Food preparation and service equipment must be in proper operating condition and be adequate for the number of residents in the group home.
- 3) The facilities for food preparation and service may be private or may be shared by the residents.
- 4) The kitchen must contain a stove or range, and oven, a refrigerator, and a sink with hot and cold running water.
- 5) The sink must drain into an approvable public or private disposal system.
- 6) Group homes must contain adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage where necessary.

c. Space and Security

- 1) Group homes must contain at least one bedroom of appropriate size for every two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.

- 2) Each unit must provide adequate space and security for the assisted person.
- 3) Doors and windows that are accessible from outside the unit must be lockable.
- d. Structure and Material
 - 1) To avoid any threat to the health and safety of the residents, group homes must be structurally sound.
 - 2) Elevators must be in good condition.
 - 3) Group homes must be accessible to and usable by residents with disabilities.
- e. Site and Neighborhood
 - 1) Group homes must be located in a residential setting.
 - 2) The site and neighborhood should be reasonably free from hazards to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents, and should not be subject to serious adverse conditions, such as:
 - Dangerous walks or steps
 - Smoke or dust
 - Instability
 - Excessive noise
 - Flooding, port drainage
 - Vibrations or vehicular traffic
 - Septic tank back-ups
 - Excessive accumulation of trash
 - Sewage hazards
 - Vermin or rodent infestation
 - Mud slides
 - Fire hazards
 - Abnormal air pollution
 - Lead-Based Paint

f. Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint HQS does not apply unless a child under the age of six (6) is expected to reside in the unit.

3. Payment Standards and HAP Calculation

- a. Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size for an assisted occupant of a group home is zero or one-bedroom unit, depending on the PHA's subsidy standard. If there is a live-in aide, the aide must be counted in determining the family unit size.
- b. The payment standard used to calculate the HAP is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the pro-rata share of the payment standard for the group home size.
 - 1) The pro-rata share is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the total number of persons (assisted and unassisted) living in the group home.
 - 2) The number of persons in the assisted family equals one assisted person plus any PHA-approved live-in aide.
- c. The HAP for an assisted occupant in a group home is the lower of the payment

standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

4. Utility Allowance

The utility allowance for an assisted occupant in a group home is the pro-rata share of the utility allowance for the group home unit size.

5. Rent Reasonableness

The rents paid by participating families residing in group homes are generally subject to applicable standards for determining rent reasonableness.

- a. The rent to the owner for an assisted family must not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the group home.
- b. In determining reasonable rent, the PHA must consider whether sanitary facilities and facilities for food preparation and service are common facilities or private facilities.
- c. When these facilities are private versus common, the PHA's rent reasonableness determination may provide additional consideration when determining the reasonable rent.

D. Shared Housing

Shared housing is a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The shared unit consists of both common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family. The unit may be a house or an apartment. There is a separate HAP contract and lease for each assisted family.

1. Occupancy

- a. An assisted family may share a unit with other persons assisted under the HCV program, or with other unassisted persons. The owner of a shared housing unit may reside in the unit, but housing assistance may not be paid on behalf of the owner. The resident owner may not be related by blood or marriage to the assisted family.
- b. If approved by the PHA, a live-in aide may reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities.
- c. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

2. Housing Quality Standards

The PHA may not give approval to reside in shared housing unless the entire unit, including the portion of the unit available for use by the assisted family under its lease, meets HQS.

- a. HQS for the HCV program apply to shared housing, with additional requirements for facility standards, as well as the following standards for space and security in place of HQS.
- b. Facilities.

Facilities available to the assisted family, whether shared or private, must include a living room, a bathroom, and food preparation and refuse disposal facilities.

c. Space and Security.

- 1) The entire unit must provide adequate space and security for all assisted and unassisted residents.
- 2) The private space for each assisted family must contain at least one bedroom for each two persons in the family.
- 3) The number of bedrooms in the private space of an assisted family must not be less than the family unit size. A zero or one-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

3. Payment Standard and HAP Calculation

- a. The payment standard for a family in shared housing is the lower of the PHA's payment standard for the family unit size or the pro-rata share of the PHA's payment standard for the shared housing unit size.
- b. The pro-rata share is calculated by dividing the number of bedrooms available for occupancy by the assisted family in the private space by the total number of bedrooms in the unit.
- c. The HAP for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

4. Utility Allowance

The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the pro-rata share of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

5. Rent Reasonableness

The rents paid by participating families residing in shared housing are generally subject to applicable standards for determining rent reasonableness.

- a. The rent paid to the owner for the assisted family must not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the shared unit.
- b. For reasonable rent determination, the PHA may consider whether sanitary and food preparation areas are private or shared.
- c. When these facilities are private versus shared, the PHA may provide additional consideration when determining the reasonable rent.

E. Cooperative Housing

Cooperative housing is housing owned by a nonprofit corporation or association, where a member of the corporation or association has the right to reside in a particular apartment and to participate in management of the housing. Residents purchase memberships in the ownership entity. Rather than being charged rent, a cooperative member is charged a carrying

charge. Cooperative housing does not apply to assistance for a cooperative member who has purchased membership using the HCV homeownership option, or to rental assistance for a family that is not a cooperative member, and simply leases a cooperative housing unit from a cooperative member.

1.Occupancy

- a. There are no program restrictions on who may occupy a cooperative housing unit.
- b. The occupancy agreement/lease and other appropriate documents must provide that the monthly carrying charge is subject to Section 8 limitations on rent to owner.

2.Housing Quality Standards

HQS for the HCV program apply to cooperative housing. There are no additional HQS requirements.

- a. The PHA remedies in regard to breach of HQS do not apply.
 - 1) Rather, if the unit and premises are not maintained in accordance with HQS, the PHA may exercise all available remedies regardless of whether the family or the cooperative is responsible for the breach of HQS.
 - 2) No housing assistance payment can be made unless the contract unit meets HQS, and the defect is corrected within the period as specified by the PHA.
 - 3) All HQS defects must be corrected within the period of time as specified by the PHA and the PHA verifies correction.
 - a) Life-threatening defects must be corrected within 24 hours.
 - b) All other defects must be corrected within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the PHA.
- b. In addition to breaches of HQS caused by the cooperative, breaches of HQS by the family include any of the following:
 - 1) Failure to perform any maintenance for which the family is responsible in accordance with the terms of the cooperative occupancy agreement between the cooperative member and the cooperative;
 - 2) Failure to pay rent for any utilities that the cooperative is not required to pay for, but which are to be paid for by the cooperative member;
 - 3) Failure to provide and maintain any appliances that the cooperative is not required to provide, but which are to be provided by the cooperative member; or
 - 4) Any damages to the dwelling unit or premises (beyond ordinary wear and tear) by any member of the household or guests.

3.Payment Standard and HAP Calculation

- a. The payment standard for a cooperative housing unit is the payment standard for units of the same bedroom size on the PHA's payment standard schedule.

- b. The HAP for a cooperative housing unit is the lower of the PHA's payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent (carrying charge plus any utility allowance), minus the TTP.
- c. In cooperative housing, the rent to owner is the monthly carrying charge under the occupancy agreement/lease between the member and the cooperative.
 - 1) The monthly carrying charge includes the member's share of the cooperative debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds.
 - 2) The carrying charge does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit or to amortize a loan made to the family for this purpose.

4. Rent Reasonableness

The rent for a cooperative housing unit must be reasonable based on rents for comparable unassisted units.

F. Manufactured Home

A manufactured home is a manufactured structure, transportable in one or more parts, that is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principal place of residence and meets HCV program HQS requirements.

1. Manufactured Home Assistance Under the HCV Program

A manufactured home may be assisted under the HCV program in one of three ways:

- a. Regular rental assistance:
 - 1) This is not a special housing type where the PHA has discretion over whether to provide this type of assistance.
 - 2) The PHA must permit a family to lease a manufactured home and space with assistance under the HCV program.
 - a) The family rents a manufactured home under the regular voucher program.
 - b) There is no separate charge to the family for the home space.
 - c) Rent for the unit covers both the manufactured housing unit and the space.
- b. Manufactured home space rental assistance:
 - 1) This is a special housing type under the HCV program, meaning that the PHA is not required to provide this type of assistance as part of its HCV program, except if needed as a reasonable accommodation.
 - 2) The family owns the manufactured home but is renting the space on which the home resides.
- c. Homeownership voucher assistance:
 - 1) This is a special housing type under the HCV program, meaning that the PHA is

not required to provide this type of assistance as part of its HCV program, except if needed as a reasonable accommodation.

- 2) The family purchases the manufactured home under the homeownership voucher program and the program assists the family with their monthly homeownership expenses.

2. Occupancy

There are no program restrictions on who may occupy a manufactured home.

3. Housing Quality Standards

HQS for the HCV program applies to manufactured homes, including recreational vehicles. In addition, the following HQS requirements apply:

a. Performance requirement

A manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage.

b. Acceptability criteria

A manufactured home must be securely anchored by a tie-down device that distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist wind overturning and sliding.

4. Payment Standard and HAP Calculation

- a. If a family rents a manufactured home under the regular HCV program, the payment standard for a manufactured housing unit and space is the payment standard for units of the same size on the PHA's payment standard schedule.
- b. The HAP for a manufactured home is the lower of the PHA's payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.
- c. The rent paid to the owner includes the rent for the unit, for the manufactured home space, and maintenance, services, and utilities that the owner provides under the lease.

5. Rent Reasonableness

The PHA must determine that the rent paid to the owner for a manufactured home is reasonable based on rents for comparable unassisted units.

G. HCV Homeownership Program

See Appendix D:

CHAPTER 33: RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Effective records management is necessary to safeguard family information and ensure the PHA's authority to obtain, use, and dispose of such information is in accordance and consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

A. EIV Printouts

The PHA is authorized to maintain the EIV Income and other reports in the tenant file for the duration of tenancy and no longer than three (3) years from the end of participation (EOP) date.

1. The PHA will maintain at a minimum, the last three (3) years of the form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation for all regular and interim reexaminations of family income.
2. The PHA will maintain all records for a period of at least three (3) years from the effective date of the action.

B. Authority to Obtain Criminal Records

HUD authorizes the PHA to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency and use the criminal conviction records obtained from the law enforcement agency to screen applicants for admission to or terminate families from the HCV program.

C. Receipt of Information from Law Enforcement Agencies

When the law enforcement agency receives the PHA's request, the agency must promptly release to the PHA a certified copy of criminal conviction records concerning the household member they have in their possession or under their control.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records must be provided in accordance with NCIC procedures.

The law enforcement agency may charge a reasonable fee for this service, but any fee charged by the agency for this service may not be passed on to the applicant.

D. Criminal Records

Consistent with limitations on the use of criminal records, the PHA will ensure that criminal records, including sex offender registration information, received from a law enforcement agency, state, or local agency are:

1. Maintained confidentially;
 - a. Housed in a locked file with access restricted to officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information.
 - b. The PHA must not retain criminal conviction records for longer periods, even if the records are stored separately from the family's file.

2. Not misused or improperly disseminated; and
3. Destroyed once the purpose(s) for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation.
 - a. For denial of admission
 - 1) If the PHA admits an applicant family to the HCV program, the PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal records no later than 10 business days after admission to the program.
 - 2) If the family is denied admission to the HCV program based on the criminal record, the PHA will retain the criminal record during the period allowed for requesting an informal review and if requested, until the informal review has been completed.
 - 3) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal record no later than 10 business days after the period allowed to request an informal review has expired or no later than 10 business days after receiving the informal review decision.
 - b. For termination of assistance
 - 1) If the PHA proposes termination of the family assistance from the HCV program based on the criminal record, the PHA will retain the criminal record during the period allowed for requesting an informal hearing and if requested, until the informal hearing has been completed.
 - 2) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal record no later than 10 business days after the period allowed to request an informal hearing has expired or no later than 10 business days after receiving the informal hearing decision.
 - c. If the family files a civil lawsuit for the denial of admission, termination of assistance, negligence, or breach of the PHA's disclosure of the criminal record, the PHA will destroy the criminal records no later than 10 business days after the statute of limitations has passed or the disposition of the civil lawsuit.
4. Sex offender registration criminal information
 - a. The PHA will not disclose to owner any sex offender registration information obtained by the PHA.
 - b. The PHA will retain a record of the type of screening and the date the screening was performed for all sex offender registration criminal records.
 - c. The records management requirements do not apply to sex offender registration information that is public information or is obtained by the PHA other than from a state or local agency responsible for the collection or maintenance of such information.

E. Permitted Use and Disclosure of Criminal Records

Permitted use and disclosure of criminal records received by the PHA may only be used for applicant screening and/or for lease enforcement and termination.

1. Disclosure of criminal records

- a. The PHA may disclose the criminal conviction which the PHA received from a law enforcement agency only as follows:

- 1) To officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information.

For example, if the PHA is seeking to terminate assistance to an HCV program participant on the basis of criminal activity/sex offender status as shown in criminal conviction records, the records may be disclosed to PHA employees performing functions related to the termination, or to the PHA hearing officer conducting an administrative grievance hearing concerning the proposed termination.

- 2) To the owner for use in connection with judicial eviction proceedings by the owner to the extent necessary in connection with a judicial eviction proceeding.

For example, criminal conviction records may be included in pleadings or other papers filed in an eviction action, may be disclosed to parties to the action or the court, and may be filed in court or offered as evidence.

- b. Disclosure of records may be only made if the following conditions are satisfied:

- 1) If the PHA has determined that criminal activity by the household member as shown by such records received from a law enforcement agency may be a basis for eviction from the Section 8 unit; and
- 2) If the owner certifies in writing that it will use the criminal conviction records only for the purpose and only to the extent necessary to seek eviction in a judicial proceeding of a Section 8 tenant based on the criminal activity by the household member that is described in the criminal conviction records.
- 3) The PHA may rely on an owner's certification that the criminal record is necessary to proceed with a judicial eviction to evict the tenant based on criminal activity of the identified household member, as shown in the criminal conviction record.
- 4) Upon disclosure as necessary in connection with judicial eviction proceedings, the PHA is not responsible for controlling access to or knowledge of such records after such disclosure.

2. Penalties for improper release of information

- a. Criminal Penalty

Conviction for a misdemeanor and imposition of a penalty of not more than \$5,000 is the potential for:

- 1) Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA, who knowingly and willfully requests or obtains any information concerning an applicant for, or tenant of the PHA under false pretenses; or

- 2) Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA, who knowingly and willfully discloses any such information in any manner to any individual not entitled under any law to receive the information.

b. Civil Liability

The PHA may be held liable to any applicant for, or tenant of, the PHA who is affected by either of the following:

- 1) A negligent or knowing disclosure of criminal records information obtained under statutory authority about such person by an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA if the disclosure is not authorized by this section; or
- 2) An applicant for, or tenant of, of the PHA may seek relief against a PHA for inappropriate disclosure by bringing a civil action for damages and such other relief as may be appropriate against the PHA.
 - a) The United States district court in which the affected applicant or tenant resides, in which the unauthorized action occurred, or in which the officer, employee, or representative of the PHA alleged to be responsible resides, has jurisdiction.
 - b) Appropriate relief may include reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs.

F. Use of Criminal Records

If the PHA proposes to deny admission or terminate assistance for criminal activity as shown in the criminal record obtained from a law enforcement agency, the PHA must:

1. Denial of Admission
 - a. Provide the subject of the record and the applicant with a copy of the criminal record.
 - b. Give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record, in the informal review process.
2. Termination of Assistance
 - a. Notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information, and
 - b. Provide the subject of the record and the tenant with a copy of the criminal record.
 - c. Give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record in the informal hearing process.
3. All information about a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse that is provided to the PHA and utilized for the purpose of terminating the assistance of the perpetrator or a household who has a member of the household who is a perpetrator of VAWA violence/abuse shall be maintained confidential pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act.

G. Opportunity to Dispute Criminal Records

The PHA must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the criminal record in the informal review, for applicants, or the informal hearing, for participants, process.

This opportunity must be provided before a denial of admission, eviction, or lease enforcement action on the basis of such information.

CHAPTER 34: USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE FEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVES

This chapter provides guidance on the use of HCV ongoing administrative fees for expenses related to assisting HCV families to lease units, including the costs of security deposit assistance and landlord incentive and retention payments. Administrative fees are authorized under Section 8(q) of the Housing Act of 1937, which provides that the Secretary shall establish fees for the costs of administering tenant-based rental assistance under the HCV program. Section 8(q) set forth the calculation for use in fiscal year 1991, and further provided that for subsequent fiscal years the Secretary would establish the amount of the fee based on changes in wage data or other objectively measurable data that reflects the costs of administering the program as determined by the Secretary.

A. Eligible Uses of the HCV Administrative Fees

The eligible uses of HCV administrative fees include both 1) costs incurred by the PHA in carrying out administrative responsibilities under HCV program regulations and 2) other eligible expenses in administering the HCV program.

1. Administrative Activities

a. Front-Line and Day-to-Day Operation Activities

These activities include but are not limited to

- 1) Applicant intake,
- 2) Lease-up activities,
- 3) Income determinations and reexaminations,
- 4) Unit inspections,
- 5) Disbursing HAP to landlords,
- 6) Policy and operational planning and implementation,
- 7) Financial management, and
- 8) HCV record-keeping and reporting.

b. Indirect Overhead Activities

These activities include activities associated with operating the HCV program including but not limited to:

- 1) PHA management,
- 2) Human resources,
- 3) Legal,
- 4) Finance,
- 5) Accounting and payroll,

- 6) Information technology,
- 7) Procurement, and
- 8) Quality control.

c. Central Office Cost Center (COCC)

If the PHA uses HUD's asset management central office cost center (COCC), the PHA is permitted to charge the HCV program to recover its central office costs, and those costs are eligible expenses of HCV administrative fees.

d. Housing Search Assistance Activities

Administrative activities include but are not limited to housing search assistance activities such as:

- 1) Pre-move counseling,
- 2) Helping a family identify and visit potentially available units during their housing search,
- 3) Helping a family find a unit that meets the household's disability-related needs,
- 4) Providing transportation and directions, and
- 5) Assisting with the completion of rental applications.

e. Post-Lease Up Activities

Post-lease up activities often related to housing search assistance efforts, such as:

- 1) Post-move counseling, and
- 2) Landlord/tenant mediation.

f. Recruitment and Outreach Activities

These activities cover HCV owner recruitment and outreach activities, including:

- 1) The costs associated with materials or webpages specifically geared to owners, and
- 2) Landlord liaison staff and associated expenses.

2. Other Eligible Uses of the HCV Administrative Fees

In addition to the PHA's typical administrative costs, the PHA may choose to incur other expenses for activities designed to help assist HCV families in leasing units under the HCV program, which while not required by HUD HCV regulations, clearly will assist the PHA in achieving the mission and purpose of the HCV program. The PHA may use its administrative fees to support these other activities should the PHA have the resources available to do so.

a. Owner Incentive and/or Retention Payments

The PHA will not make incentive (e.g., signing bonuses) or retention payments to owners that agree to initially lease their unit to an HCV family and/or renew the lease of an HCV family.

b. Security Deposit Assistance

The PHA will not provide security deposit assistance for the family.

c. Utility deposit assistance/utility arrears

The PHA will provide utility deposit assistance for some or all of the family's utility deposit expenses.

1) Assistance can be provided for deposits (including connection fees) required for the utilities to be supplied by the tenant under the lease.

2) The PHA will not pay the utility deposit assistance directly to the family, provided the PHA verifies the family paid the utility deposit.

3) The PHA will place conditions on the utility deposit assistance, such as requiring the utility supplier or family to return the utility deposit assistance to the PHA at such time the deposit is returned by the utility supplier (less any amounts retained by the utility supplier.)

4) Utilities in Arrears

Some families may have large balances with gas, electric, water, sewer, or trash companies prior to admission to the HCV program that will make it difficult if not impossible to establish services for tenant-supplied utilities.

a) The PHA will not provide the family with assistance to help address these utility arrears to facilitate leasing and their admission to the HCV program. Utility deposit assistance that is returned to the PHA remains restricted to HCV administrative fee eligible uses (if returned before the end of the PHA fiscal year in which the administrative fee used to fund the deposit was received) or HCV administrative fee reserve eligible uses, as applicable.

d. Application fees/non-refundable administrative or processing fees/refundable application deposit assistance/broker fees. The PHA may choose to assist the family with some or all of these expenses and may limit the amount of assistance provided for each individual expense.

e. Holding fees. In some markets, it is not uncommon for an owner to request a holding fee that is rolled into the security deposit after an application is accepted but before a lease is signed. The PHA may cover part or all of the holding fee for units where the fee is required by the owner after a tenant's application has been accepted but before the lease signing. The PHA and owner must agree how the holding fee gets rolled into the deposit and under what conditions the fee will be returned. Furthermore, owners need to accept responsibility for making needed repairs to a unit required by the initial

housing quality standards (HQS) inspection and can only keep the holding fee if the family is at fault for not entering into the lease.

- f. Renter's insurance if required by the lease. The PHA may assist the family with some or all of the cost of renter's insurance but only in cases where the purchase of renter's insurance is a condition of the lease and is also required of unassisted families on the premises. PHAs need to exercise caution with respect to the frequency of when the renter's insurance assistance payments are made when such assistance is provided directly to the family.⁴ For example, providing such assistance on a regular, recurring basis (such as on a monthly basis) to the family would impact the family's income calculation.

B. Reporting of Other Expenses in the Voucher Management System (VMS)

The PHA will maintain a single administrative fee reserve account for the HCV program.

1. Consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) guidance reserve accounts formerly identified by HUD as Unrestricted Net Assets (UNA) and Net Restricted Assets (NRA) are now identified as Unrestricted Net Position (UNP) and Restricted Net Position (RNP), respectfully.
2. On an annual basis, the PHA will credit to the UNP the total of:
 - a. The difference between program administrative fees (paid by HUD for the PHA fiscal year) and PHA program administrative expenses for the fiscal year; **plus**
 - b. The net of revenue (admin fee payments and HAP reimbursements received from Initial PHAs) and expenses (HAP paid) related to the administration of unabsorbed portability units administered (Port-Ins); **plus**
 - c. Interest and other income earned on the investment of administrative fee reserves (and up to \$500 per calendar year in interest and investment income earned on HAP and RNP funds); **plus**
 - d. The portion of fraud recoveries actually collected that flows to the administrative fee reserves (usually 50% of total collected); **plus**
 - e. Any other miscellaneous administrative revenues or equity transfers to the HCV administrative fee reserve; **minus**
 - f. Any expenditures from the reserve account to cover excess HAP costs not covered by HAP funding and HAP reserves (RNP account) or other allowed uses of administrative reserves.

C. Use of Administrative Fee Reserves

Beginning with the enactment of the 2004 Appropriations Act, the use of administrative fee reserves is restricted to activities related to the provision of Section 8 tenant-based assistance, including related development activities.

1. Administrative fee reserves from Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2004 and subsequent funding periods (referred to as “post-2003” funds) are restricted to HCV activities even though under GAAP they are referred to as unrestricted net position accounts.
2. Administrative fee reserves remaining from funding periods prior to the FFY 2004 Appropriations Act (referred to as “pre-2004” funds) are restricted in use.

D. Use of Administrative Fees

The HCV program regulations at 24 CFR 982.152 provide that PHA administrative fees may only be used to cover costs incurred to perform PHA administrative responsibilities for the program in accordance with HUD regulations and requirements.

1. During the PHA’s current fiscal year, any administrative fees received in the PHA’s fiscal year may only be used for this purpose.
2. If a surplus of administrative fees remains at the end of the PHA’s fiscal year, the amount by which the program administrative fees paid by HUD for the PHA fiscal year exceeded the PHA’s HCV administrative expenses for the fiscal year is added to the administrative fee reserves.

Note: If the PHA lacks administrative fee reserves and needs to temporarily supplement the administrative fee provided by HUD with non-federal, non-restricted funds in order to cover eligible HCV program administrative expenses, the PHA may use subsequent administrative fees to reimburse the source of the non-federal, non-restricted funding used as the temporary bridge to cover the HCV program administrative expenses.

However, HCV administrative fees may never be loaned to another program in order to cover that program’s expenses, regardless of whether the PHA intends to reimburse the HCV program at a later date.

E. Use of Pre-2004 Administrative Fee Reserves

Any administrative fees funded prior to the FFY 2004 Appropriations Act remain subject to the regulatory requirements at 24 CFR 982.155(b)(1).

1. The PHA must use funds in the administrative fee reserve to pay program administrative expenses in excess of administrative fees paid by HUD for a PHA fiscal year. If funds in the administrative fee reserve are not needed to cover PHA administrative expenses (to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC), the PHA may use these funds for other housing purposes permitted by state and local law. However, HUD may prohibit use of the funds for certain purposes.
2. Due to the restrictions imposed by the FFY 2004 and subsequent appropriations, the use of administrative fee reserves for “other housing purposes permitted by state and local law” only applies to pre-2004 administrative fee reserves.

F. Use of Post-2003 Administrative Fee Reserves

The FFY 2004 Appropriations Act and subsequent appropriations require that administrative fee reserves provided from these appropriations shall only be used for activities related to the HCV program, including related development activities. Examples of related development activities could include modifications to HCV units to provide accessibility features or PBV development costs.

1. Any post-2003 administrative fees moved into the administrative fee reserve account at year end may not be used for "other housing purposes permitted by state and local law."
2. If the PHA has not adequately administered the HCV program according to HUD requirements, HUD may prohibit use of funds in the administrative fee reserve and may direct the PHA to use funds in the reserve to improve administration of the HCV program or to reimburse ineligible expenses.
3. Post-2003 administrative fee reserves may not be used for Low Rent Public Housing (PH) development activities, PH maintenance, or PH funding shortfalls, nor may they be loaned to other PHA programs.

G. Use of HAP Funds

HAP funding, which includes RNP accounts, may only be used within the HCV Program for eligible expenses related to HAP (PHA's share of the rent), Family Self-Sufficiency escrow payments, and utility reimbursements.

1. HAP shall not, under any circumstances, be used for any other purpose such as to cover administrative expenses or to be loaned, advanced, or transferred (referred to as operating transfers due to/due from) to other component units or other programs (housing or non-housing) such as Low Rent Public Housing.
2. Use of HAP for any purpose other than eligible HAP needs is a violation of law, and such illegal uses or transfers will result in administrative fee sanctions and possible breach of the ACC.
3. In instances where the PHA is found to have misappropriated HAP funds by using the funds for any purpose other than valid HAP expenses for units up to the baseline, HUD will require the immediate return of the funds to the RNP account.
4. HUD may take action against the PHA or any party that has used HAP or RNP funds for non-HAP purposes.

H. Board Approval for Administrative Fee Reserve Expenditures

1. The Board of Commissioners (Board) shall establish a threshold for the amount of annual expenditures that may be made from the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes without prior approval of the Board which shall only apply to pre-2004 administrative fee reserves.
2. For such pre-2004 administrative fee reserve expenditures that exceed the Board's

threshold, the PHA Board, as part of its approval, must make an affirmative determination that the expenditures are necessary and reasonable for the other purposes consistent with state and local law.

APPENDIX A: HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES

HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES		
Level	Verification Technique	Ranking/Order of Acceptability
6	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) , using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System	Highest PHAs must pull the EIV Income Report for each family at every annual reexamination. EIV may be used as the sole verification of Social Security income. EIV income information may be used to calculate other types of annual income when family agrees (see Level 4 for more information).
5	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) using non-HUD system (e.g., The Work Number, web-based state benefits systems, etc.).	Highest
4	Written Third-Party Verification from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification;" or EIV + Self-Certification PHAs can choose either option when both are available to verify income. PHAs must use written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV (e.g., self-employment, Go Fund Me accounts, general public assistance, Veterans Administration benefits, etc.)	High Written, third-party verification is used when tenant disputes EIV-reported employment and income information. The EIV Income Report may be used to verify and calculate income if the family self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. The family must be provided with the information from EIV.
3	Written Third-Party Verification Form	Medium Use if Level 5 or Level 4 verification is not available or is rejected by the PHA and when the applicant or tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation. May substitute Level 2 for written, third-party verification form, only completing one of the two forms of verification before moving to self-certification.
2	Oral Third-Party Verification	Medium

HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES		
Level	Verification Technique	Ranking/Order of Acceptability
1	Self-Certification	Low Use as a last resort when unable to obtain any type of third-party verification or if specifically permitted, such as to determine actual income from assets when the family certifies that net family assets do not exceed \$50,000.

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APPENDIX B: INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART

INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
WAGES			
Own Business	Net income from a professional or business operation [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(28)(i)].	Withdrawals of cash or assets from the professional or business operation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(ii)]. Do not deduct for expenditures for business expansion [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(28)(i)]. Do not deduct for amortization of capital indebtedness in determining net income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(i)].	Withdrawals of cash or assets from the professional or business operation, if the withdrawal is a reimbursement for cash or assets invested in the operation by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(ii)]. Allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(i)].
Federal Wage	Compensation received from federal government employment, which includes federal government agencies and instrumentalities.	Wages from federal government employment.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. Amounts earned by temporary Census employees; terms of employment may not exceed 180 days for the purposes of the exclusion [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(i)].
PHA Wage	Compensation earned through work performed for the Public Housing Agency (PHA).	Wages paid to any family member from the PHA.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by the resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iii)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)].
Military Pay	All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserve units).	The full amount of the head of household's or spouse's military pay, not just the amount sent home, regardless of whether the head of household or spouse or co-head is on the lease. Subsistent allowances. Uniform allowances. Other allowances.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. Other pay specifically excluded by law.
WAGES			
Other Wage	Wages and salary received from private or public sources (other than military pay and federal wages). Also include income in lieu of earnings in this category.	Overtime pay. Commissions. Fees. Tips. Bonuses. Other compensation for personal services. Severance pay. Termination pay.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. Income of a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult, as defined in 24 CFR 5.403 and 5.603 [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)]. Earnings and benefits from employment training programs funded by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses while attending a public assisted training program [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(ii)]. Incremental earnings and benefits from

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			participation in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs and training of a family member as resident management staff [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. See generally 79 Fed. Reg. 28,938 (May 20, 2014) and updated Federal Register Notice to be published June 2023 on federally mandated exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002 [Public Law 107-110, 42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4)].
WELFARE			
General Assistance	Payments made under a financial or medical assistance program(s) provided by a state, tribe, or local government jurisdiction.	Payments provided by a state, tribe or local government for medical or financial assistance	Amounts paid by or authorized by a State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(19)]. The value of allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 USC 2017b), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Incremental earnings and benefits from participation in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal and local employment training programs [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. Any amount received under the Richard B. School Lunch Act U.S.C.1760(e) and the Children Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 17809(b)) including reduced priced lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).
Annual Imputed Welfare Income	The annual income not received by a family because of a welfare benefit reduction but is included in the family's annual income for determining rent.	The dollar amount by which the family's welfare benefits were reduced by a TANF agency because of fraud or noncompliance [24 CFR 5.615].	The amount by which the family's welfare benefits were reduced, if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction [24 CFR 5.615(c)(5)].
TANF Assistance	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is a benefit designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Not all states refer to this income as TANF. A state may have a different name (other than TANF) for this type of income. See 45 CFR 260.31 for additional information on TANF assistance and exclusions.	TANF assistance is funded from federal or state dollars. The term assistance includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses) Payments to individual recipients by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf. Benefits based on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity in 45 CFR 261.30). Supportive services such as transportation and childcare	Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)]. For purposes of the FSS program only, see 24 CFR 984.103 for the definition of "welfare assistance."

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
		provided to families who are <i>not</i> employed.	
SS/SSI/PENSIONS			
Pension	A periodic distribution paid for retirement benefits.	Pensions. Annuities. Retirement or profit- sharing plans. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAS). Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPS). Life insurance and endowment policies.	Lump-sum benefits payable as a death benefit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vii) and (26)].
SS/SSI/PENSIONS			
SSI	The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash assistance to family members who have limited income and resources, are 65 or older, blind, or disabled. Family members under 18 can also receive SSI if they have an impairment that prohibits an adult family member from working.	Periodic amounts received from the SSI program. State supplements to SSI.	Deferred periodic amounts from SSI benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]. Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i)].
Social Security	Benefits from the Social Security Administration.	Child's benefits. Divorced wife's insurance benefits. A widow(er) entitled to mother's or father's insurance benefits. Parent's, brother's, or sister's benefits. Retirement insurance benefits. Spouse's benefits. Surviving divorced spouse's benefits. Widow(er)'s benefits. Spouse's benefits. Comparable benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.	Deferred periodic amounts from Social Security benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].
SSDI	The Social Security Disability Insurance program.	Disabled workers' benefits. Disabled widow(er)'s benefits.	Deferred periodic amounts from Social Security benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
Child Support	Financial or medical assistance that a parent provides voluntarily or by court order for upkeep and general well-being of their child(ren).	Payments from a parent for child rearing. Regular contributions toward support from a public or private welfare agency.	The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);
Health and Medical Care Reimbursement	Any income received to reimburse medical expenses.		Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
Indian Trust/ Per Capita	Judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission, the Court of Claims, or funds held in trust for an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior.	Amounts over the first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds.	Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1626(c)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 USC 459(e)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat 2503-04), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. The first \$2,000 of per capita shares from judgment funds awarded by Indian Claims Commission or the US Court of Claims, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-08), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 USC 1721), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments received by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments, funds or distributions authorized, established or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-269; (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)) to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under NAHASDA and administered by the Office of Native American Programs [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled <u>Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.</u>, 816 F.Supp.2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-291), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
Other Non- Wage Sources	Any other income source not otherwise specified.		Payments received for the care of foster children (including kinship payments for residents) or foster adults, or State or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)]. Any assistance that 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu) requires be excluded from family income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]. (For Section 8 heads of households, spouses, and co-heads, the appropriations dictate. See PIH supplemental HOTMA notice.) Student financial assistance for tuition, books, and supplies, room and board, and other fees required

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			and charged to a student by an institution of higher education and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]. (For Section 8 heads of households, spouses, and co-heads, the appropriations dictate. See PIH supplemental HOTMA notice.) Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)]. Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13)]. Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)]. Refunds or rebates under state or local law for property taxes paid on dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(18)]. Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(b) apply [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
			Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations shall not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments or allowances under DHHS' low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) (42 USC 8624(f)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 USC 3056(f)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]. Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 USC 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(17)]. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			established pursuant to the settlement in the Agent Orange product liability litigation (M.L.D. No.381), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Earned Income Tax Credit refund tax payments received on or after on or after January 1,1991, for programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and sections 221(d)(3) 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38U.S.C. 8133(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 USC 1811-16), and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821-22), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
			Any amount of crime victim compensation that the applicant (under the Victims Crime Act) receives through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-128 section 181(a)(2)), (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments made under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) (24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)). Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Distributions of the principal or corpus of a trust, or distributions of income from a trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor, for irrevocable trusts or revocable trusts outside the control of the family or household that are excluded from net family assets under 24 CFR 5.603(b) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]. Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)]. Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Loan proceeds received by the family or a third party [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)]. Payments received by Tribal members as a result of

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INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			claims relating to the as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other Federal law [24 CFR 5.609(b)(21)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
			Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another Federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(23)]. Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay [24 CFR 5.609(b)(25)].
Unemployment Benefits	Periodic payments in lieu of earnings.	All payments in place of earnings, such as unemployment compensation, unless some other income exclusion is applicable.	See income exclusions at 5.609(b) to determine if any are applicable. See generally 79 Federal Register 28,938 (May 20, 2014) and updated Federal Register Notice to be published June 2023 on federally mandated exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)] to determine if any are applicable.
Safe Harbor Determination	When the PHA uses a safe harbor determination of family income, drawing on the total income as indicated by an approved Federal means-tested form of public assistance.	The entire family income provided by the annual income determination made by administrators of means-tested forms of Federal public assistance may be provided on one line.	

APPENDIX C: HUD INFLATIONARY ADJUSTMENT ITEMS

HUD will annually publish the eight inflation-adjusted items in the table below no later than September 1, and the updated values will be shared online at the HUDUser Web site. The publication will apply to both MFH and PIH programs. The revised amounts will be effective on January 1 of the following year.

<i>Adjusted Item</i>	<i>Regulatory Reference</i>	<i>Amount Effective January 1, 2024 (subject to annual adjustment)</i>	<i>Rounding Methodology</i>
<i>Eligibility restriction on net family assets</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.618(a)(1)(i)</i>	<i>\$100,000</i>	<i>Nearest dollar</i>
<i>Threshold above which imputed returns must be calculated on net family assets</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.609(a)(2) and (b)(1)</i>	<i>\$50,000</i>	<i>Nearest dollar</i>
<i>Threshold above which the total value of non-necessary personal property is included in net family assets</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.603(b) Net family assets</i>	<i>\$50,000</i>	<i>Nearest dollar</i>
<i>The amount of net assets for which the PHA may accept self-certification by the family</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.618(b)(1) 24 CFR 5.659(e) 24 CFR 960.259(c)(2)</i>	<i>\$50,000</i>	<i>Nearest dollar</i>
<i>Mandatory deduction for elderly and disabled families</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)</i>	<i>\$525</i>	<i>Next lowest multiple of \$25</i>
<i>Mandatory deduction for a dependent</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)</i>	<i>\$480</i>	<i>Next lowest multiple of \$25</i>
<i>Income exclusion for earned income of dependent full-time students</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)</i>	<i>\$480</i>	<i>Next lowest multiple of \$25</i>
<i>Income exclusion for adoption assistance payments</i>	<i>24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)</i>	<i>\$480</i>	<i>Next lowest multiple of \$25</i>

APPENDIX D: HCV HOMEOWNERSHIP PROGRAM

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	Definition
ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
ADA	The Americans with Disabilities Act
BR	Bedroom
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CR	Contract Rent
EBL	Elevated Blood-Lead Level
EID	Earned Income Disallowance
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification System
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency
FUP	Family Unification Program
FY	Fiscal Year
FYE	Fiscal Year End

ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	Definition
GAO	Government Accounting Office
GR	Gross Rent
HA	Housing Agency
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher Program
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HOTMA	Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IMS	Inventory Management System
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IVT	Income Validation Tool
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MF	Multifamily Housing Program
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTW	Moving to Work
NDNH	National Directory of New Hires
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity

ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	Definition
OIG	HUD Office of the Inspector General
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to Achieve Self-Support
PBV	Project-Based Voucher
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PIC	PIH Information Center
PIH	Public and Indian Housing
PMSA	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
PS	Payment Standard
QC	Quality Control
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration
REAC	Real Estate Assessment Center
RFTA	Request for Tenancy Approval
SAFMR	Small Area Fair Market Rent
SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program
SEMAP	Section 8 Management Assessment Program
SRO	Single Room Occupancy
SSA	Social Security Administration
SWICA	State Wage Information Collection Agency
TPS	Temporary Protective Status

ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	Definition
TPV	Tenant Protection Vouchers
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
UA	Utility Allowance
UIV	Upfront Income Verification
URP	Utility Reimbursement Payment
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program
VAWA	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
VCA	Voluntary Compliance Agreement
VMS	Voucher Management System

DEFINITIONS

Abatement

Stopping HAP to an owner with no potential for retroactive payment

Absorption

In portability, the point at which the receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family and starts making assistance payments with funding under its consolidated ACC.

Accessible

When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of a facility or a portion of a facility other than an individual dwelling unit, means that the facility or portion of the facility when designed, constructed, or altered, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities. The phrase "accessible to and usable by" is synonymous with accessible.

When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of an individual dwelling unit, means that the unit is located on an accessible route, and when designed, constructed, altered, or adapted, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities.

A unit that is on an accessible route and is adaptable and otherwise in compliance with the standards set forth in 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32, is "accessible" within the meaning of this paragraph.

When a unit in an existing facility which is being made accessible as a result of alterations is intended for use by a specific qualified individual with disabilities (e.g., a current occupant of such unit or of another unit under the control of the same recipient, or an applicant on a waiting list), the unit will be deemed accessible if it meets the requirements of applicable standards that address the particular disability or impairment of such person.

Accessible Route

A continuous unobstructed path connecting accessible elements and spaces in a building or facility that complies with the space and reach requirements of applicable standards prescribed by 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32.

An accessible route that serves only accessible units occupied by persons with hearing or vision impairments need not comply with those requirements intended to affect accessibility for persons with mobility impairments.

Actual Income from Assets

If the cash value of the family total net assets is \$5,000 or less, the asset income is the actual income to be derived from the assets.

Actual and Imminent Threat

Refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual

and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: The duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Adaptability

The ability of certain elements of a dwelling unit, such as kitchen counters, sinks, and grab bars, to be added to, raised, lowered, or otherwise altered, to accommodate the needs of persons with or without disabilities, or to accommodate the needs of persons with different types or degrees of disability.

For example, in a unit adaptable for a hearing-impaired person, the wiring for visible emergency alarms may be installed, but the alarms need not be installed until such time as the unit is made ready for occupancy by a hearing-impaired person.

Adjusted Income

Annual income less allowable HUD deductions and allowances means annual income (as determined under § 5.609) of the members of the family residing or intending to reside in the dwelling unit, after making the following deductions:

- Mandatory deductions.
 - \$480 for each dependent, which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25;
 - \$525 for any elderly family or disabled family, which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25;
 - The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds ten percent of annual income:
 - Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family; and
 - Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with a disability, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with a disability) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the combined earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and
 - Any reasonable childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
 - Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
- Additional deductions: For public housing, a PHA may adopt additional deductions from annual income.

Administrative Fee

Is the fee paid by HUD to the PHA for administration of the program.

Administrative Fee Reserve (formerly “Operating Reserve”)

Account established by PHA from excess administrative fee income. The administrative fee reserve must be used for housing purposes.

Administrative Plan

The plan that describes PHA policies for administration of the HCV program.

Admission

The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. The date used for this purpose is the effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in the tenant-based program.

Adult

A person who is 18 years of age or older, or who has been convicted of a crime as an adult under any federal, state, or tribal law.

Affiliated Individual

A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or

Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Annual

Occurring once a year.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC)

A contract under the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, between HUD and the PHA, containing the terms and conditions under which the Department assists the PHA in providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for low-income families.

The ACC must be in a form prescribed by HUD, under which HUD agrees to provide assistance in the development, modernization, and/or operation of a low-income housing development under the Act, and the PHA agrees to develop, modernize, and operate the development in compliance with all provisions of the ACC and the Act, and all HUD regulations and implementing requirements and procedures.

A written agreement between HUD and a PHA to provide annual contributions to the PHA to cover housing assistance payments and other expenses pursuant to the Act.

Annual Income

Includes, with respect to the family:

- All amounts, not specifically excluded, received from all sources by each member of the family

who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age, and

- When the value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.

Applicant

A family or individual that has applied for admission to the HCV program but is not yet a program participant.

Assisted Units

Include units occupied by voucher program participants, as well as units assisted under a federal, state, or local government program. Units may also be considered "assisted" due to rent control or housing conversion actions. The PHA must exclude "assisted" units from rent comparisons in determining rent reasonableness.

Authorized Voucher Unit

The number of units for which the PHA is authorized to make assistance payments to owners under its annual contributions contract.

Auxiliary Aids

Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

For example, auxiliary aids for persons with impaired vision may include readers, Braille materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices.

Auxiliary aids for persons with impaired hearing may include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's), interpreters, note takers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Basic Range

The payment standards between 90% and 110% of the FMR.

Biennial

Occurring every two years.

Bifurcate

To divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD-covered program and state or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be

revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Budget Authority

An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to PHAs under the HCV program. For each funding increment in the program, budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to the PHA over the ACC term of the funding increment.

Building

A structure with a roof and walls that contains one or more dwelling units.

Carbon Monoxide Alarm

A single or multiple station alarm intended to detect carbon monoxide gas and alert occupants by a distinct audible signal. It incorporates a sensor, control components and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit.

Carbon Monoxide Detector

A device with an integral sensor to detect carbon monoxide gas and transmit an alarm signal to a connected alarm control unit.

Child

A member of the family, other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Childcare Expenses

Amounts anticipated being paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, to actively seek employment or to further his or her education, and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed.

The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare, and in the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of income.

Reasonable childcare expenses, as defined by the PHA, shall not exceed the actual costs incurred.

CIS

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Citizen

A citizen, by birth or natural, of the United States.

Co-Head

An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a cohead or spouse but not both. A cohead never qualifies as a dependent. The cohead must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Codes

Includes building codes, housing codes, health and safety codes, sanitation codes and any law, ordinance or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation, or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, or use of a dwelling unit.

Complaint Inspection

Complaint inspections occur when the family, owner, or member of the public complains about the condition of an HCV housing unit.

Computer Matching

The agreement that describes the responsibilities and obligations of the parties participating in a computer match.

Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), for all program participants with valid personal identifying information (name, date of birth (DOB), and social security number (SSN)) reported on the form HUD-50058.

Common Space

Space available for use by assisted families and other occupants of the unit.

Congregate Housing

Special housing type for elderly persons or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing.

Consent Form

Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and payments of retirement income), and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service.

The consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participants to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Consolidated ACC

HUD's annual Grant Funding Exhibits to the ACC, which together with the ACC, constitute the annual grant agreement for the PHA's public housing program.

Contiguous MSA

In portability, an MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

Continuously Assisted

An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Contract of Participation

A contract in a form approved by HUD, entered into between a participating 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 into between the PHA and all members of the family who elect to participate in the FSS program, and which plans are attached to the contract of participation as exhibits.

Controlled Substance

A drug or chemical whose manufacture, possession, or use is regulated by a government, such as illicitly used drugs or prescription medications that are designated by law.

Cooperative Housing

Special housing type: Housing owned by a corporation or association, and where a member of the corporation or association has the right to reside in a particular unit, and to participate in management of the housing.

Cooperative Member

A family of which one or more members owns membership shares in a cooperative.

Covered Person

A tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control.

Currently Engaging In

With respect to behavior such as illegal use of a drug, other drug-related criminal activity, or other criminal activity, *currently engaging in* means that the individual has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that the individual's behavior is current.

Date of Admission

The HCV program will recognize two separate dates of admission:

The date of voucher issuance: The endpoint of the 6-month period during which a family member under the age of 6 years who lacks an SSN may have been added to an applicant family.

The date of lease-up (the effective date of the HAP contract): The starting point for the 90-period allotted to a family to obtain an SSN for a newly added child under the age of 6 years.

Dating Violence

The term 'dating violence means violence committed by a person

- Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the

survivor, and

- Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Day Laborer

An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.

Days

- Calendar days: Means every day on the calendar, including weekends and holidays. For purposes of the Administrative Plan, "day" without the prefix "calendar" means, every day on the calendar.
- Consecutive days: Means days that follow without interruption or gaps.
- Business days: Means the hours of operations of the PHA, excluding weekends and holidays.

Decent, Safe, and Sanitary Housing

This determination is made using HUD's HQS and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD.

Defective Paint Surface

Paint on applicable surfaces that are cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose (with reference to lead-based paint poisoning prevention).

De Minimis Errors

A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than \$30 per month in monthly adjusted income (\$360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

Dependent

A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Disability Assistance Expenses

Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Disabled Family

A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability. It may include two or more persons with disabilities living together, or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

Discriminatory Housing Practice

The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability.

Displaced Family

A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief.

Domestic Violence

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the survivor, by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

The term "spouse or intimate partner of the survivor" includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domicile

The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with state and local law.

Drug

A controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug Abuse Treatment Facility

An entity: that holds itself out as providing, and provides, diagnosis, treatment, or referral for treatment with respect to illegal drug use; and that is either an identified unit within a general care facility, or an entity other than a general medical care facility.

Drug-Related Criminal Activity

Means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

Drug-Trafficking

The illegal selling, transporting, or importing of unlawful control substances.

Earned Income

Earned income means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment.

Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program

Any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families.

These programs include programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.

Elderly Family

Elderly family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. It may include two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

Elderly Person

A person who is at least 62 years of age.

Elevated Blood Lead Level

A confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of a child under age 6 equal to or greater than the concentration in the most recent guidance published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on recommending that an environmental intervention be conducted.

Employer Identification Number (EIN)

The nine-digit taxpayer identifying number of an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation that is assigned pursuant to Section 6011(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or corresponding provisions of prior law, or pursuant to Section 6109 of the Code. The Employer Identification Number has nine digits separated by a hyphen, as follows: 00-0000000.

Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

Is a web-based computer system that contains employment and income information of individuals who participate in HUD rental assistance programs.

Eviction

Means any action initiated by the owner/landlord to regain possession of a dwelling unit and use of the premises.

Evidence of Citizenship of Eligible Immigration Status

The documents that must be submitted to the PHA as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Exception Payment Standard

The payment standard below 90% or above 110% of the FMR, with HUD's approval.

Extremely Low-Income Families

A "very low-income family" whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:

- The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or
- 30% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustment for smaller and larger family, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Facility

All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.).

Fair Market Rent (FMR)

The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately owned, existing, decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (nonluxury) nature with suitable amenities. In the HCV program, the FMR may be established at the ZIP code level (see definition of Small Area Fair Market Rents), metropolitan area level, or nonmetropolitan county level.

Familial Status

Familial status covers:

- Families with children under the age of 18,
- Pregnant persons
- Any person in the process of securing legal custody of a minor child (including adoptive or foster parents)
- Persons with written permission of the parent or legal guardian

Under the Fair Housing Act, a family may not be discriminated against because of familial status.

Family

Includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

- A single person, who may be:
 - An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person;
 - An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or
- A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
 - A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
 - An elderly family;
 - A near-elderly family;
 - A disabled family;
 - A displaced family; and
 - The remaining member of a tenant family.

Family Rent to Owner

Is the port of the rent to owner paid by the family.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS)

The program established by a PHA to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services to these families.

Family Share

The portion of the rent to owner and the utilities allowance paid by the family.

Family Unit Size

The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family as determined by the PHA under the PHA subsidy standards.

Fixed Source of Income

A family member with a fixed source of income is a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonably predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:

- Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Disability Insurance;
- Federal, state, local, or private pension plans;

- Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar types of periodic receipts; or
- Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable COLA or current rate of interest

Foster Adult

A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster Child

A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

FSS Account

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

FSS Credit

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

FSS Family

FSS family or participating family means a family that receives assistance under the HCV program, and that elects to participate in the FSS program, and whose designated head of the family has signed the contract of participation.

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" set forth in 24 CFR 984.103.

FSS Slots

FSS slots refer to the total number of vouchers that comprise the minimum size of a PHA's Section 8 FSS program.

Full-Time Student

A person attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis based on the standards of the institution.

Gender Identity

Means the gender with which a person identifies, regardless of the sex assigned to that person at birth and regardless of the person's perceived gender identity.

Perceived gender identity means the gender with which a person is perceived to identify based

on that person's appearance, behavior, expression, other gender related characteristics, or sex assigned to the individual at birth or identified in documents.

Gross Rent

The entire housing cost and is calculated by adding the rent to owner and the utility allowance for the unit. If all the utilities are included in the rent, the rent to owner and the gross rent will be the same.

Group Home

Special housing type: A dwelling unit that is licensed by a state as a group home for the exclusive residential use of two to twelve persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities (including any live-in aide).

Guest

A person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Head of Household

The adult member of the family, 18 years old or older, and who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Health and Medical Care Expenses

Health and medical care expenses are any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body.

Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

Higher Cost Area

As related to portability, is defined as an area where the PHA would have to pay a higher subsidy amount due to higher payment standards or more generous subsidy standards of the receiving PHA (e.g., the receiving PHA issues a 3-bedroom voucher to a family that received a 2-bedroom voucher from the initial PHA).

Higher Cost Unit

As related to portability, is defined as a unit which requires a higher subsidy amount due to an increase in the gross rent for the new unit.

Homelessness

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) revised the definition of homeless for HUD's homeless assistance programs. While the HUD regulations maintain four categories for defining people who are homeless, the PIH definition for IMS-PIC reporting (Form 50058) is narrowed to the following two categories:

Category 1: An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; **or**
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals); **or**
- An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

Category 4: Any individual or family who:

- Is **fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking**, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence; **and**
- Has no other residence; **and**
- Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Homeownership Assistance

Assistance for a family under the homeownership option. There are two alternative and mutually exclusive forms of homeownership assistance by a PHA for a family: monthly homeownership assistance payments, or a single down payment assistance grant. Either form of homeownership assistance may be paid to the family, or to a mortgage lender on behalf of the family.

Homeownership Expenses

In the homeownership option: A family's allowable monthly expenses for the home, as determined by the PHA.

Home-Visit (telephone interview)

When applicants/participants are unable to physically come into the PHA's office due to age or medical condition, a home-visit (telephone interview) can be done to gather the needed to either complete an application for housing or for annual reexamination.

Verifications needing signatures can be either mailed to the individual or other arrangements can be made at PHA's discretion.

Household

Includes everyone who lives in the unit, including the family, foster children and adults, and PHA-approved live-in aide. Household members are used to determine the unit size.

Housing Assistance Payment

The monthly assistance payment by a PHA and is calculated as the lower of: the payment standard for the family minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP, which includes: (1) A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease; and (2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner.

Housing Assistance Payments Contract

A written contract between the PHA and an owner in the form prescribed by HUD headquarters, for the purpose of providing housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

Housing Quality Standards

The HUD minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 for the HCV program, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA under 24 CFR 5.705(a)(3).

Housing Choice Voucher Program

Is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly and, persons with disabilities.

The statutory merger of the Section 8 tenant-based certificate and voucher programs into the new Housing Choice Voucher Program and makes other amendments to other provisions of the interim rule published on May 14, 1999.

HUD

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD Local Office

Any HUD Office that has been delegated authority under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to perform functions pertaining to the area in which the PHA is located.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

Now called the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

Imputed Income from Asset

Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by the average passbook savings rate as determined by the PHA.

Imputed Welfare Income

An amount of annual income that is not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction but is included in the family's annual income and therefore reflected in the family's rental contribution.

Income Limits

HUD sets income limits that determine eligibility for assisted housing programs including the Public Housing, Section 8 project-based, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, Section 202 housing for the elderly, and Section 811 housing for persons with disabilities programs. HUD develops income limits based on Median Family Income estimates and Fair Market Rent area definitions for each metropolitan area, parts of some metropolitan areas, and each non-metropolitan county.

Independent Contractor

An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax.

In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.

Independent Entity

- The unit of general local government; however, if the PHA itself is the unit of general local government or an agency of such government, then only the next level of general local government (or an agency of such government) or higher may serve as the independent entity; or
- A HUD-approved entity that is autonomous and recognized under State law as a separate legal entity from the PHA. The entity must not be connected financially (except regarding compensation for services performed for PHA-owned units) or in any other manner that could result in the PHA improperly influencing the entity.

Individual Training Services Plan

Means a written plan that is prepared for the head of the FSS family, and each adult member of the FSS family who elects to participate in the FSS program, by the PHA in consultation with the family member, and which sets forth:

- The supportive services to be provided to the family member;
- The activities to be completed by that family member; and
- The agreed upon completion dates for the services and activities. Each individual training and services plan must be signed by the PHA and the participating family member, and is attached to, and incorporated as part of the contract of participation. An individual training and services plan must be prepared for the head of the FSS family.

Initial Rent to Owner

The contract rent at the beginning of the initial lease term.

Initial PHA

In portability, the term refers to both:

- A PHA that originally selected a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA.
- A PHA that absorbed a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.

Initial Lease Term

The initial term of the assisted lease. The initial lease term is at least 12 months. At the PHA's discretion, lease term may be shorter than 12 months.

Initial Payment Standard

The payment standard at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Institution of Higher Education

An institution of higher education as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002.

Interim Reexaminations

A family may request an interim reexamination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination.

The PHA must conduct any interim reexamination within a reasonable period of time after the family request or when the family's adjusted income decreases by 10% or more (or lower threshold per HUD or PHA policy) for when a family's adjusted income increases by 10% or more; however, the PHA may not consider any increase in the earned income of the family when estimating or calculating whether the family's adjusted income has increased, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the certification period.

Jurisdiction

The area in which the PHA has authority, under state and local law, to administer the HCV program.

Kin-GAP Payments

Kin-GAP payments are subsidies that go to, or on behalf of, children leaving the juvenile court system to live with a relative or legal guardian. This is an excluded income.

Kinship Care Payments

Kinship care payments are foster care subsidies that go to, or on behalf of, children living with a relative or legal guardian. This is an excluded income.

Landlord

Either the owner of the property or his/her representative, or the managing agent or his/her representative, as shall be designated by the owner.

Law Enforcement Agency

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), police departments, and other law enforcement agencies that hold criminal conviction records. (Note that the NCIC is a division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)).

Lead-Based Paint

Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Lead is a highly toxic metal that may cause a range of health problems, especially in young children. When lead is absorbed into the body, it can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs, like the kidneys, nerves, and blood.

Lease

A written agreement between an owner and a tenant for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.

In cooperative housing, a written agreement between a cooperative and a member of the cooperative. The agreement establishes the conditions for occupancy of the member's cooperative dwelling unit by the member's family with housing assistance payments to the cooperative under a HAP contract between the cooperative and the PHA. For purposes of this part 982, the cooperative is the Section 8 "owner" of the unit, and the cooperative member is the Section 8 "tenant."

Live-In Aide

A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

- Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;
- Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

Living/Sleeping Room

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space.

A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least one window and two electrical outlets in proper operating condition.

Local Preference

A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families.

Low-Income Family

A family whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of the prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low-income family.

Major Life Activities

As used in the definition of disability, means functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

The limitation on major life activity cannot be insubstantial. It must be significant.

Manufactured Home

A manufactured structure that is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principal place of residence and meets the HQS.

Manufactured Home Space Rent

Is the total of (a) the rent charged for the manufactured home space; (b) owner maintenance and management charges for the space the owner must provide under the lease; (c) monthly payments made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home, including any required insurance and property taxes; and (d) the applicable PHA utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Marriage

Marriage certified by a formal marriage license, or an informal marriage (common-law marriage), as may be specified in state or local laws or regulations.

Maximum Initial Rent Burden

The maximum rent burden at initial occupancy (when the family initially moves into the unit or signs the first assisted lease for a unit). The family may pay the TTP plus the amount by which the gross rent for the unit selected exceeds the applicable payment standard so long as the resulting family share does not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.

Maximum Subsidy

The maximum amount of subsidy that the PHA can pay for a participant in the HCV program and is calculated as the payment standard minus the TTP.

Minimum Rent

Is the PHA-determined minimum TTP amount. The minimum rent is the least a family will contribute toward rent and utilities. The PHA can set the minimum rent anywhere from \$0 to \$50.

Minor

A member of the family, other than the head of family or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Mixed Family

A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Monthly Adjusted Income

One-twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly Income

One-twelfth of annual income.

National

A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Canal Zone, etc.

Near-Elderly Person/Family

Near-elderly family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.

Net Family Assets

Net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

Noncitizen

A person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States.

NOFO

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). For budget authority that HUD distributes by competitive process, the Federal Register document that invites applications for funding. This document explains how to apply for assistance and the criteria for awarding the funding.

Normal Wear and Tear

Means deterioration which occurs, based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, abuse or intentional damage of the premises, equipment, or chattels of the owner by the family, members of the family's household, or by their invitees or guests. However, uncleanness does not constitute normal wear and tear.

Obligations of the Family

An agreement, in the form prescribed by HUD, between the PHA and the family to be assisted under the HCV program, stating the obligations and responsibilities of the family

Other Person Under the Tenant's Control

Means that the person, although not staying as a guest in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not under the tenant's control.

Overcrowded

A unit that does not meet the following HQS space standards: Provide adequate space and security for the family; and Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Owner

Any person or entity, including a cooperative, having the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.

Participant

A family that has been admitted to the PHA program and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

Passbook Rate and Determination

Annually HUD will publish the passbook rate based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, which is an average of national savings rates published on a monthly basis.

Payment Standard

The maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

Payment Standard Schedule

Is a schedule that establishes payment standard amounts by unit size (number of bedrooms) for each FMR area in the PHA jurisdiction.

Person with Disabilities for Eligibility

Is person who:

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
- Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that: Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or
- Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001;
- Does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
- For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence; and

- Means "individual with handicaps," as defined in §8.3 of this title, for purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Person with Disabilities for Reasonable Accommodations

Any person who:

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities;
- Has a record of such impairments; or
- Is regarded as having such an impairment.
- **Is Regarded as Having an Impairment:** As used in the definition of disability, means:
 - Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities, but that is treated by another person as constituting such a limitation;
 - Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
 - Has none of the impairments defined under the definition of "physical or mental impairment," below, but is treated by another person as having such an impairment.

PHA-Owned Unit

A dwelling unit in a project that is:

- Owned by the PHA (including having a controlling interest in the entity that owns the project);
- Owned by an entity wholly controlled by the PHA; or
- Owned by a limited liability company or limited partnership in which the PHA (or an entity wholly controlled by the PHA) holds a controlling interest in the managing member or general partner.

A controlling interest is:

- Holding more than 50% of the stock of any corporation;
- Having the power to appoint more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of a non-stock corporation (such as a nonprofit corporation);
- Where more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of any corporation also serve as directors, officers, or employees of the PHA;
- Holding more than 50% of all managing member interests in an LLC;
- Holding more than 50% of all general partner interests in a partnership; or
- Equivalent levels of control in other ownership structures.

PHA Plan

The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by the PHA and approved by HUD.

Physical or Mental Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, includes:

- Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculo-skeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; Genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
- Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.
- The term "physical or mental impairment" includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance) and alcoholism.

Portability

Means the ability to rent a dwelling unit with Section 8 tenant-based assistance outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA.

Premises

The building or complex in which the dwelling units is located, including common areas and grounds.

Preponderance of Evidence

Evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Previously Unemployed

With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Program Receipts

HUD payments to the PHA under the consolidated ACC, and any other amounts received by the PHA in connection with the program.

Promptly

Means within 10 calendar days

Prorated Assistance

For families that include both members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status and members who do not have eligible immigration status (or elect not to state that they have eligibility), the amount of assistance is prorated based on the percentage of household members who are citizens or have established eligible immigration status.

Public Housing Agency (PHA)

Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) that is authorized to engage in, or to assist in the development or operation of low-income housing.

Public Use Areas

Interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a building that are made available to the general public. Public use may be provided at a building that is privately or publicly owned.

Qualified EID Family

A family receiving HCV tenant-based rental assistance:

- Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
- Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
- Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six (6) months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance—provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

Real Property

Has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located.

Reasonable Accommodation

A reasonable accommodation is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service that may be necessary for a person with disabilities to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces, or to fulfill their program obligations.

Reasonable Modification

Is a structural change made to existing premises, occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, in order to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises. Reasonable modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings and to common and public use areas. Examples include the installation of a ramp into a building, lowering the entry threshold of a unit, or the installation of grab bars in a bathroom. Under the Fair Housing Act, prohibited discrimination includes a refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises.

Reasonable Rent

A rent to owner that is not more than either:

- Rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted market; or
- Rent charged by the owner for a comparable unassisted unit in the building or premises.

Receiving PHA

In portability, a PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA issues a voucher and provides program assistance to the family.

Reexaminations

The PHA must reexamine the income and composition of all families at least once in twelve (12) months. The family is required to submit any certification, release, information, or documentation that the Housing Authority or HUD has determined necessary.

The PHA will adjust the total tenant payment and housing assistance payment to reflect the changes in income and family composition.

Rent to Owner

The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit. Rent to owner includes payment for any housing services, maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA)

A form (form HUD-52517) submitted by or on behalf of a family to a PHA once the family has identified a unit that it wishes to rent using tenant-based voucher assistance.

Responsible Entity

The person or entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to noncitizens with ineligible immigrations status. The entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to noncitizens with ineligible immigration status under the various covered programs is as follows:

- For the Section 235 Program, the mortgagee.

- For Public Housing, the Section 8 Rental Voucher, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation programs, the PHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD.

Seasonal Worker

An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)

A system used by HUD to measure PHA performance in key Section 8 program areas. See 24 CFR part 985.

Section 214

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1436a). Section 214 restricts HUD from making financial assistance available for non-citizens unless they meet one of the categories of eligible immigration status specified in Section 214. See also paragraph 1-2, Authority.

Section 214 Covered Programs

Programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply are programs that make available financial assistance pursuant to the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437-1440), Section 235 or Section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) and Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s).

Section 504

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794, prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in program and activities conducted by HUD or any federal agency that receive financial assistance.

Security Deposit

Means an amount of currency delivered to the owner/landlord by the family as a pledge to abide by terms or conditions of the rental agreement.

Setup Charges

Charges payable by the family for assembling, skirting, and anchoring the manufactured home.

Sexual Assault

Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the survivor lacks capacity to consent.

Sex-Offender

HUD determines a sex-offender to be someone who is required to be registered in a state life-time sexual offender registry.

Sexual Orientation

One's emotional or physical attraction to the same and/or opposite sex (e.g., homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality).

Shared Housing

Special housing type: A unit occupied by two or more families. The unit consists of both common space for shared use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

Single Family Home

Means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it is a single-family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and does not share heating facilities, hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit.

Single Room Occupancy

Special housing type: A unit which contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or which contains one but not both types of facilities and which is suitable for occupancy by a single eligible individual capable of independent living.

Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs or Small Area FMRs)

Small Area FMRs are FMRs established for U.S. Postal Service zip code areas and are calculated in accordance with 24 CFR 888.113(a) and (b).

Social Security Number

The number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and that identifies the record of the person's earnings that are reported to the Administration.

The social security number has nine digits separated by hyphens, as follows: 000-00-0000. It does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary under the Social Security System.

Special Admission

Admission of an applicant that is not on the PHA waiting list, or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special Housing Types

Subpart M of part 982, states the special regulatory requirements for: SRO housing, congregate housing, group home, shared housing, manufactured home (including manufactured home space rental), cooperative housing (rental assistance for cooperative member) and homeownership option (homeownership assistance for cooperative member or first-time homeowner).

Spouse

Spouse refers to the marriage partner who is someone you need to divorce in order to dissolve the relationship. It includes the partner in a common law marriage.

It does not cover boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or co-head.

Stalking

The term 'stalking' means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Stalking may include to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and/or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily harm to: that person; a member of the immediate family of that person; or the spouse or intimate partner of that person. Immediate family member means, with respect to a person - a spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in loco parentis; or any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood and marriage.

State

Any of the states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the territories, and possessions of the United States (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands) and Indian tribes.

SWICA

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA), the state agency, including any Indian tribal agency, receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the state, or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information.

Subsidy Standards

Standards established by a PHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Supportive Services

Those appropriate services that a PHA will make available, or cause to be made available to an FSS family under a contract of participation, and may include:

- **Childcare:** Childcare of a type that provides sufficient hours of operation and serves an appropriate range of ages;
- **Transportation:** Transportation necessary to enable a participating family to receive available services, or to commute to their places of employment;

- Education: Remedial education; education for completion of secondary or post-secondary schooling;
- Employment: Job training, preparation, and counseling; job development and placement; and follow-up assistance after job placement and completion of the contract of participation;
- Personal welfare: Substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling;
- Household skills and management: Training in homemaking and parenting skills; household management; and money management;
- Counseling: Counseling in the areas of: The responsibilities of homeownership; 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 Money management; and
- Other services: Any other services and resources, including case management, 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.

Suspension

The term on the family's voucher stops from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy, until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied.

Temporary Protective Status (TPS)

Provides families with temporary immigration status to the United States. Families that are granted TPS under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106- 386) are provided with a "T" visa and are considered to have eligible immigration status under Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Families with a "T" visa are eligible for full housing assistance.

Tenancy Addendum

The HAP contract form required by HUD shall include an addendum (the "tenancy addendum"), that sets forth:

- The tenancy requirements for the program (in accordance with this section and §§982.309 and 982.310); and
- The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide).
- All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard form lease that is used by the owner for unassisted tenants. The tenant shall have the right to enforce the tenancy addendum against the owner, and the terms of the tenancy addendum shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

Tenant

The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executed the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant-Based

Rental assistance that is not attached to the structure.

Tenant-Paid Utilities

Utilities and services that are not included in the rent to owner and are the responsibility of the assisted family, regardless of whether the payment goes to the utility company or the owner. The utilities and services are those necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with HQS. The utilities and services may also include those required by HUD through a Federal Register notice after providing opportunity for public comment.

Tenant Rent

Rent amount the family pays to the owner after deducting the housing assistance payment (HAP) to owner from the rent to owner.

Term

Means the period of occupancy specified in the rental agreement.

Total Tenant Payment (TTP)

Is the minimum family contribution to the gross rent and is calculated as the greater of:

- 30% of monthly adjusted income;
- 10% of monthly income;
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only); or
- The PHA minimum rent.

Unearned Income

Any annual income, as calculated under annual income, that is not earned income

Unit

The residential space for the private use of the family.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV)

Is the verification of income before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a number of individuals.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)

Formerly called the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

U.S. National

A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession, or persons who have obtained a U.S. Certificate of Naturalization.

Utilities

Water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection, and sewage services. Telephone service is not included.

Utility Allowance

If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent, but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by the PHA or HUD of the monthly costs of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances, consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

The utility allowance for the family shall be the lesser of:

- The size of unit actually leased by the family; or
- The family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards.

In cases where the unit size leased exceeds the family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards as a result of a reasonable accommodation, the PHA must use the appropriate utility allowance for the size of the unit actually leased by the family.

Utility Hook Up Charges

Costs payable by the family for connecting its manufactured home to utilities such as water, gas, electrical and sewer lines.

Utility Reimbursement

Is the amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for a unit, if applicable, exceeds the total tenant payment for the family occupying the unit. The portion of the housing assistance payment that exceeds the amount of rent to the owner. May also be referred to as Utility Allowance Reimbursement Payment or URP.

VAWA

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e *et seq.*).

VAWA Violence/Abuse

Collectively domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Verification Techniques and Ranking:

- Level 6: Highest
Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV system)
- Level 5: Highest
Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using non-EIV (e.g., The Work Number, web-based state benefits systems, etc.)
- Level 4: High
Written, third-party verification from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification;" EIV + Self-Certification; PHAs can choose either option when both are available to verify income. PHAs must use written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV (e.g., self-employment, Go Fund Me accounts, general public assistance, Veterans Administration benefits, etc.) Party Verification.
- Level 3: Medium
Written Third-Party Verification Form
- Level 2: Medium
Oral Third-Party Verification
- Level 1: Low
Self-Certification (not third-party verification)

Very Low-Income Family

A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area, on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Veteran

A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.

Violent Criminal Activity

Any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

Voucher Holder

A family holding a voucher with an unexpired term (search time).

Voucher (Rental Voucher)

A document issued by a PHA to a family selected for admission to the HCV program. The voucher describes the program, and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states the obligations of the family under the HCV program.

Waiting List

List of families organized according to HUD regulations and PHA policy who are waiting to be selected for the HCV program.

Waiting List Admission

An admission from the PHA waiting list.

Welfare Assistance

Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments (including assistance provided under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) program).

Welfare-to-Work

Families assisted by a PHA with voucher funding awarded to the PHA under the HUD Welfare-to-Work Voucher Program.

Welfare Rent

The portion of welfare assistance specifically designated to meet the family's actual housing costs.

Withholding

Stopping HAP to an owner while holding them for potential retroactive disbursement.

NOTICE

The Nelrod Company has made its best efforts to comply with regulations, laws, and federal/local policies. The Nelrod Company does not offer advice on legal matters or render legal opinions. We recommend that this policy be reviewed by the Housing Authority's general counsel and/or attorney prior to approval by the Board of Commissioners.

The Nelrod Company is not responsible for any changes made to these policies by any party other than The Nelrod Company.

ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY



Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland

2025/2026

Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland
Lakeland, Florida

ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY

Adopted by PHA Board of Commissioners

Resolution No.: _____

Date of Adoption: _____

Effective Date of Implementation: _____

DRAFT

Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy Implementation Schedule

Staff Training Date, if needed: _____

Distribution to Functional Areas

This policy has been distributed to staff in the following departments:

- ☐ Public Housing Managers
- ☐ Admissions/Occupancy Staff
- ☐ Financial Staff
- ☐ Maintenance Staff
- ☐ Other Specify: _____

Date Policy Prepared: 2025

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INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF LOCAL OBJECTIVES

The **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland**, hereinafter referred to as PHA, serves as a public housing authority for the purpose of receiving funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the operation and administration of the low-rent public housing program (hereinafter referred to as the public housing program). The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD to administer and provide decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The PHA has developed an Admission and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) to provide for written policies pertaining to the admission of applicants and continued occupancy of residents. The ACOP is organized basically in the order of concerns that the PHA encounters in selection of applicants from the waiting list to reexamining residents for continued assistance.

The PHA shall administer the public housing program in compliance with Fair Housing Act of 1937 (FHA), Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities (FHEO), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), HUD regulations, notices/guidance, including Rental Housing Improved Integrity Program (RHIP), the PHA Plan, the ACOP, the PHA's Procedures Manual, the PHA Personnel Policy, and state and local housing laws.

OVERVIEW OF THE PHA

The PHA was established in 1958 and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the public housing program for the Lakeland of Lakeland, Florida. In 2022, the PHA was selected as a Moving to Work (MTW) agency through the Asset Building Cohort of the MTW Expansion, which was authorized by the 2016 MTW Expansion Statute. The PHA's participation in the MTW program is through the end of its fiscal year 2043.

MTW is a demonstration program for PHAs that provides them the opportunity to design and test innovative, locally designed strategies that use federal dollars more efficiently, help residents find employment and become self-sufficient, and increase housing choices for low-income families. MTW allows PHAs exemptions from many existing public housing regulations and provides funding flexibility with how the PHAs use their federal funds.

The PHA entered into a MTW Amendment to the Annual Contribution Contract (MTW ACC Amendment) which amended (superseded) the ACC terms and conditions in effect between the PHA and HUD for the public housing program. As a participant in the MTW demonstration, the PHA must operate in accordance with the express terms and conditions set forth in the MTW Operations Notice. The MTW Operations Notice may be superseded or amended by HUD at any time during the 20-year MTW term.

The PHA is only exempted from specific provisions of the FHA and its implementing regulations as specified in the MTW Operations Notice. Each such exemption also extends to sub-regulatory guidance to the extent that the sub-regulatory guidance implements the provision of the FHA or its implementing regulations exempted pursuant to the MTW Operations Notice.

The PHA remains subject to all other applicable requirements including but not limited to those in Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Title 42 of the U.S. Code, Appropriations Acts, Annual Contributions Contracts, notices of funding availability under which the PHA has received funds, and the applicable requirements (collectively referred to as Requirements) listed in the MTW Operations Notice, as they may be amended or implemented in the future. Accordingly, if any Requirement, other than the provisions of the FHAct and its implementing regulatory requirements or sub-regulatory guidance exempted pursuant to exemption or authorization granted by the MTW ACC Amendment, the PHA, as a MTW agency, remains subject to that Requirement.

HUD-approved MTW activities are noted in this ACOP.

A. Legal Jurisdiction

The area of operation of the PHA is geographically defined as Polk County and High County.

B. Mission Statement

PHA's Mission Statement

Our Mission is to provide quality, affordable housing and self-sufficiency opportunities in an effective and professional manner, in Lakeland and Polk County Florida.

C. Statement of Local Objectives

In addition to the general statement above, the ACOP is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide improved living conditions for very low-income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level;
- To operate a socially and fiscally sound public housing authority that provides drug-free, decent, safe, and sanitary housing with a suitable living environment for residents and their families;
- To avoid concentrations of economically and socially disadvantaged families in any one or all of the PHA's public housing developments; and
- To deny the admission of applicants or the continued occupancy of residents, within HUD regulations, whose habits and practices may reasonably be expected to adversely affect the health, safety, comfort, or welfare of other residents, or the physical environment of the neighborhood, or create a danger to PHA employees.

D. Organizational Structure

The following are the positions/titles of staff members who are responsible for the administration and implementation of the public housing program:

Executive Director/President/CEO

Deputy Executive Director/Senior Vice-President

Vice-President of Finance and Administration

Public Housing Manager

Public Housing Assistant Manager

Property Management/Regional Manager

Property Assistant Manager

Resident Services Coordinator/Manager

ROSS Service Coordinator

Maintenance Supervisor

Maintenance Staff

E. Customer Relations

The PHA considers all applicants, residents, contractors, subcontractors, HUD, etc., as its customers. The goal of the PHA is to respond promptly to the needs of its customers. All contact with the customer and the general public will be handled in a professional and courteous manner.

F. Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the Annual Contributions Contract, Section 16, Conflict of Interest, neither the PHA nor any of its contractors or subcontractors may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with the project (public housing project) in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter:

- Any present or former member or officer of the PHA of the governing body of the PHA, or any member of the officer's immediate family, (except any present or former tenant commissioner who does not serve on the governing body of a resident corporation, and who otherwise does not occupy a policymaking position with the resident corporation, the PHA or a business entity);
- Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, subcontractor, or agent of the PHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs, or any member of the employee's immediate family, or the employee's partner.
- Any public official, member of the local governing body, or State or local legislator, or any member of such individuals' immediate family, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs or the PHA.
- Any member of the Congress of the United States.

Any member of the classes described above must disclose their interest or prospective interest to the PHA and HUD.

The PHA has established written ethical standards of conduct with core values covering conflicts of interest and governing the performance of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of contracts for which program receipts will be or are expended.

The PHA shall adhere to its Conflict-of-Interest policy and shall sanction and/or terminate any officer, employee, or agent for violations consistent with applicable federal, state, or local law.

The conflict-of-interest prohibition may be waived by the HUD field office for good cause.

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CHAPTER 1: PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM BACKGROUND AND KEY EVENTS

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high rise apartments for elderly families.

A. National Housing Act

Amidst widespread unemployment and financial collapse resulting from the 1929 stock market crash, Congress passed the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and authorizing loans to private corporations providing housing for low-income families.

As the Great Depression eased and the prospect of improved financial status for individual families increased, the National Housing Act of 1934 was passed to relieve unemployment and stimulate the release of private credit in the hands of banks and lending institutions for home repairs and construction.

These early measures stimulated housing construction, and the United States Housing Act of 1937 authorized loans to local public housing agencies for lower-rent public housing construction expenses.

B. United States Housing Act of 1937

The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 authorized local PHAs established by individual states. The 1937 Act also initiated the public housing program. Local PHAs owned and managed public housing and, at the time the public housing program began, PHAs adopted a production approach to providing affordable housing for low-income families because of the Depression Era emphasis on job creation and slum elimination.

For nearly 30 years, public housing that was owned and managed by local PHAs was the primary source of housing assistance for low-income families. Over time, the federal government strategy for housing assistance shifted from sole involvement by PHAs toward involvement by the private housing sector.

C. Housing Act of 1949

The increase in housing construction following World War II led to the growth of suburban areas and to new housing programs for declining urban areas authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.

The Act authorized funds to localities to assist in slum clearance and urban redevelopment, new construction, and activities not directly related to housing construction (open space land, neighborhood facilities, and basic water and sewer facilities).

D. The Housing Act of 1954

The Housing Act of 1954 amended that of 1949 to provide funding, not just for new construction and demolition, but also for the rehabilitation and conservation of deteriorating

areas. This began a gradual shift in emphasis from new construction to conservation, now reflected in current housing policies that encourage rehabilitation. With the 1954 amendment, the term "urban renewal" was introduced to refer to public efforts to revitalize aging and decaying inner cities and some suburban communities.

The Housing Act of 1956 added special provisions under Sections 203 and 207 and the public housing programs to give preference to the elderly and amended the 1949 Act to authorize relocation payments to persons displaced by urban renewal.

Federal involvement in housing rapidly expanded to include the financing of new construction, measures to preserve existing housing resources, and urban renewal.

E. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965

Executive Order 11063, Equal Opportunity in Housing, issued in 1962, represented the first major federal effort to apply civil rights to housing. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 assured nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. Equality in housing opportunity was legislated by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, the Fair Housing Act, which prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 created HUD as a cabinet-level agency and initiated a leased housing program to make privately owned housing available to low-income families.

F. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), created in 1973, was tasked with conducting research on priority housing and community development issues.

In January 1973, President Nixon declared an 18-month moratorium on approvals for subsidized housing programs, including Sections 235 and 236. The moratorium also applied (as of July 1) to funding for urban renewal, Model Cities, and FHA programs. The moratorium was rescinded in the summer of 1974.

The Housing and Community Develop Act of 1974 made significant changes to housing programs, marked by blocked grants, and created the Community Development Block Grant.

G. McKinney-Vento Act of 1987

Changes in the American economy, deinstitutionalization of individuals with mental illnesses, and a decline in housing and other support for low-income families resulted in an increase in homelessness. The McKinney Act of 1987 (later renamed the McKinney-Vento Act) created new housing and social services programs within HUD, specifically designed to address homelessness.

Other significant measures to ensure housing opportunities for all addressed the housing needs of Native Americans and Alaskan Indians. The Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program created affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income families.

The scope of fair housing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 was expanded, giving HUD additional enforcement responsibilities.

H. Hope VI and Faircloth Amendment

Several new programs were designed to ensure survival of affordable units and the viability of subsidized housing programs. The Low-Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 attempted to maintain the supply of affordable housing by offering project incentives to preserve low-income rental properties.

The HOPE VI Program was developed as a result of recommendations by National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing, which was charged with proposing a National Action Plan to eradicate severely distressed public housing.

Section 9(g)(3) of the Housing Act of 1937 ("Faircloth Amendment") limits the construction of new public housing units. The Faircloth Amendment stipulates that HUD cannot fund the construction or operation of new public housing units with Capital or Operating Funds if the construction of those units would result in a net increase in the number of units the PHA owned, assisted, or operated as of October 1, 1999. This requirement is referred to as the "Faircloth Limit."

I. Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (QHWRA)

QHWRA was signed by President Clinton on October 21, 1998, and is found in Title V of HUD's FY1999 appropriations act (P.L. 105-276). QHWRA is landmark legislation which will make public housing reform a reality by:

- Reducing the concentration of poverty in public housing
- Protecting access to housing assistance for the poorest families
- Supporting families making the transition from welfare to work
- Raising performance standards for public housing agencies, and rewarding high performance
- Transforming the public housing stock through new policies and procedures for demolition and replacement and mixed-finance projects, and through authorizing the HOPE VI revitalization program
- Merging and reforming the Section 8 certificate and voucher programs and allowing public housing agencies to implement a Section 8 homeownership program.
- Supporting HUD management reform efficiencies through deregulation and streamlining and program consolidation

J. Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD)

HUD worked with public agencies, private partners, nonprofit, faith-based, and community organizations to expand the availability of affordable housing, to improve structural and living conditions in HUD-insured and assisted rental housing projects, to promote wider affordable rental housing opportunities, and to stabilize and sustain communities.

RAD was created in order to give PHAs a powerful tool to preserve and improve public housing properties and address the nationwide backlog of deferred maintenance. RAD allows PHAs to convert from public housing to long-term project-based Section 8 assistance.

K. Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA)

On July 29, 2016, HOTMA was signed into law (Pub. L. 114–201, 130 Stat. 782). HOTMA makes numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections 3, 8, and 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (1937 Act). HUD published a rule in the Federal Register on October 24, 2016 (81 FR 73030), announcing which statutory changes made by HOTMA could be implemented immediately and which statutory changes required further action by HUD.

On November 29, 2016 (81 FR 85996), HUD published a Federal Register notice seeking public input on how HUD should determine the income limit for public housing residents pursuant to Section 103 of HOTMA, and this was followed by a July 26, 2018 (83 FR 35490) notice that made some provisions of Section 103 of HOTMA effective.

On January 18, 2017, HUD published a proposed rule (82 FR 5458) that made multiple HOTMA provisions for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, unrelated to sections 102, 103, and 104, effective and solicited public comment on HUD's implementation methods. The conforming regulatory changes for the HCV program provisions implemented by the January 18, 2017, rulemaking are not part of this final rule and are being addressed through a separate rulemaking.

Many of the statutory provisions in HOTMA are intended to streamline administrative processes and reduce burdens on PHAs and owners of housing assisted by Section 8 programs. Sections 102, 103, and 104 of HOTMA require that HUD make changes to its regulations and take other actions - some of which will also reduce burdens on PHAs, and private owners once implemented.

On September 17, 2019 (84 FR 48820), HUD published a proposed rule to update its regulations according to HOTMA's statutory mandate and to implement the provisions of Sections 102, 103, and 104 of HOTMA that require rulemaking. Additional details about the proposed rule may be found at 84 FR 48820 (September 17, 2019). That proposed rule has additional information on the proposed regulatory changes and how they relate to HOTMA. In addition, on December 4, 2020 (85 FR 78295), HUD re-opened public comment on specific provisions dealing with families whose income rises above the new cap for residing in public housing.

On February 14, 2023 (88 FR 9600), HUD published the HOTMA final rule. This final rule follows the publication of the September 17, 2019, proposed rule and considers the public comments received, including public comments received in response to HUD's December 4, 2020, notice reopening public comments.

L. Applicable Regulations

The applicable regulations to the public housing program include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General HUD Program Requirements; Waivers
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination Based on Handicap in Federally Assisted Programs and Activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 24 CFR Part 75: Economic Opportunities for Low- and Very Low-Income Persons
- 24 CFR Part 100 -199: Fair Housing Act
- 24 CFR Part 902: Public Housing Assessment System
- 24 CFR Part 903: Public Housing Agency Plans
- 24 CFR Part 904: Public Housing Homeownership Programs
- 24 CFR Part 945: Designated Housing - Public Housing Designated for Occupancy by Disabled, Elderly, or Disabled and Elderly Families
- 24 CFR Part 960: Admission to, and Occupancy of, Public Housing
- 24 CFR Part 964: Tenant Participation and Tenant Opportunities in Public Housing
- 24 CFR Part 965: PHA-Owned or Leased Projects – General Provisions
- 24 CFR Part 966: Public Housing Lease and Grievance Procedure
- 24 CFR Part 970: Public Housing Program – Demolition or Disposition of Public Housing Projects
- 24 CFR Part 972: Conversion of Public Housing to Tenant-Based Assistance
- 24 CFR Part 984: Section 8 and Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- All issues not addressed in this document related to the Section 8 HCV program are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, HUD notices/guidance, handbooks and guidebooks, memorandums, and guidelines, and other applicable federal, state, or local laws.

CHAPTER 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUD, THE PHA, AND THE FAMILY

The PHA enters into contractual relationship with HUD. The roles and responsibilities of HUD, the PHA, and the family are defined in the federal regulations and in the legal documents that the parties execute to participate in the program.

A. Annual Contributions Contract

The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between HUD and the PHA provides the PHA with funding for housing assistance to very low-income households and establishes the PHA's responsibilities in administering this funding.

B. Roles and Responsibilities

1. Role of HUD:

HUD has four major responsibilities:

- a. Develop policy, regulations, handbooks, notices, and guidance to implement housing legislation.
- b. Allocate housing assistance funds.
- c. Provide technical assistance and training to PHAs; and
- d. Monitor PHA compliance with program requirements and performance goals.

2. Role of the PHA:

The PHA's responsibilities are defined in the consolidated ACC, and in applicable regulations. The PHA administers the public housing program under contract with HUD and has the following responsibilities:

- a. Establishing local policies.
- b. Determining family eligibility and reexamining of family income.
- c. Maintaining the waiting list and selecting families for admission.
- d. Calculation of the tenant rent.
- e. Establishing of utility allowances.
- f. Assisting persons with disabilities.
- g. Conducting informal settlements and grievance hearings.
- h. Administering the FSS program; and
- i. Complying with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the consolidated ACC, HUD-approved applications for program funding, the PHA's ACOP, and federal, state, and local laws.

3. Tenant Obligations

The term tenant is used interchangeably with the terms "applicant," "participant," "resident," and "family." The Tenant Obligations are stated in lease between the tenant and the PHA. The Tenant Obligations include:

- a. Supplying true and complete required information including:
 - 1) Any information that the PHA or HUD determines necessary in the administration of the program, including evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
 - 2) Information as requested for regular or interim reexaminations of family income and composition.
 - 3) Disclosure and verification social security numbers (SSNs); and
 - 4) Signing consent forms for obtaining and verifying information.
- b. Violation of Lease:
 - 1) The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.
 - 2) An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor, or threatened survivor, of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or as good cause to terminate the tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor.
- c. Family Notice to Move or Lease Termination:

The family must notify the PHA before the family moves out the unit or terminates the lease on notice to the PHA.
- d. Use and Occupancy of Unit
 - 1) The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
 - 2) The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA.
 - a) The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child.
 - b) The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.
 - c) No other person (i.e., nobody but approved members of the assisted family) may reside in the unit.
 - 3) If the PHA has given approval, a foster child/adult or a live-in-aide may reside in the unit.

- 4) The family must promptly notify the PHA if any family member no longer resides in the unit.
 - 5) With the consent of the PHA, members of the household may engage in legal profit-making activities within the unit, but only if those activities are incidental to the primary use of the unit as a residence.
 - 6) The family must not sublease or sublet the unit.
 - 7) The family must not provide accommodation for boarders or lodgers.
 - 8) The family must not assign the lease or transfer the unit.
- e. Absence from the unit:
- 1) The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences.
 - 2) The family must cooperate with the PHA for this purpose.
 - 3) The family must promptly notify the PHA of absence from the unit.
- f. Fraud and Other Program Violation:
- The members of the family must not commit fraud, bribery, any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with assisted housing programs.
- g. Other Housing Assistance:
- An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive public housing assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit, under any duplicative (as determined by HUD or in accordance with HUD requirements) federal, state, or local housing assistance program.
- h. Crime by Household Members.
- 1) The members of the household may not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.
 - 2) Criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a family's household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, shall not be cause for termination of tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the family, is the survivor.

i. Alcohol Abuse by Household Members.

The members of the household must not abuse alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

C. Release of Information and Consent by Applicants and Participants

Each member of the family of an assistance applicant or participant who is at least 18 years of age, and each family head of household and spouse, regardless of age, must sign one or more consent forms.

1. Consent Forms Authorization

Assistance applicants and participants shall be responsible for the signing and submitting of consent forms, including form HUD-9886, by each applicable family member.

a. Applicants

The assistance applicant must submit the signed consent forms to the PHA when eligibility is being determined.

b. Participants

On or after January 1, 2024, the participant must sign and submit consent forms at their next annual/regularly scheduled or interim income reexamination.

c. Subsequent Authorization to Release Information and Consent Forms

After all applicants or participants over the age of 18 in a family have signed and submitted a consent form once on or after January 1, 2024, family members do not need to sign and submit subsequent consent forms at the next interim or regularly scheduled income reexamination except under the following circumstances:

- 1) When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family, that family member must sign and submit a consent form.
- 2) When a member of the family turns 18 years of age, that family member must sign and submit a consent form within 30 days of the family member turning 18 years of age; or
- 3) As required by HUD or the PHA in administrative instructions.

2. Required Contents of the Consent Forms

Consent forms will be used to request information directly from third parties (e.g., date hired, rate of pay, commissions, bonus, etc.). The consent forms will contain at a minimum:

- a. A provision authorizing HUD and the PHA to obtain from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) any information or materials necessary to complete or verify the application for participation and to maintain continued assistance under the public housing program; and

- b. A provision authorizing HUD or the PHA, who is responsible for determining eligibility for or the level of assistance, to verify with previous or current employers income information pertinent to the assistance applicant's or participant's eligibility for or level of assistance.
 - c. A provision authorizing HUD to request income return information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) for the sole purpose of verifying income information pertinent to the assistance applicant's or participant's eligibility or level of benefits.
 - d. A provision authorizing the PHA to obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits; and
3. HUD-9886: Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice
- The head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of age and adults, 18 years of age and older, will be required to sign the form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice.
- a. Purposes of Form HUD-9886
 - 1) In signing the form HUD-9886, the family is authorizing HUD and the PHA to request income information from the sources listed on the form.
 - 2) HUD and the PHA will use this information to verify the family's income, in order to ensure that the family is eligible for assisted housing benefits and that these benefits are set at the correct level.
 - 3) HUD and the PHA may participate in computer matching programs with these sources in order to verify the family's eligibility and level of benefits.
 - b. Form HUD-9986 Authorizes the Following:
 - 1) HUD and the PHA to request verification of salary and wages from current or previous employers.
 - 2) HUD and the PHA to request wage and unemployment compensation claim information from the State agency responsible for keeping that information.
 - 3) HUD to request certain tax return information from the SSA and U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
 - 4) The PHA to request verification of any financial record from any financial institutions as defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401)), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits.

c. Sources of Information Obtained

The form HUD-9886 only authorizes the release directly from employers and financial institutions of information regarding any period(s) within the last five (5) years when assisted housing benefits were received.

1) State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs)

The form HUD-9886 is limited to wages and unemployment compensation the family has received when the family received assisted housing benefits.

2) U.S. Social Security Administration (HUD only)

The form HUD-9886 is limited to the wage and self-employment information and payments of retirement income as referenced at Section 6103(l)(7)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

3) U.S. Internal Revenue Service (HUD only)

The form HUD-9886 is limited to unearned income (i.e., interest and dividends).

4) Information may also be obtained directly from:

- a) Current and former employers concerning salary and wages; and
- b) Financial institutions as defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits.
- c) Information obtained from these sources will be used to verify information that the family provides in determining eligibility for assisted housing programs and the level of benefits.
- d) The form HUD-9886 only authorizes release directly from employers and financial institutions of information.

4. Effective Dates of Consent Forms and Form HUD-9886

Consent forms and form HUD-9886 will remain effective until the earliest of:

- a. The rendering of a final adverse (denied) decision for an assistance applicant.
- b. The cessation of a participant's eligibility (termination) for assistance from HUD and the PHA; or
- c. The express revocation by the assistance applicant or recipient (or applicable family member) of the authorization, in a written notification to HUD or the PHA.
- d. If the family voluntarily leaves the public housing program, the family's assistance is considered terminated and the signed form HUD-9886 will no longer be in effect.

5. Criminal Background Check

The PHA will develop and use other consent forms and available resources to obtain criminal background records. These may include federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, and consumer reporting agencies.

a. The PHA is authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency and may use the criminal conviction records obtained from the law enforcement agency to screen applicants for admission to or continued occupancy in the public housing program.

b. State Sex Offender Registration

1) The PHA must carry out background checks necessary to determine whether a member of a household applying for admission to the public housing program is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement under a State Sex Offender Registration program.

2) This sex offender check must be carried out with respect to the state in which the PHA is located and with respect to states where members of the applicant household are known to have resided.

c. Crimes and Other Sex Offenses

1) If the PHA obtains criminal records from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime/sex offense, relevant to applicant screening, lease enforcement, or eviction, the PHA will notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant or tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information.

2) This opportunity must be provided before a denial of admission, eviction, or lease enforcement action on the basis of such information.

d. If at any time during the application process or during program participation, the PHA has a documented reasonable cause (e.g., newspaper articles, credible informants, police reports, etc.) to believe that a household member is engaged in drug-related or violent criminal activity which would pose a threat to the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or PHA employees, the PHA is authorized to obtain a criminal background check of that household member.

e. The family will not incur any costs for the drug and criminal background check.

6. Penalties from Failing to Sign Consent Forms

Refusing to sign consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing income information and financial records, including generating any EIV reports and using EIV data to verify income.

a. Deny or Terminate Housing Assistance

In accordance with the provisions governing the public housing program, if the participant or any member of the participant's family, does not sign and submit the consent form as required then the:

- 1) Assistance to and admission of an applicant will be denied; or
- 2) Assistance to, and the tenancy of, a participant will be terminated.

b. Cross References

Individuals should consult the regulations and administrative instructions for the public housing program for further information on the use of income information in determinations regarding eligibility.

7. Penalties for Revocation of Consent Forms

The executed consent forms will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, the assistance is terminated, or if the family provides written notification to the PHA to revoke consent. The PHA will explain to the families the families' right to revoke consent forms and the consequences for the revocation of the consent forms.

- a. Revocation of consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing income information, including generating any EIV reports and using EIV data to verify income (although the data matches between HUD and other agencies will continue to automatically occur in the EIV system if the family is not terminated from the program).
- b. Without the family's executed consent form, the PHA may not process annual or interim reexaminations of income, including when the family's income decreases and the family requests an interim reexamination to decrease the tenant rent.
- c. If the applicant, participant, or any member of the applicant's or participant's family revokes his/her consent forms, that revocation of the consent forms will result in:
 - 1) Denial of admission for applicants.
 - 2) Termination of assistance for participant families.
 - 3) Denial of admission or termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal hearing and grievance procedures, respectfully.
- d. PHAs will notify their HUD office when an applicant or participant family member revokes their consent.

8. Penalties for Revocation of Financial Consent Form

The PHA will explain to the families the families' right to revoke financial consent forms and the consequences for the revocation of the financial consent forms.

- a. Revocation of financial consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing financial records.

- b. Without the family's executed financial consent form, the PHA may not process annual or interim reexaminations of income, including when the family's income decreases and the family requests an interim reexamination to decrease the tenant rent.

- 1) Termination of assistance for participant families.

- 2) Denial of admission or termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal review and hearing procedures, respectfully.

- c. If the applicant or any member of the applicant's or participant's family revokes his/her financial consent forms, with respect to the ability of the PHA to access financial records from financial institutions, no penalty will be assessed.

- d. The PHA will notify the PHA's local HUD office when an applicant or participant family member revokes their consent.

9. Family Privacy Rights

It is the PHA's policy to guard the privacy of individual applicants and residents in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and to ensure the protection of those individuals' records maintained by the PHA.

- a. The PHA will not release information to other persons or entities unless the family has signed a release of information or consent form authorizing the PHA to release specific information to the person(s) or entity.
- b. The PHA may release information on amounts owed for claims paid and not reimbursed by the family.
- c. The PHA may release information as required by law to a federal or state agency, law enforcement personnel, or if the PHA has received a court subpoena.
- d. The PHA is required to notify families of the use of computer matching agreements/activities. The PHA must provide the families with the opportunity to refute adverse information before being denied or terminated on the basis of a match.
- e. The PHA must limit use and disclosure of family information obtained through release and consent to purposes directly connected with the program administration (i.e., an adult's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) data will be released only to that adult. A minor's EIV data may be released to the adult responsible for the minor.).

CHAPTER 3: THE ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY

The purpose of the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) is for the PHA to establish policies on matters for which the PHA has discretion to establish local policies where federal regulations or laws do not direct the PHA's actions or decisions.

The PHA will comply with the Lakeland, Florida State Consolidated Plan and the PHA's Agency Plan. The ACOP is a supporting document to the PHA's Agency Plan and shall be available for public review.

The ACOP shall also comply with the regulations, requirements, notices, and guidance set forth by the HUD, the ACC, the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other civil rights requirements, Fair Housing regulations, the PHA Personnel Policy, applicable Standard Operating Procedures, and all federal, state, and local housing laws.

A. Adoption of the ACOP

The ACOP is a formal document which must be formally adopted by the PHA's Board of Commissioners or other governing body. The ACOP becomes the PHA's official policy governing the public housing program once adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

The PHA shall submit a copy of the ACOP to HUD. HUD may require the PHA to change its policies in the ACOP if the policies are inconsistent with program regulations or requirements. Implementation of the ACOP does not require prior HUD approval.

B. Contents of the ACOP

The PHA ACOP will cover PHA policies on these subjects:

1. Selection and admission of applicants from the PHA waiting list, including any PHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the PHA waiting list.
2. Offering a unit to the family.
3. Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to the PHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families.
4. Occupancy policies includes but are not limited to
 - a. Definition of what group of persons may qualify as a "family."
 - b. Standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse.
5. Assisting a family that claims illegal discrimination.
6. The PHA's occupancy standards.
7. Family absence from the dwelling unit.

8. How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up.
9. Informal hearing and PHA's grievance procedures.
10. The method of determining and choice of tenant rent.
11. Policies concerning payment by a family to the PHA of amounts the family owes the PHA.
12. Interim reexaminations of family income and composition.
13. Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required inspections.
14. PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.

C. Organization of this ACOP

This ACOP chronologically introduces the sequence of events experienced by a family participating in the public housing program.

The ACOP begins with outreach and program plans, and proceeds to program participation, including applications and eligibility, leasing, inspections, reexaminations, debts owed to the PHA, program integrity, and termination of assistance by the PHA.

This ACOP also includes policies about terminations and evictions, transfers and transfer waiting list, the PHA's grievance procedures, and housekeeping standards.

The Table of Contents provides a detailed listing of chapter titles and contents.

D. Changes in Laws and Regulations

This ACOP will be interpreted and applied in accordance with applicable federal statutes and HUD regulations and policy guidance. Any conflict between the language of this ACOP and such federal statutes and/or regulations will be resolved in accordance with federal law and policy. Additionally, since the PHA must follow state and local laws in its jurisdiction, this ACOP will be deemed automatically revised should any of those laws or regulations change.

In the event an applicable HUD, state, or local law or regulation is modified or eliminated, the revised law or regulation shall, to the extent inconsistent with this ACOP, automatically supersede this ACOP. To the extent that the change is mandatory (allowing no PHA discretion), the text of this ACOP will be revised without requirement for administrative processing. By approving this provision, the Board of Commissioners understands that they are approving future automatic revisions responding to mandatory changes.

All issues not addressed in this ACOP related to the public housing program are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, Federal Registers, memos, notices, guidelines, and other applicable law.

CHAPTER 4: NONDISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES

In making decisions concerning admissions and occupancy of dwelling units, the PHA must comply with Fair Housing, Equal Housing Opportunities, and civil rights requirements. The PHA is required to make the public housing program available and accessible to all eligible families. The following outlines the PHA's general policy concerning the requirements and specific actions to be taken in the admission and occupancy process.

A. General Policy

The PHA will not discriminate against any person or family because of race, color, sex, religion, creed, national origin, age, familial status, disability/handicap, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status in the performance of its obligations during any phase of the occupancy process.

The occupancy process includes, but is not limited to, application processing, selection from the waiting list, determination of eligibility, leasing, transfers, delivery of management and maintenance services, access to common facilities, treatment of residents, and denial or termination of tenancy.

1. The PHA will abide by the nondiscrimination requirements of:
 - a. The Fair Housing Act of 1988, as amended, 24 CFR Part 100.
 - b. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (42 U.S.C 2000d-1), prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
 - c. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (29 U.S.C. 794), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in federally assisted program or activities.
 - d. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12131-12165), prohibits discrimination based on disability in programs and activities provided or made available by public entities. HUD enforces Title II with respect to housing-related programs and activities of public entities, including public housing, housing assistance and housing referrals.
 - e. Title III of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12181-12189), prohibits discrimination based on disability in the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of places of public accommodations owned, leased, or operated by private entities. The Department of Justice enforces Title III of the ADA, but certain HUD recipients and private entities operating housing and community development programs are covered by Title III of the ADA.
 - f. Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-6107), prohibits discrimination based on age in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
 - g. Executive Order 11063, Equal Opportunity in Housing, issued on November 20, 1962, prohibits discrimination in the sale, leasing, rental, or other disposition of properties

and facilities owned or operated by the federal government or provided with federal funds.

- h. Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), issued on August 11, 2000, requires each federal agency to take steps to ensure that eligible persons with limited English proficiency are provided meaningful access to all federally assisted and federally conducted programs and activities.
- i. Executive Order 12892, Leadership and Coordination of Fair Housing in Federal Programs: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, issued on January 17, 1994, requires federal agencies to affirmatively further fair housing in their programs and activities, and provides that the Secretary of HUD will be responsible for coordinating the effort.

2. Equal Access Rule

The public housing program is open to all eligible individuals regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

a. Prohibited Inquiries

- 1) The PHA is prohibited from inquiring about an applicant's or participant's sexual orientation or gender identity for the purposes of determining eligibility or otherwise making housing available.
- 2) The individual may voluntarily self-identify their sexual orientation or gender identity.

b. Permissible Inquiries

- 1) The PHA is permitted to ask an applicant's or participant's sex in order to determine the number of bedrooms for which a household may be eligible based on the PHA's written subsidy standards.
- 2) The PHA must collect and report the public housing program participant's sex through form HUD-50058 and submit the data electronically to the Information Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/PIC).
- 3) The PHA may maintain voluntary and anonymous reporting of sexual orientation or gender identity for compliance with data collection requirements by state and local governments or other federal assistance programs so long as information obtained pursuant to such reporting has no bearing on eligibility for housing or program participation.

c. Program Compliance

- 1) A PHA's actions or practices that are inconsistent with the rule could result in HUD's determination that the PHA has failed to comply with program requirements.

- 2) HUD may pursue any available remedy, including:
 - a) Sanctions or corrective action plans that it deems appropriate to remedy the violation.
 - b) A review of the PHA's policies and performance to determine if it is complying with the Equal Access Rule.
 - c) Monitoring by PIH or HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).
 - d) A request for information concerning allegations of noncompliance.
- 3) The PHA must cooperate with HUD and provide access to staff, records, and beneficiaries as needed.
3. The PHA will not, on the grounds of race, color, sex, religion, age, disability, national origin, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or familial status:
 - a. Deny an eligible person or family admission to housing.
 - b. Provide housing assistance, which is different than that provided to others, except for elderly and/or disabled where accessibility features may be required.
 - c. Subject a person or family to segregation or separate treatment.
 - d. Restrict a person's or family's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with housing programs.
 - e. Treat a person or family differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission.
 - f. Deny any person or family access to the same level of services provided to others.
 - g. Deny a person the opportunity to participate in a planning or advisory group that is an integral part of the housing programs.

B. Specific Actions

Race, color, or national origin of the family or of PHA staff will not be a factor in the assignment of PHA staff responsible for the administration of the public housing program.

1. The PHA will not assign employees in a way that would result in discrimination against applicants or resident families.
2. The PHA will ensure that all employees of the PHA are familiar with discrimination and nondiscrimination requirements.
3. Fair Housing posters and housing information with the Equal Housing Opportunity logo shall be displayed in locations throughout the PHA office in such a manner as to be easily readable by persons with disabilities. The PHA will prominently display the posters:
 - a. Each office where applications are accepted; and
 - b. Each management office, except single-family dwellings.

4. Individuals who believe that they have been discriminated against with respect to housing may request and receive assistance from PHA staff in filing such complaints.
5. The PHA will not intimidate, threaten, or take any retaliatory action against any applicant or participant because of a person's participation in civil rights activities, or for having asserted any civil rights under statute, regulations, or requirements pursuant thereto.
6. The PHA will not deny an individual with physical disabilities an opportunity to apply for housing assistance due to inaccessible application offices.
7. The PHA will maintain information on the race, ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic), sex and age of the head of the household of all applicants and participants.
8. The PHA will not discriminate in the rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, a unit to any person because of a disability of that person, a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is rented, or made available, or any person associated with that person.
9. The PHA will not discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the rental of a unit, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such dwelling, because of a disability of that person, a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is rented, or made available, or any person associated with that person.
10. The PHA will not make inquiry to determine whether a person who is applying for housing assistance, a person intending to reside in the assisted unit after it is rented or made available, or any person associated with that person, has a disability, or make an inquiry as to the nature or severity of a disability of such a person.
11. Furthermore, the PHA will not inquire whether a person is "capable of living independently." However, this paragraph does not prohibit the PHA from making the following inquiries, provided that these inquiries are made of all persons, whether or not they are persons with disabilities.
 - a. Inquiry into a person's ability to meet the requirements of tenancy.
 - b. Inquiry to determine whether a person is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability.
 - c. Inquiry to determine whether a person for a unit is qualified for a priority available to persons with particular type of disability should such priority be a part of the PHA's policy.
 - d. Inquiry to determine whether a person for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance, except that such persons who claim eligibility as disabled due to drug or alcohol abuse alone are not eligible for housing; or
 - e. Inquiry to determine whether a person has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, or of any violent crime.

12. The PHA will not require that a dwelling be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals, or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.
13. The PHA will ensure that all PHA-property, including buildings, common areas, offices, and office spaces are accessible to persons with disabilities.
14. The PHA will post the TDD/TDY telephone number to facilitate accessibility for the hearing impaired.
15. To further the commitment to full compliance with applicable civil rights laws, the PHA will provide information to public housing program applicants and residents on how to complete and file a housing discrimination complaint if the applicant or resident claims illegal discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, disability, or violation of the Equal Access Rule.
16. The PHA will review its policies and procedures, at least annually, to ensure compliance with all Fair Housing and civil rights requirements.

C. Reasonable Accommodation and Reasonable Modifications

The PHA will provide a reasonable accommodation, which includes a reasonable modification, as required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Fair Housing Act of 1988 and Titles I and II of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs and activities conducted by HUD or any federal agency that receives financial assistance. When the program is viewed as a whole, it must be usable and accessible to persons with disabilities. The PHA will ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to the PHA's programs and services.

1. Reasonable Accommodation
 - a. An exception, change, adaptation, or modification to policies, rules, practices or services that may be needed by a person with a disability in order to benefit from housing, participate in activities, or perform a job.
 - b. There must be a nexus (relationship) between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.
2. Reasonable Modification
 - a. A physical or structural change needed by a person with a disability to use and enjoy housing or perform a job.
 - b. A reasonable modification can be requested for individual units, the workplace, or for public/common use areas.
3. Disability in Respect for Reasonable Accommodations:
 - a. A person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual.

- 1) The term "substantially limits" suggests that the limitation is "significant" or "to a large degree" and cannot be insubstantial.
- 2) Physical or mental impairment includes but is not limited to:
 - a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
 - b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.
 - c) The term physical or mental impairment includes but is not limited to such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance), alcoholism, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection.
- 3) Major life activities are those activities/functions that are of central importance to daily life, such as seeing, hearing, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for oneself, learning, speaking, and working.
- b. Has a record of such an impairment; or
Means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- c. Is regarded as having such an impairment.
 - 1) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation.
 - 2) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
 - 3) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (a) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.
4. Requesting a Reasonable Accommodation
There must be a nexus (relationship) between the individual's disability and the reasonable accommodation requested.
 - a. The PHA will recognize that an individual making a reasonable accommodation request does not need to mention Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or use the words "reasonable accommodation."
 - 1) The individual making the request for reasonable accommodation must make the

request in a manner that a reasonable person would understand it to be a request for reasonable accommodation.

- 2) The PHA is not obligated to provide reasonable accommodation when it is not requested, even if the need is apparent.
 - b. The PHA will recognize reasonable accommodation requests made orally or in writing.
 - 1) If the request is made orally, the PHA will document that a request for reasonable accommodation was made (clearly noting what is being requested and the request is because of a disability) and provide a copy of the documented request to the individual.
 - 2) The PHA will give appropriate consideration to reasonable accommodation requests made orally or requested not using the PHA's preferred forms or procedures for making such requests.
 - c. A request for reasonable accommodations can be made at any time during the application process or during occupancy in the public housing program.
 - d. A request for reasonable accommodations can be made by the individual with disabilities or by someone on behalf of the individual with disabilities.
5. Determination of a Reasonable Accommodation Request

The PHA shall make a reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified applicant or participant with disabilities unless the PHA can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the operation of PHA's program or fundamentally alter the nature of the program.

a. Verification Procedures

The PHA is entitled to obtain information that is necessary to evaluate if a requested reasonable accommodation may be necessary because of a disability.

- 1) If the disability is obvious, or otherwise known to the PHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, then the PHA may not request any additional information about the requester's disability or the disability-related need for the accommodation.
- 2) If the disability is not obvious, or otherwise known, the PHA may request reliable disability-related information that:
 - a) Is necessary to verify that the person meets the Section 504 definition of disability.
 - b) Describes the needed accommodation; and
 - c) Shows the relationship between the person's disability and the need for the requested accommodation.

- 3) The PHA may accept a statement by the person with disabilities.
 - 4) The PHA may request a statement from a medical or mental health professional who treats the person for their disability:
 - a) A doctor or licensed medical/health professional
 - b) A peer support group
 - c) A social service/disability agency or counselor
 - d) A case manager
 - 5) The PHA may not impose expensive or burdensome requirements to "prove" either a disability or need for an accommodation.
 - 6) The PHA will keep information regarding a person's disability confidential and will not share the information with other persons unless it is needed to make or assess a decision to grant or deny a reasonable accommodation or unless its disclosure is required by law.
- b. Determining an undue financial and administrative burden must be made on a case-by-case basis involving various factors, such as:
- 1) The cost of the requested accommodation.
 - 2) The financial resources of the PHA.
 - 3) The benefits that the accommodation would provide to the requester; and
 - 4) The availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the requester's disability-related needs.
- c. In determining whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the PHA's program, factors to be considered include:
- 1) The overall size of the PHA's program with respect to number of employees, number and type of facilities, and size of budget.
 - 2) The type of the PHA's operation, including the composition and structure of the PHA's workforce; and
 - 3) The nature and cost of the accommodation needed.
6. Approval or Denial of a Request for Reasonable Accommodation
- a. Approval of Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
- 1) The PHA must approve the reasonable accommodation and/or make the modification unless doing so is:
 - a) Unreasonable.
 - b) An undue financial and administrative burden on the PHA's programs; or
 - c) Would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the PHA program.

- 2) The PHA will meet with the family to discuss the approval:
 - a) How the accommodation will be provided.
 - b) When it will be provided.
 - c) Advise of any variations to the original request.
 - d) Sign a Reasonable Accommodation Agreement form.
 - e) Mail determination of notice to the family.
- b. Denial of Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
 - 1) The PHA may deny a request for reasonable accommodation or modification if the request:
 - a) Was not made by or on behalf of a person with disabilities; or
 - b) There is no disability-related need for the accommodation or modification; or
 - c) The request is unreasonable.
 - 2) The PHA will meet with the family to discuss the denial:
 - a) How the determination was made.
 - b) Administrative solutions.
 - c) Explanation of the process of filing a grievance or filing a complaint.
 - d) Mail the determination notice to the family.

D. Effective Communication

To ensure effective communication with persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) or persons with disabilities who require another form of communication, such as braille or American Sign Language (ASL), the PHA will consider the following factors:

1. Translation of Documents

The PHA will conduct a four-factor analysis as a framework to identify LEP persons who need language services and to what extent, what languages require document translation and interpretation services, and what languages require only interpretation services.

2. Communication Accessibility

- a. The PHA will have TDD/TTY machines or an equally effective communication system accessible for persons who are hearing impaired.
- b. The PHA will provide ASL interpreters for persons who are hearing impaired if requested as a reasonable accommodation.
- c. The PHA may provide copies of legal documents and informational materials in large type or available in audio for persons who are visually impaired if requested as a reasonable accommodation.

3. All PHA mailings will be made available in an accessible format upon request as a reasonable accommodation.
4. The PHA will assist by orally reading and explaining documents for persons who are unable to read.
5. The PHA will assist in completing forms and other required documents for persons who are unable to write.
6. The PHA will ensure that all PHA documents and the following information are written and/or provided in an accessible, clear, and concise format:
 - a. Marketing and informational material.
 - b. Information regarding the application process.
 - c. Applications for admission and reexaminations (annual and interim).
 - d. All form letters and notices to the families.
 - e. The PHA's general policy regarding reasonable accommodation.
 - f. New resident orientation materials.
 - g. The lease and any applicable house rules.
 - h. Guidance/instructions on care of the dwelling unit.
 - i. Information regarding opening, closing, and updating the waiting list.
 - j. All information related to the family's responsibilities and rights.
 - k. The PHA grievance procedures.

E. Voluntary Compliance Agreement

Should the PHA be required to enter into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA or Agreement) with HUD, upon execution of the VCA, the PHA will comply with all general provisions, specific provisions, reporting requirements, and recordkeeping requirements noted in the VCA.

CHAPTER 5: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT (VAWA)

Protects tenants and applicants, and affiliated individuals who are survivors (While VAWA, HUD's regulations, HUD forms, and other HUD guidance generally use the term "victim," this policy will use the VAWA 2022 preferred term "survivor," which will have the same meaning as "victim.") of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking (collectively VAWA violence/abuse) from being denied, evicted, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of such violence against them.

A. Who is Eligible for VAWA Protections

For the purposes of VAWA, the term "tenant" shall refer to the assisted family and members of the household on the lease.

1. Only tenants who are assisted by the PHA can invoke VAWA protections that apply solely to tenants.
2. VAWA protections are not limited to women.
3. Survivors of VAWA violence/abuse are eligible for protections without regard to sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
4. Survivors cannot be discriminated against based on any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age.
5. As per the HUD's Equal Access Rule, the VAWA protections also cover eligible individuals and families regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
6. VAWA protections are provided to tenants regardless of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
7. Youth under the age of 18 years old living in an assisted household may invoke VAWA protections if the youth is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
8. Affiliated Individual (replaced family member)
 - a. A spouse, parent, brother, sister, a child of that person, and/or an individual to whom that person stands in loco parentis; or
 - b. Any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood or marriage.
9. Self-Petitioners

Noncitizens who claim to be survivors of "battery or extreme cruelty" by their spouse or parent who is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR).
10. Live-In Aides

Are entitled to VAWA protections if they are applicants for housing assistance or if they are an affiliated individual of a tenant.

11. Applicants

VAWA protections also cover applicants when they are applying for admission to the public housing program.

B. Who is Ineligible for VAWA Protections

Guests, unassisted members, and live-in aides of the family are ineligible for VAWA protections that are available only to tenants.

1. As a reasonable accommodation, a tenant can request VAWA protections based on the grounds that the live-in aid is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse. In addition, other reasonable accommodations may be needed on a case-by-case basis.
2. Where a guest or unassisted member is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, a tenant cannot be evicted or have assistance terminated on the basis of the VAWA violence/abuse of the guest or unassisted member.
3. Unassisted members who are also on the lease may qualify by way of the lease for VAWA protections.

C. VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification Form

1. The PHA will provide the Notice of Occupancy Rights, form HUD-5380, and the Certification Form, form HUD-5382, to each adult applicant and to each adult participant no later than at each of the following times:
 - a. At the time the applicant is denied assistance or admission;
 - b. At the time the individual is provided assistance or admission;
 - c. With any notification of eviction or notification of termination of assistance; and
 - d. During the 12-month period following December 16, 2016, either during the annual reexamination or if there will be no reexamination for the tenant during the first year after the rule takes effect, through other means.
2. In accordance with Executive Order 13166 (Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency), the PHA shall make available The Notice of Occupancy Rights and the Certification Form in multiple languages.

D. VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights, HUD-5380

The VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights explains the VAWA protections for applicants and for participants, including the rights to confidentiality and any VAWA protection limitations.

1. The PHA will provide the VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights without changes to the core VAWA protections and confidentiality rights.

2. VAWA Protections for Applicants

If the applicant otherwise qualifies for public housing assistance the applicant cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because the applicant is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

3. Protections for Tenants

- a. If a tenant is receiving public housing assistance, the tenant may not be terminated from participation or be evicted from the assisted unit because the tenant is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
- b. If a tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse by a member of the tenant's household or any guest, the tenant may not be denied rental assistance or occupancy rights under the public housing program assistance solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to that incident of VAWA violence/abuse.

E. VAWA Certification Form, HUD-5382

The Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternative Documentation form is an optional way for survivors to comply with a written request for documentation about an incident or incidents of VAWA violence/abuse.

1. VAWA Certification Form

- a. Provides that the survivor or someone on the survivor's behalf may complete the form.
- b. Provides a list of alternative third-party documentation to satisfy a request by a PHA.
- c. Explains the time period for responding to a written request for documentation.
- d. Describes the confidentiality protections under VAWA.
- e. Requires that the survivor or someone filling out the form on the survivor's behalf must answer 10 numbered questions and provide a brief description of the incident(s).
- f. Clarifies that the name of the accused perpetrator does not have to be provided if it is unknown to the survivor or it cannot be provided safely.
- g. Clarifies that the date and time of incident should be completed only if known by the survivor.
- h. Requires the survivor or someone filling out the form on the survivor's behalf to certify to the truth and accuracy of the information being provided and explains that false information could be the basis for denial of admission or termination of assistance.

2. The PHA will advise tenants and applicants that when the HUD-5382 is submitted on the survivor's behalf, the submission will take the place of the tenants or applicants submitting their own statement.

F. Certification and Documentation

1. Acceptance of a Verbal Statement

- a. The PHA is not required to ask for documentation when an individual presents a claim for VAWA protections.
- b. The PHA may choose to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's verbal statement or other corroborating evidence.
- c. The PHA will accept a verbal statement of an incident or incidents of VAWA violence/abuse if the PHA was aware of the abuse and encouraged the survivor to request VAWA protections.

2. Requesting Documentation

The PHA may choose to request an individual to document their claim of VAWA violence/abuse.

- a. The PHA must request the documentation in writing.
- b. Providing the survivor with the form HUD-5382 does not constitute a written request for the documentation, unless the form HUD-5382 is accompanied by the written notice requesting the documentation.
- c. The survivor may satisfy the PHA's written request for documentation by providing any one of the following:
 - 1) Form HUD-5382; or
 - 2) A document:
 - a) Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom the survivor has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse;
 - b) Signed by the applicant or tenant; and
 - c) That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of a VAWA violence/abuse that is the ground for protection and remedies under the VAWA Final Rule, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - 3) A record of a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency (may include a police report), court, or administrative agency; or
 - 4) At the discretion of the PHA, a statement or other evidence provided by the tenant or applicant.

3. Time to Submit VAWA Documentation

- a. The PHA will require submission of documentation within 14 business days after the date that the individual received the written request for documentation.
- b. The PHA may extend this time period at its discretion.
- c. During the 14-business day period and any granted extensions of that time, no adverse actions, such as eviction or termination, can be taken against the individual requesting VAWA protection.

4. Third-Party Verification

The PHA shall not require the survivor to provide third-party documentation of survivor status, unless:

- a. More than one tenant or applicant provides documentation to show they are survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and the information in one person's documentation conflicts with the information in another person's documentation; or
- b. Submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to the PHA.
- c. The PHA shall give the tenant or applicant 30 calendar days from the date of the written request to provide such documentation.

G. Limitations of VAWA Protections

The tenant may invoke VAWA protections on more than one occasion and the PHA will not subject additional conditions that would adversely affect the tenant's tenancy because they have invoked VAWA protections. There are no limitations on the number of occasions a survivor can invoke VAWA protections.

1. Nothing in this Chapter limits the authority of the PHA, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to:
 - a. The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse; or
 - b. The distribution or possession of property among members of a household.
2. The PHA may evict or terminate assistance to a tenant for any violation not premised on an act of VAWA violence/abuse that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant.

The PHA will not subject the tenant who is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse or is affiliated with an individual who is or has been subject to VAWA violence/abuse, to a more demanding standard than other tenants when determining whether to evict or terminate assistance.

3. The PHA may terminate assistance or evict a tenant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants, PHA employees, or those employed at or providing

services to the PHA would be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not terminated from assistance or evicted.

- a. An actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame and could result in death or serious bodily harm.
- b. Words, gestures, actions, or other indicators can be considered an actual and imminent threat.
- c. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the PHA will consider the following factors:
 - 1) The duration of the risk,
 - 2) The nature and severity of the potential harm,
 - 3) The likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and
 - 4) The length of time before the potential harm will occur.
4. The PHA will utilize termination of assistance or eviction only when there are no other actions the PHA can employ to reduce or eliminate the threat, including but not limited to transferring the survivor to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, and contacting law enforcement in order to keep the property safe to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat.
5. The PHA will terminate tenancy or assistance to any household member who is the perpetrator of VAWA violence/abuse or who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others.

H. VAWA Confidentiality

Given the significant safety issues faced by survivors of VAWA violence/abuse, it is critical that the PHA establish or update existing policies to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of survivors who seek protections under VAWA.

1. The PHA shall retain in strictest confidence all information pursuant to VAWA including the fact that an individual is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
2. The PHA shall not allow any individual administering assistance on behalf of the PHA, in the employ of the PHA, or any persons with the PHA's employ (e.g., contractors) to have access to VAWA confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the PHA that specifically call for these individuals to have access to the information under applicable Federal, State, or local law.
3. The PHA shall not enter the VAWA confidential information into any shared database or disclose the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is:
 - a. Requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release;

- b. Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or
- c. Otherwise required by applicable law.

4. Communicating with the Survivor

When communicating with an applicant, participant, or tenant who has requested VAWA protections, the PHA will take precautions to avoid inadvertent disclosure of confidential information to another individual or entity.

- a. The PHA will not leave messages that contain confidential information or refer to VAWA, the VAWA protections, or VAWA violence/abuse on the survivor's voicemail or with other individuals, including members of the survivor's household.
 - b. The PHA will not send mail regarding VAWA violence/abuse (e.g., a written request to complete form HUD-5282, or written extension of the 14-business day timeframe to respond to the PHA's request for documentation) to the survivor's address as the perpetrator may have access to the survivor's mail.
5. The PHA may employ the following to address the challenges of collecting information from and communicating with survivors of VAWA violence/abuse to avoid unintentional disclosure:
- a. Conduct the intake session in a private room, where the individual and staff person can talk without the risk of other staff or clients overhearing.
 - b. Explain the PHA's information sharing policies.
 - c. Clarify information sharing policies with referring/referral agencies and other service and business partners.
 - d. Communicate to the individual who in the PHA is responsible for handling questions or complaints about confidentiality.
 - e. Work with the tenants to make delivery arrangements of VAWA documents that do not place the survivor at risk.
 - f. Serve individuals off-site as needed or when appropriate.
 - g. Provide adequate time for the individual to review and sign forms.
 - h. Provide reasonable accommodations to permit individuals to follow or access any rules, policies, practices, or services, such as modifying a policy requiring that the survivor come into the office to pick up VAWA documents to instead deliver the form to the survivor.
 - i. Ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, e.g., provide sign language interpreters for persons who are deaf, accessible documents and assistance filling out forms for persons with visual impairments or have low vision.
 - j. Provide interpretation and/or documents translated into the appropriate language when necessary for person with limited English proficiency.

- k. Provide accessible documents or assistance filling out forms for individuals with disabilities.
- l. Ensure relevant staff understand confidentiality policies and procedures through regular staff training.
- m. Post notices about the importance of maintaining confidentiality throughout the office, including the intake room and around other areas of the PHA.
- n. Direct staff to respond to third-party inquiries only after verifying that written client consent has been obtained.
- o. Maintain distinct phone lines for certain purposes.
- p. Use a PHA post office box to receive written correspondence.
- q. Avoid using language referencing domestic violence or sexual assault in PHA names, program names, organization names, and staff titles.

I. VAWA Prohibition on Retaliation

Provides protections against retaliation for survivors and other persons who oppose acts made unlawful by VAWA, who seek to enforce VAWA's protections, or who participate in enforcement proceedings.

- 1. It is illegal for the PHA to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by VAWA's housing provisions, or because that person testified, assisted, or participated in any related matter.
- 2. It is illegal for a PHA to coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWA's housing provisions.

J. Right to Report Crimes and Emergencies

Provides protections against actual or threatened penalties for persons requesting law enforcement or emergency assistance.

- 1. Landlords, homeowners, tenants, residents, occupants, and guests of, and applicants for, housing shall have the right to seek law enforcement or emergency assistance on their own behalf or on behalf of another person in need of assistance.
- 2. It is prohibited to penalize or threaten to penalize persons because they request assistance or report criminal activity of which they are a survivor or otherwise not at fault under the laws or policies adopted or enforced by "covered governmental entities," which is any municipal, county, or state government that receives funding under Section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

K. Compliance Process Review

The PHA is required to establish a VAWA compliance review process.

1. The PHA will:
 - a. Incorporate the VAWA compliance review process into its existing compliance review processes where possible,
 - b. Perform the VAWA compliance review on a regular basis,
 - c. Publicly disclose the VAWA compliance review assessment of the information collected;
2. Six Items for Compliance Review
 - a. Compliance with requirements prohibiting the denial of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights on the basis of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
 - b. Compliance with VAWA confidentiality provisions
 - c. Compliance with the notification requirements
 - d. Compliance with the provisions for accepting documentation
 - e. Compliance with emergency transfer requirements; and
 - f. Compliance with the prohibition on retaliation
3. The PHA will develop regulations to implement the VAWA compliance review in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, which includes the following, but not limited to:
 - a. Individuals and organizations with expertise in the housing needs and experiences of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse; and
 - b. Individuals and organizations with expertise in the administration or management of HUD programs subject to VAWA statutory requirements and protections.

L. VAWA FHEO Enforcement Authority

HUD and the U.S. Department of Justice shall implement and enforce VAWA consistent with, and in a manner that provides, the same rights and remedies as those provided for the Fair Housing Act.

Effective October 1, 2022, individuals who believe their VAWA rights have been violated may file complaints with HUD's Offices of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) and General Counsel (OGC). The FHEO and OGC will begin investigating such complaints using HUD's existing Fair Housing Act complaint process.

CHAPTER 6: OUTREACH

The goal of the PHA's outreach efforts is to make information about the public housing program available to every eligible family and to attract a sufficient number and variety of applicants to fill public housing vacancies as they arise.

A. Affirmative Marketing and Equal Opportunity

The PHA's comprehensive outreach efforts will be accomplished in accordance with the nondiscrimination requirements of federal and state laws, and HUD guidelines for fair housing which includes:

1. Conducting affirmative marketing as needed to ensure the waiting list includes a variety of applicants (regardless of their race, color, religion sex, disability, national origin, age familial status, or ethnic background), have an equal opportunity to utilize the public housing program.
2. Analyzing the housing market area to identify and determine the needs of the eligible population groups.
3. Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude individuals who are members of a protected class.
4. Ensuring outreach efforts include usage of media outlets, including minority media outlets, that reach eligible populations.
5. The use of the Equal Housing Opportunity logo, statement, and slogan.

B. Family Outreach

The PHA will monitor the characteristics of the population being served and the characteristics of the population as a whole in the PHA's jurisdiction and will target outreach efforts to those populations being underserved.

1. The PHA will apply special outreach efforts to reach those families who are least likely to apply such as but not limited to:
 - a. Elderly
 - b. Persons with disabilities
 - c. Families with or without children
 - d. Families with or without income or assets
 - e. Families with limited English proficiency
 - f. Homeless families
 - g. Single individuals
 - h. Survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
 - i. Veterans of the U.S. armed forces

- j. Involuntary displaced families
- 2. The PHA will develop easily understood and usable outreach information/material that is expressed in simple and direct terms.
- 3. PHA Outreach Message:

The PHA's outreach message may include, but is not limited to, information about the public housing program, such as:

 - a. The opening and closing of the public housing program waiting list.
 - b. Where, when, and how families may apply for the public housing program.
 - c. Information about the PHA's application process and procedures.
 - d. The difference between income-based tenant rent and flat rent tenant rent.
 - e. The PHA will also stress characteristics of the public housing program which appeal to low-income families, such as the family choice of tenant rent (income-based tenant rent or flat rent).
 - f. The attractive appearance of the dwelling units.
 - g. The PHA permits pet ownership in public housing.
- 4. The PHA methods of outreach to families may include but are not limited to:
 - a. Postings on the PHA website and other social media.
 - b. U.S. Postal mail outs.
 - c. Distribute outreach materials to identify local resources such as, advocacy groups, community service groups and agencies, elements of city and county governments, and colleges and universities.
 - d. Ensure the outreach materials includes specific information on where, when, and how to apply for public housing assistance and an explanation of the application procedures.
 - e. Post outreach material in places of employment, unemployment offices, welfare offices, Post Offices, grocery stores, community halls, city and county offices, utility companies, day-care centers, Salvation Army offices, laundry facilities and senior citizen centers.
 - f. Place news stories in daily and weekly newspapers and other local and minority publications.
 - g. Request public service announcements by local radio and television stations of English and other languages common to the area.
 - h. Make oral presentations before organizations, groups and agencies that serve the elderly, disabled, homeless, and survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

- i. Place outreach material in places of worship/faith-based institutions, community centers, city and county bulletins and newsletters.
- j. Encourage families to inform their friends and relatives about the public housing program.

C. Monitoring and Evaluating Outreach Efforts

The PHA will establish and maintain internal documentation and monitoring procedures that will enable it to analyze the effectiveness of its outreach program.

For example, the PHA may design an appropriate form and, as part of the PHA's application process, ask each applicant how they heard about the public housing program, especially families among the groups identified as the least likely to apply.

Such procedures will assist the PHA in determining the cost effectiveness of each method of outreach, as well as show where the outreach program needs to be improved, discontinued, or emphasized.

The PHA will also conduct other outreach efforts from time to time if it is determined that certain categories of families are not making applications in sufficient numbers to keep all dwelling units occupied.

As needed, the PHA will take affirmative action in marketing the public housing program, to assure that opportunities for program participation are adequately publicized to families identified in the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan as being expected to reside in the PHA's jurisdiction because of present and planned employment.

CHAPTER 7: WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

When the PHA receives or acquires an allocation of new dwelling units or its waiting list has been depleted, the PHA shall make it known to the public the availability of public housing assistance for low-income families.

A. Site-Based Waiting List

A site-based waiting list is a separate waiting list for a specific site or sites. Site-based waiting lists allows applicants to select the developments where they will accept dwelling unit offers. The PHA has adopted a site-based waiting list.

1. The PHA will ensure that the site-based waiting list is consistent with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations.
2. Prior to operating a site-based waiting list, the PHA will obtain HUD approval as part of the PHA's Annual Plan approval process.
3. If the PHA decides to establish a site-based waiting list after the submission of its PHA Plan, the PHA is required to determine if the amendment qualifies as a significant amendment to the PHA Plan.
4. For HUD approval for more than one site-based waiting list:
 - a. The PHA must have an acceptable reporting rate (submission of the form HUD-50058 in an accurate, complete, and timely manner) to the Public and Indian Housing Center (PIC) or successor system.
 - b. Site-based waiting lists would not violate any court order or settlement agreement or be inconsistent with a pending civil rights complaint.
 - c. The PHA must maintain accurate records about each site and provide all applicants with complete information about all sites, including:
 - 1) The location of each site;
 - 2) The number, size, and type of dwelling units;
 - 3) Amenities such as childcare, security, transportation, and special programs available at and near each site; and
 - 4) The average length of wait to receive a dwelling unit.
5. The PHA will manage its site-based waiting list in a manner that is consistent with the PHA's activities to affirmatively further fair housing, such as marketing to populations least likely to apply for public housing.
 - a. The PHA will have a system for regular review of the results of its site-based waiting list operation to examine any changes in the racial, ethnic, or disability-related tenant composition of each site.

- b. Annually, as part of its Annual Plan preparation, the PHA will assess any changes in the racial, ethnic, or disability-related tenant composition of sites with site-based waiting lists, based on data that has been determined to be accurate by the PHA's Independent Public Accountant
 - c. At least every three (3) years the PHA will use independent testers or some other method approved by HUD to ensure that site-based waiting list is not being implemented in a discriminatory manner, and no patterns or practices of discrimination exist, and providing the results to HUD.
 - d. The PHA will make changes in its site-based waiting list procedures, as needed, based on the data and methods listed in paragraphs a - c of this section to affirmatively further fair housing.
6. Conversion from a Community-Wide Waiting List to a Site-Based Waiting List
- a. After the PHA receives HUD approval to operate a site-based waiting list:
 - 1) The PHA will first obtain the site preference of current applicants by:
 - a) Requesting a waiting list update from the current applicants.
 - b) Providing information about each site to the current applicants and providing an opportunity for the applicants to select the development(s) where they would accept a unit offer, or to opt for the "first available" unit offer.
 - 2) Next, the PHA will provide new applicants the same opportunity to select the developments or opt for the "first available" unit offer.
 - 3) Once the initial site-based waiting lists have been established, the PHA will inform all applicants of the length of each list and provide the applicants, once their application is updated, an opportunity to change their site selection.
 - b. The PHA will refer to its Annual Plan process and obligations to further fair housing, for guidance in the development of a site-based waiting list process.

B. Waiting List Management

The waiting list is the mechanism used to implement the PHA's preference system and, thus, establishes the order in which housing offers are made to qualified applicants. Setting up and maintaining the waiting list properly is essential to carrying out public housing admissions in accordance with HUD's civil rights and program regulations and the PHA's policies.

1. Opening the Waiting List

The PHA will announce the opening of the waiting list through a public notice.

- a. The notice will comply with HUD fair housing requirements, containing the equal housing opportunity logo and non-discrimination statement in its message.
- b. The notice will be placed in a local newspaper of general circulation, in a minority publication/media, and in plain view in the application office.

- c. The notice may be posted at locations throughout the community, such as faith-based institutions, public service/government offices, social service agencies, supermarkets, homeless shelters, senior/youth/community centers, the PHA's webpage, and other social media outlets.
- d. The notice will provide a brief description of the public housing program.
- e. The notice will provide details on where and when interested families can apply.
- f. The notice will state any limitations on who may apply (i.e., working families, extremely low-income, etc.).
- g. The PHA may open all waiting lists or only portions of waiting lists by type or size of the units as appropriate.

2. Closing the Waiting List

The PHA shall announce the closing of the waiting list through a public notice.

- a. The PHA shall announce the closing of the waiting list using the same methods as used to announce the opening of the waiting list.
- b. The closing of the waiting list may be announced at the same time as when the PHA announced the opening of the waiting list.
- c. The PHA may also announce the closing of the waiting list when the PHA determines that the existing waiting list contains an adequate pool of applicants who will most likely receive assistance within a 12 to 18-month period.
- d. The PHA may close a portion of the waiting list instead of closing the entire waiting list and may only accept applications from families qualifying for a specific local preference or size or type of unit.
- e. The PHA will not close a waiting list if closing the list would have a discriminatory effect that would be inconsistent with applicable civil rights laws.

3. Organization of the Waiting List

The PHA will maintain sufficient information that permits the PHA to select applicants from the waiting list in accordance with the PHA's selection policies.

- a. At a minimum, the waiting list will contain the following information for each applicant:
 - 1) Name of the applicant head of household.
 - 2) Family unit size (i.e., the number of bedrooms for which the family qualifies).
 - 3) Date and time of application.
 - 4) Qualifications for any local preferences.
 - 5) Racial or ethnic designation of the applicant head of household.
 - 6) Elderly families and families that include individual(s) with disabilities.
 - 7) Families who require mobility or hearing/vision accessible units, or other

accessibility features; and

8) Families with incomes below 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

b. The PHA may include the following additional information:

- 1) Names of adult members and ages of all members.
- 2) Gender and relationship of all members
- 3) Street address and phone numbers.
- 4) Mailing address (if different from street address).
- 5) Citizenship/eligible immigration status.

4. Waiting List for Different Programs

When the PHA maintains a separate waiting list of its programs, the following regulations apply:

a. Merger and Cross Listing

The PHA will not merge the waiting list for public housing assistance with the PHA waiting list for admission to another assisted housing program, including a federal or local program.

b. Non-merged Waiting List

If the PHA decides not to merge the waiting list for public housing with the waiting list for the PHA's tenant-based housing program, project-based voucher (PBV) program or Moderate Rehab program:

- 1) If the PHA's waiting list for the public housing program is open when an applicant is placed on the waiting list for the PHA's tenant-based assistance, project-based voucher program, or moderate rehabilitation program, the PHA must offer to place the applicant on its waiting list for public housing program.
- 2) If the PHA's waiting list for its tenant-based program, project-based voucher program, or moderate rehabilitation program is open when an applicant is placed on the waiting list for its public housing program, and if the other program includes units suitable for the applicant, the PHA must offer to place the applicant on its waiting list for the other program.

c. Effect of Application for, Receipt, or Refusal

- 1) The PHA may not take any of the following actions because an applicant has applied for, received, or refused other housing assistance:
 - a) Refuse to list the applicant on the PHA waiting list for the public housing program.
 - b) Deny any admission preference for which the applicant is currently qualified.

- c) Change the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under the PHA selection policy; or
 - d) Remove the applicant from the waiting list.
- 2) For the purpose of this paragraph, "other housing assistance" means a housing assistance other than the under the public housing program such as subsidy assistance under a federal housing program (including HCV housing assistance), a state housing program, or a local housing program.

5. Updating and Purging the Waiting List

The PHA will update and purge its waiting list to obtain current information on interested applicants and to minimize and remove applicants no longer interested in participating in the public housing program.

a. Updating the Waiting List

The PHA will update and purge its waiting list annually to ensure that it is current and accurate.

- 1) The update of the family's circumstances can be generated by the family or the PHA.
- 2) The PHA will require interested applicants to report changes in the following circumstances within 10 business days of occurrence.
 - a) Change in contact information (address or phone number)
 - b) Changes in income
 - c) Changes in household composition
 - d) Change in preference claimed.
 - e) Change in site (applicable only to site-based waiting list)
- 3) The PHA will send a waiting list update letter with an update form, by first class mail, to last known address that the PHA has on record to each applicant on the PHA's waiting list requesting information regarding their continued interest in maintaining a place on the waiting list and to report any changes in their circumstances.
 - a) The waiting list update letter will include a deadline date, 10 days from the date of the waiting list letter, by which the applicant must complete and return the waiting list update form to the PHA.
 - b) The applicant will be able to return the waiting list update form to the PHA by mail, email, fax, or in person.
 - c) If the applicant did not notify the PHA of a move as required, the PHA shall not be responsible for the applicant's failure to receive the waiting list update letter.

- d) Notification of a change in address to the U.S. Post Office or sources other than the PHA is not considered compliance with the requirements to notify the PHA.
- e) The PHA does not accept responsibility for mail delays.
- f) The PHA shall notify the applicant in writing if the changes reported on the waiting list update form affects the applicant's position on the waiting list or eligibility for the public housing program.

b. Removal from the Waiting List

The PHA shall remove the applicant from the waiting list if:

- 1) If the applicant fails to respond to the waiting list update letter within the allotted time period.

Exceptions: Reasonable accommodations for families which includes a member with disabilities and because of a claim of VAWA violence/abuse.

- 2) If the waiting list update letter is returned marked "Addressee Unknown."
- 3) If the waiting list update letter is returned with no forwarding address.
- 4) If the waiting list update letter is returned with a forwarding address, the waiting list update letter will be mailed to the address indicated.

a) The applicant will have 10 business days, from the date of the second waiting list update letter, to respond to the PHA.

- b) If the applicant fails to respond to the second waiting list update letter within the allotted time period, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list.

- 5) If the family requested in writing that their name be removed from the PHA waiting list.

- 6) A member of the applicant family becomes subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

- 7) A member of the applicant family perpetrated VAWA violence/abuse. Family members who are survivors of such acts may be considered for admission only if the perpetrator is no longer in the household.

- 8) The applicant fails to respond to the PHA's request for information or updates.

- c. The applicant may request an informal hearing for changes of their position on the waiting list and their removal from the waiting list.

6. The PHA does not maintain an interest list when applications are not being taken.

7. Recorded Wait List Message

During periods of time when application taking is closed, the PHA will not maintain a list of individuals who wish to be notified when the waiting list is reopened. The PHA will

maintain a recorded message providing current information on when the waiting list will or might be reopened.

C. Accepting the Application

The PHA must make available and accept applications from interested families during periods when the PHA's waiting list is open. The PHA may only accept an application for the public housing program when the waiting list is opened.

1. Applying for Assistance

When the waiting list is open, the applicant may submit the pre-application and full application to the PHA, in person, online.

a. In Person Submission

- 1) The PHA will accept applications at the location(s) and during dates and time period indicated in the announcement of the opening of the waiting list.
- 2) Reasonable Accommodation
 - a) As a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, the application may be mailed to the applicant and, if requested, it will be mailed in an accessible format.
 - b) To provide specific accommodation for persons with disabilities, the applicant may call the PHA to make special arrangements to complete the application.
- 3) Applications submitted in person are date and time stamped when returned to the PHA, fully completed, and signed by the applicant family's head of household.

b. Online Submission

- 1) The PHA will accept online (website to be provided by the PHA) applications completed and submitted during the dates and time period indicated in the announcement of the opening of the waiting list.
- 2) The application submission date and time will be assigned by the online application program.
- 3) When the waiting list is closed, the online submission for the applications will be disabled.

2. Pre-Application Procedures

A preliminary-application form (pre-application) will be utilized.

- a. The pre-application contains sufficient information to permit the PHA to conduct a preliminary screening to assess family eligibility or ineligibility and to determine placement on the waiting list.
- b. The review of the pre-application does not require an interview.

3. Placement on the Waiting List

- a. When the waiting list has closed, the PHA will select from all the pre-applications the predetermined number of pre-applications, as noted in the announcement of the opening of the waiting list, for placement on the waiting list. Applicants will be placed on the waiting list based on preferences and date and time of application.
- b. Pre-applicants Selected for the Waiting List
 - 1) Pre-applicants with preferences will be placed on the waiting list by preference by date of time of pre-application.
 - 2) Pre-applicants with no preference will be placed on the waiting list by date and time of pre-application.

4. Notification of Applicant Status

Based on the information provided by the applicant in the pre-application, the PHA will make a preliminary determination of eligibility or ineligibility.

- a. If the pre-application determines the family to be potentially eligible, the applicant will be notified:
 - 1) In writing of the date and time of placement on the public housing program waiting list.
 - 2) That the family will be required to complete a full application.
 - 3) The information on the pre-application is not verified until the applicant has been selected for final eligibility determination.
 - 4) The approximate amount of time before the final eligibility appointment will be scheduled.
 - 5) Final eligibility will be determined when the full application process is completed, and all information is verified.
 - 6) PHA communication will in no way lead the applicants to believe that the estimated date is exact but will stress that the estimated date is subject to several factors that are beyond the PHA's control (i.e., vacancies, funding, etc.).
- b. If the pre-application determines the family to be ineligible:
 - 1) The PHA will mail a letter of ineligibility to the applicant stating the reason(s) that determined them ineligible, and
 - 2) Include a statement that the applicant has a right to request an informal hearing on such determination.

5. Completion of a Full Application

When the applicant reaches the top of the waiting list, the PHA will:

- a. Mail the full application packet to the family and invite the family to attend an eligibility

appointment.

b. The eligibility appointments may be scheduled by mail and will provide the applicant with at least 10 calendar days' notice.

1) The PHA require all household members 18 years of age and older, including the live-in aide (if applicable) to attend the appointment.

2) In addition to the completed full application packet, the eligibility appointment letter will identify other information and/or documents that the applicant will be required to bring to the appointment.

3) Reasonable accommodations will be made upon request for persons with disabilities.

c. The applicant will be responsible for completing the full application packet.

1) The PHA will provide assistance in the completion of the application, if requested, as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities or applicants with Limited English Proficiency.

2) The head of household, as well as all members of the household over the age of 18 years must sign the application including all required HUD forms.

6. Requirement to Attend Scheduled Interview

If the applicant is unable or cannot attend the scheduled interview, it is the applicant's responsibility to inform the PHA, in writing or by telephone, prior to the scheduled interview.

a. The PHA will reschedule the interview and notify the applicant in writing.

b. If the applicant fails to attend the scheduled interview and does not contact the PHA to reschedule the appointment, the application may be rejected, and the applicant may be denied admission.

c. If the applicant misses two (2) appointments, the PHA will designate the application as inactive. The applicant will be removed from the waiting list and may reapply when the waiting list is opened.

7. Final Determination and Notification of Eligibility

a. After following the verification process per Chapter 12, Verification Requirements, a final determination of eligibility will be made before inviting the family to attend a public housing orientation and the offer of a public housing unit.

b. The offer of a public housing unit will not occur before all eligibility criteria have been met.

8. Application Responsibilities

a. Supply true, accurate, and complete information on the application and consent forms.

b. Supply any documents and verification as requested by HUD and the PHA.

- c. Attend scheduled application appointments.
- d. Timely inform the PHA, in writing, of changes in address, or any other changes affecting their eligibility.
- e. Timely respond to requests from the PHA to update information on their application and to confirm their continued interest in applying for housing assistance.

D. Local Preferences

The PHA may, but is not required to, establish a system of local preferences for selection of families admitted to the public housing program. The PHA's preferences will be consistent with the PHA Plan and the Consolidated Plan and will be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

1. The PHA has elected to adopt local preferences:

Preferences are only used to establish the order of applicants on the PHA's waiting list.

- a. Preferences
 - a. Do not impact eligibility for applicants who are otherwise ineligible.
 - b. Do not change the right of the PHA to adopt and enforce applicant screening criteria.
- b. The PHA's adoption and implementation of local preferences is subject to HUD requirements concerning income-targeting, deconcentration and income-mixing, and selection preferences for developments designated exclusively for elderly or disabled families or for mixed population developments.
- c. The PHA shall publicize preferences by posting copies in each office where applications are received, and by furnishing copies to applicants or the public upon request
- d. The PHA will inform and explain to all applicants about the available preferences and will give the applicants an opportunity to claim a preference prior to application submission.
- e. The PHA may limit the number of applicants that qualify for any local preference.
- f. The PHA will not deny an eligible applicant family based on a failure to meet the requirement of local preference.
- g. The PHA cannot establish a local preference for families who agree to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program.

2. The PHA has elected to adopt the following as the local preferences:

PREFERENCES	RANK OR POINT VALUE
Working Families	5
Persons with Disabilities	25
Survivors of VAWA violence/abuse	45
Veteran	30
Persons who are elderly	5

3. Changes in Local Preference

Applicants on the PHA's waiting list who did not qualify for a preference when they applied may experience a change in circumstances that later qualifies them for a local preference – or the reverse may occur.

- The PHA will provide written notification to the applicants on the waiting list of any changes to the PHA's adopted local preferences.
- The applicants will be given an opportunity to document that they qualify for such local preferences.
- The PHA will require applicants on the PHA's waiting list to report changes in the local preference within 10 business days of occurrence.
- If the applicant's local preference status changes, the applicants retain their original date and time of application.
- The applicant may move up or down on the waiting list in accordance with the changes in the local preference and date and time of the application.

4. Verification of Local Preferences.

The PHA is not required to verify the applicant's local preference at the time of application. The applicant will be placed on the waiting based on the preference claimed.

- Local preferences will be verified the same way as income, assets, and deductions.
- Prior to the time of the unit offer, the PHA will verify the applicant's eligibility for the local preference based on the applicant's current circumstances.
- If the PHA determines that the applicant does not qualify for the local preference claimed, the PHA will provide written notice to the applicant denying the local preference.

5. Denial of Local Preference

If an applicant claims, but does not qualify for a local preference, the PHA will give the applicant an opportunity to show that they qualify for a local preference.

- a. The applicant must provide appropriate documentation to substantiate their qualification for a local preference.
- b. Applicants who cannot provide the appropriate documentation to the PHA will be notified in writing that they do not qualify for a local preference.
 - 1) The written notice will contain: a brief statement of the reasons for the determination, and a statement that the applicant has the right to meet with the PHA to review the determination.
 - 2) This request must be received by the PHA no later than 10 business days from the postmarked date of the written notice.
- c. If the applicant requests the meeting, the PHA shall designate someone to conduct the meeting who is not the person who made the initial determination or reviewed the determination, or a subordinate of that person.
 - 1) A written summary of the meeting would be retained in the applicant's file.
 - 2) A letter informing the applicant of the final determination as to their local preferences status will be mailed within 10 business days from the meeting.
- d. An applicant may exercise other rights if he or she believes discrimination, based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, or familial status contributed to the PHA's decision to deny the preference.

E. Selection Priorities from the Waiting List

As public housing units become available, the PHA will select applicants from the waiting list in order to begin the eligibility determination and leasing process.

1. The PHA will select applicants from the waiting in accordance to the local preference(s) claimed by the applicant.
2. Selection by Local Preference Aggregated Point/Rank Value
 - a. Applicants with the highest aggregated local preference point/rank value, with consideration given to the regulations governing income targeting, deconcentration and income-mixing, and selection preferences for developments designated exclusively for elderly or disabled families or for mixed population developments, will be selected first.
 - b. In the event that more than one (1) applicant have the same highest aggregated local preference point/rank value, with consideration given to the regulations governing income targeting, deconcentration and income-mixing, and selection preferences for developments designated exclusively for elderly or disabled families or for mixed population developments, the applicants will be selected from the waiting list in accordance to the earliest date and time of application.

- c. After all applicants with a local preference point/rank value are selected from the waiting list, the PHA will select applicants from the waiting list who did not claim a local preference, with consideration given to the regulations governing income targeting, deconcentration and income-mixing, and selection preferences for developments designated exclusively for elderly or disabled families or for mixed population developments, in accordance to the earliest date and time of application.
3. Applicants whose income is greater than 30% of the area median income may be passed on the waiting list pursuant to the income targeting requirements.
4. The PHA will not select families for admission to the public housing program in an order different from the order on the waiting list for the purpose of selecting higher income families for admission to the public housing program over low-income families.
5. Family Characteristics
6. The PHA preference system may provide a preference for admission of families with certain characteristics from the PHA waiting list. However, admission to the program may not be based on:
 - a. Discrimination because members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock.
 - b. Discrimination because a family includes children (familial status discrimination).
 - c. Discrimination because of age, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
 - d. Discrimination because of disability; or
 - e. Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.
7. Prohibit applying any information pertaining to attributes or behavior that may be imputed by some to a particular group or category. All criteria applied or information considered in administering this ACOP shall relate solely to the attributes/behavior of the individual members of the family being considered for assistance.
8. Assure that selection by the PHA among otherwise eligible applicants is objective and reasonable.
9. Assure that selection by the PHA among otherwise eligible applicants are consistent with the PHA's responsibilities as a public body.
10. Provide that a family that is on the Section 8 waiting list will not lose its place on the waiting list by applying for admission to the public housing program.
11. Selection for Particular Unit

In selecting a family to occupy a particular unit, the PHA will match characteristics (example: number of bedrooms) of the family with the type of unit available based on preferences, date, and time, such as:

- a. Selection of families to occupy units with special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, the PHA will first offer such units to families which include persons with disabilities who require such accessibility features.
- b. The PHA's occupancy standards (limitation on the minimum and maximum number of household members permitted to live in units of specified sizes).
- c. Provide preference to elderly and/or disabled families for units in a public housing mixed population (formerly designated elderly) developments.
- d. Types of developments available.

12. Limitations for Single Persons

A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a resident family may not be provided a housing unit with two or more bedrooms.

F. Income Targeting

Not less than 40% of the families admitted to the public housing program during the PHA's fiscal year from the PHA's waiting list must be extremely low-income families, "basic targeting requirement".

1. The PHA will use the family's annual gross income for income targeting.
2. Admission of extremely low-income families to the PHA's public housing program during the same PHA fiscal year is credited against the basic targeting requirement.
 - a. If admissions of extremely low-income families to the PHA's public housing program during the PHA's fiscal year exceeds the 75% minimum targeting requirement for the PHA's public housing program, such excess shall be credited against the PHA's basic targeting requirement for the same fiscal year.
 - b. The fiscal year credit for voucher program admissions that exceed the minimum voucher program targeting requirement shall not exceed the lower of:
 - 1) 10% of public housing waiting list admissions during the PHA fiscal year.
 - 2) 10% of waiting list admission to the PHA's public housing program during the PHA fiscal year; or
 - 3) The number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of PHA public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30% or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.
3. PHA may admit a lower percent of extremely low-income families during a PHA's fiscal year (than otherwise required) if HUD approves the use of such lower percent by the PHA, in accordance with the PHA Plan, based on HUD's determination that:

- a. The PHA has opened its waiting list for a reasonable time for admission of extremely low-income families residing in the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or non-metropolitan county, both inside and outside the PHA jurisdiction.
 - b. The PHA has provided full public notice of such opening to such families, and has conducted outreach and marketing to such families, including outreach and marketing to extremely low-income families on the Section 8 and public housing waiting lists of other PHAs with jurisdiction in the same MSA or non-metropolitan county.
 - c. There are not enough extremely low-income families on the PHA's waiting list to fill available slots in the program during any fiscal year for which use of a lower percent is approved by HUD; and
 - d. Admission of additional very low-income families, other than extremely low-income families to the PHA's tenant-based voucher program will substantially address worst case housing needs as determined by HUD.
4. The PHA will monitor its income targeting requirements to ensure that at least eight (8) out of every 20 new program admissions will be extremely low-income families.

CHAPTER 8: BASIC ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to HUD regulation the PHA is permitted to admit only eligible families to the public housing program. To be eligible, the applicant must be a family as defined in 24 CFR 5.403, must be income eligible, must be a citizen or a noncitizen who has eligible immigration status, must meet the PHA's screening criteria regarding family behavior and suitability for tenancy. These requirements are outlined below.

A. Definition of a Family

The applicant must qualify as a family. The family includes all household members, except the live-in aide and foster children/adults, whose number and characteristics are used to calculate the tenant rent. A family includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

1. A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or
2. An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in Section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.
3. A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family).
4. An elderly family;
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age.
 - b. It may include two (2) or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one (1) or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one (1) or more live-in aides.
5. A near-elderly family;
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or
 - b. Two (2) or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or
 - c. One (1) or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.
6. A disabled family;
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability.

- b. It may include two (2) or more persons with disabilities living together, or one (1) or more persons with disabilities living with one (1) or more live-in aides.
- c. A person with disabilities means a person who:
 - 1) Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
 - 2) Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
 - a) Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
 - b) Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and
 - c) Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or
 - 3) Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001.
 - 4) Does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
 - 5) For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence; and
 - 6) Means "individual with handicaps" as defined in 24 CFR 8.3 of this title, for purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- 7. A displaced family;

A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose unit has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief.
- 8. The remaining member of a tenant family

A family member of an assisted tenant family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit. A remaining family member is never a live-in aide.
- 9. A family includes two or more individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other operation of law, but who either can demonstrate that they have lived together previously or certify that each individual's income and other resources will be available to meet the needs of the family.
- 10. Joint Custody of Children

The PHA will recognize families who may include family members under the age 18 who have joint custody arrangements.

 - a. Children who live in the unit at least 50% of the time, for whom the family receives a dependent deduction.

- b. Children who lives in the unit at least 50% of the time for whom the family does not receive a dependent deduction.
- c. Children who lives in the unit less than 50% of the time.

B. Definition of a Household

The household includes everyone who will live in the assisted unit. The household members are used to determine the unit size. The PHA may give approval of a live-in aide or foster child(ren)/adult(s) to reside in the unit.

1. Live-In Aide

A family that consists of one or more elderly, near elderly or disabled persons may request that the PHA approve a live-in aide to reside in the unit and provide necessary supportive services for a family member who is a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the public housing program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

- a. A live-in aide is a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:
 - 1) Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;
 - 2) Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and
 - 3) Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.
- b. A relative may be a live-in aide, if the relative meets the definition of a live-in aide.
- c. Prior to the PHA approving the request for a person to reside in the assisted unit as a live-in aide:
 - 1) The family must identify a specific person as the live-in aide. The PHA may not approve an unidentified live-in aide.
 - 2) The person must meet the criteria of the definition of a live-in aide.
 - 3) PHA verification of the live-in aide
 - a) The PHA will verify the need for a live-in aide's services from qualified medical, health, or social services/rehabilitation specialists, unless the need is obvious.
 - b) Verification of legal requirement for support includes marriage certificates, court ordered guardianship, or other legal documents requiring the potential live-in aide to be legally responsible for support of the person they care for.
 - c) The PHA will verify the current residency of the potential live-in aide as being elsewhere through prior landlords, rental agreements or leases, rental receipts, utility bills in the potential live-in aide's name for another address, driver's license or other government issued ID, etc.

- d) For a potential relative live-in aide, the PHA will verify whether the relative previously lived outside the unit and moved back solely to take care of the family member.
- d. The person must meet all the PHA's screening criteria, including the criminal history check.
- e. The PHA will generate:
 - 1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports for any SSA matches involving another PHA or Multifamily program for the person.
 - 2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if the person owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
 - a) The PHA will follow up on any issues identified.
 - b) The PHA will maintain a report and document the family file.
- f. At any time, the PHA may refuse to approve a particular person as a live-in aide or may withdraw approval if:
 - 1) The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal acts in connection with any federal housing program; or
 - 2) The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.
- g. A live-in aide is a household member, not a member of the assisted family, and therefore, the live-in aide only qualifies for occupancy in the assisted unit only as long as the family member needing the supportive services requires the live-in aide's services and remains a family member.
- h. The live-in aide is not a member of the assisted family and is not entitled to continued occupancy under the public housing program as a remaining member.
- i. The PHA will not convert a family member to be the live-in aide.
- j. The PHA may only approve one additional bedroom for the live-in aide.
 - 1) A live-in aide may have PHA-approved family member(s) live with them in the assisted unit.
 - 2) However, the PHA will not make this approval if it will result in overcrowding based on the PHA's occupancy standards.
 - 3) The PHA will not provide additional bedrooms for the family members of the live-in aide.
- k. Income of the live-in aide is excluded from annual income.
- l. Occasional, intermittent, multiple, or rotating care givers typically do not reside in the unit and would not qualify as live-in aides.

2. Foster Children and Foster Adults

a. Foster Child

- 1) A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law.
- 2) In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

b. Foster Adult

- 1) A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law.
- 2) In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

c. Although foster children and foster adults are members of the household (and therefore will be considered when determining appropriate unit size and utility allowance), they are not considered members of the family for purposes of determining either annual and adjusted income or net family assets, nor are the assets of foster adults or foster children taken into consideration for purposes of the asset limitations.

d. The PHA must receive documentation from the custodial agency responsible for the placement of the foster child(ren)/adult(s) prior to PHA approval of the foster child(ren)/adult(s) to reside in the assisted unit.

e. The PHA may not approve the addition of a foster child(ren)/adult(s) in the assisted unit if the approval would result in overcrowding based on the PHA's occupancy standards.

C. Income Eligibility

HUD income limits are published annually and are generally effective on the date of publication.

The applicant's annual income may not exceed the HUD established low-income limits by family size for the area in which the PHA is located. The applicant's annual income is compared to the applicable HUD income limit to determine eligibility.

1. To be eligible, the applicant family's annual income, at time of admission to the public housing program, must fall within one of the following categories:

- a. An extremely low-income family: A very low-income family whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:
 - 1) The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the U.S.); or
 - 2) Thirty (30) percent of the area median income, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.
- b. A very low-income family: A family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the area median family income, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

As a MTW agency, HUD will verify compliance with the statutory requirement that at least 75% of the household assisted by a MTW agency are very low-income for MTW public housing units through HUD systems. The PHA will provide data for the actual families housed upon admission during the PHA's most recently completed Fiscal Year for its Local, Non-Tradition program households.

- c. A low-income family: A family whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the area median income, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80% of the median income for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.
 - d. Low-income limit: No family other than a low-income family is eligible for admission to the PHA's public housing program.
2. When calculating the family's income including asset income, at the time of admission to the public housing program, the PHA will use anticipated income (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period).

D. Citizenship and Eligible Immigration Status

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 as amended, restricts financial assistance to U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, and to noncitizens who have eligible immigration status.

1. A family shall not be eligible for assistance unless every member of the family residing in the unit is determined to be a U.S. citizen, U.S. nationals, or be a noncitizen with eligible immigration status.

2. A mixed family includes family members who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals or have eligible immigration status, and family members who do not contend to have eligible immigration status.
 - a. Mixed families, except for families exceeding the income limit or over-income families, receive prorated assistance based on the percentage of family members who qualify for assistance.
 - b. The PHA may not deny assistance to mixed families due to nondisclosure of an SSN by an individual who does not contend to have eligible immigration status.
 - c. There are no HUD regulations which prohibit a mixed family from executing a lease or other legally binding contract. However, if the PHA's jurisdiction is in a state where state law prohibits a single ineligible family from executing a lease or other legally binding documents, the family may not be admitted into the public housing program.

3. Declaration of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

Each family member who contends to be a U.S. citizen, U.S. nationals, or a noncitizen with eligible immigration status must submit a written declaration signed under penalty of perjury by which the family member declares whether he or she is a U.S. citizen, U.S. nationals, or a noncitizen with eligible immigration status.

- a. For each adult the declaration must be signed by the adult.
- b. For each child, the declaration must be signed by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child.

4. Evidence of Citizenship or Eligible Noncitizen Status

Each family member, regardless of age, must submit evidence of citizenship or eligible noncitizen status.

- a. U.S. citizens and U.S. nationals:
 - 1) The evidence consists of a signed declaration of U.S. citizenship or U.S. nationality.
 - 2) The PHA will also request other verification such as a **verification of birth, U.S. Passport, U.S. military DD214**, or other appropriate documentation as specified by HUD or the PHA.
- b. Noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older or will be 62 years of age or older and receiving assistance on September 30, 1996, or applying for assistance on or after September 30, 1996:
 - 1) A signed declaration of eligible immigration status; and
 - 2) Proof of age document.
- c. For all other noncitizens
 - 1) A signed declaration of eligible immigration status;
 - 2) A signed verification consent form; and

- 3) Must fall in one of the following categories of eligible immigration status:
 - a) A noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence as an immigrant (includes special agricultural workers granted lawful temporary resident status and noncitizens that indicate they have satisfactory immigration status, such as VAWA self-petitioners, whose verification of eligibility or appeal of a determination as to permanent residence is pending with DHS).
 - b) A non-citizen who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1972, (or such later date as enacted by law), and who:
 - 1) Has continuously maintained residence in the U.S. since then; and
 - 2) Is not ineligible for citizenship, but who is deemed to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General.
 - c) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of:
 - (1) Refugee status, including those granted Temporary Protective Status (TPS) under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) (section 207); or
 - (2) The granting of asylum (which has not been terminated (section 208); or
 - (3) The granting of conditional entry (section 203 (a)(7)) prior to April 1, 1980, because of persecution or fear on account of race, religion, or political opinion, or because of being uprooted by catastrophic national calamity.
 - d) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General for emergent reasons or reasons deemed strictly in the public interest (section 221(d)(5)) (e.g., parole status).
 - e) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the Attorney General's withholding deportation (section 243(h)) (threat to life or freedom).
 - f) A non-citizen lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence (245A) (amnesty granted).
 - g) An alien who is lawfully resident in the United States and its territories and possessions under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (48 U.S.C. 1901 note) and Palau (48 U.S.C. 1931 note) while the applicable section is in effect: Provided, That, within Guam any such alien shall not be entitled to a preference in receiving assistance under this Act over any United States citizen or national resident therein who is otherwise eligible for such assistance.
- 4) Acceptable Original U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) Unexpired Documents

- a) Form I-551 "Permanent Resident Card"
- b) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
 - (1) "Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207"
 - (2) "Section 208" or "Asylum"
 - (3) "Section 243(h)" or "Deportation stayed by Attorney General"
 - (4) "Paroled Pursuant to 9 CFR Section 221 (d)(5) of the INS"
- c) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
 - (1) A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
 - (2) A letter from a DHS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after October 1, 1990) or from an DHS district director granting asylum (application filed before October 1, 1990);
 - (3) A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
 - (4) A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after October 1, 1990).
- d) Form I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification annotated with:
 - (1) Acceptable document from List A or,
 - (2) Combination of one selection from List B and one selection from List C
- e) Form I-360 VAWA Self-Petition
- f) Form I-130 Family-Based Visa Petition
- g) Form I-797 Notice of Action
- h) A receipt issued by DHS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant's entitlement to the document has been verified; or
- i) Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by DHS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the federal register.

5. Verification Consent Form

Each noncitizen who declares eligible immigration status (except for certain noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older, as describe in paragraph 4b of this section) must sign a verification consent form as follows:

- a. For each adult, the form must be signed by the adult.
- b. For each child, the form must be signed by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child.

6. Ineligible Immigration Status

If one or more family members do not contend that they have eligible immigration status, and other members of the family establish their citizenship or eligible immigration status, the family may be eligible for assistance despite the fact that no declaration or documentation of eligible status has been submitted.

- a. The family must identify in writing, to the PHA, the family member (or members) who will elect not to contend that he or she has eligible immigration status.
- b. A family that consists of a single household member (including a pregnant individual) who does not have eligible U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status is not eligible for housing assistance and cannot be housed.

7. Timeframe for Submission of Evidence Eligible Citizenship or Noncitizen Status

The PHA will require evidence of eligible citizenship or noncitizen status at the following times, subject to any extension granted by the PHA.

- a. Applicants: The PHA will ensure that evidence of eligible status is submitted not later than the date the PHA anticipates or has knowledge that verification of other aspects of eligibility for assistance will occur.
- b. Tenants: The PHA will require evidence of eligible status to be submitted at the first regular reexamination after June 19, 1995
- c. Changing participation in a HUD program: Whenever a family applies for admission to a Section 214 covered program, evidence of eligible status is required to be submitted unless the family already has submitted the evidence to the PHA for a Section 214 covered program.
- d. One-time evidence requirement for continuous occupancy. For each family member, the family is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuously assisted occupancy under any Section 214 covered program.

8. Notification of Requirements of Section 214

The PHA will provide notification of the requirement to submit evidence of citizenship, eligible immigration status, or to elect not to contend have eligible immigration status to all applicants and participant families.

- a. The PHA will provide the notice as follows:
 - 1) Applicant's notice. Notification of the requirements of Section 214 will be given to each applicant at the time of application for assistance.
 - 2) Notice to tenants. Notification of the requirements of Section 214 will be given to each tenant at the time of, and together with, the PHA's notice of regular reexamination of income, but not later than one year following June 19, 1995.

b. Contents of the Notice

The notice will:

- 1) State that financial assistance is contingent upon the submission and verification, as appropriate, of evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status as required;
- 2) Describe the type of evidence that must be submitted and the time period in which that evidence must be submitted; and
- 3) State that assistance will be prorated, denied, or terminated, as appropriate, upon the PHA's final determination of ineligibility after all appeals have been exhausted or, if appeals are not pursued, at a time to be specified in accordance with HUD requirements.

E. Mandatory Disclosure of Social Security Numbers (SSNs)

Disclosure of SSNs is considered information subject to the Federal Privacy Act (5 USC §552a, as amended). The PHA, to the extent possible, will keep the collection, maintenance, use, dissemination, income information, and any other information derived from the SSNs in compliance with the Federal Privacy Act and all other provisions of federal, state, and local laws.

As a condition of initial and continued eligibility, all applicants and all household members (including live-in aides, foster children/adults) must disclose the SSNs assigned to them by the SSA.

1. An exception for the disclosure of SSNs includes the following:
 - a. Those individuals who do not contend to have eligible immigration status and have not been assigned an SSN.
 - b. Existing program participants, who as of January 31, 2010, were 62 years of age or older. This exemption continues even if the individual moves to a new public housing unit.
 - c. Those who have not been assigned an SSN.
2. Children under 6 added to the applicant family
 - a. If a child under the age of six (6) was added to the applicant family within six (6) months of unit offer, the PHA may admit the applicant family to the public housing program before the SSN documentation has been submitted.
 - b. The PHA will grant the family 90 days from the date of admission, which is the lease effective date, to provide the required SSN documentation.
 - c. The PHA will allow one additional 90-day period if the PHA determines that, in its discretion, the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not reasonably have been foreseen and were outside the control of the applicant family.

- 1) Examples of circumstances outside the control of the applicant include but are not limited to:
 - a) Delayed processing of SSN application by SSA
 - b) Death in family
 - c) Natural disaster
 - d) Fire
- 2) If the applicant fails to produce the SSN documentation required within the required time period, the PHA must deny admission.
3. Individuals without an assigned SSN
 - a. Examples of individuals who may not have an SSA-assigned SSN are listed below. This list is not all-inclusive.
 - 1) U.S. newborn children (eligible citizens - will be issued an SSN upon SSA confirmation of birth).
 - 2) Noncitizens lawfully present in the U.S. (ineligible noncitizens – individuals who will be issued an SSN upon SSA confirmation of the individual's DHS documentation or confirmation that the individual is required by the law to provide an SSN to receive general assistance benefits that they already have qualified for).
 - 3) Noncitizen unlawfully present in the U.S. (ineligible noncitizens – these individuals cannot be assigned an SSN).
 - b. The PHA shall require that a citizen or noncitizen lawfully present in the U.S. who state that they have not been assigned an SSN by the SSA to make such declaration in writing and under penalty of perjury. The self-declaration shall be maintained in the family file.
 - c. A household member who does not have an SSN must certify that they do not, in fact, have an SSN.
4. Penalties for applicant failure to disclose and/or provide documentation of the SSN

The following penalties apply for noncompliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements:

 - a. PHA shall deny the eligibility of an applicant if each member of the household who is required to disclose their SSN fails to disclose and/or provide documentation of their individual SSN.
 - b. If the applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the public housing program, the PHA shall allow the family to maintain their position on the waiting list for a period of 30 days to permit the family the opportunity to obtain and disclose the required SSN information. During this period, if a unit becomes available and the household members have not disclosed their SSN, PHA shall offer the available unit to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

5. Individuals who previously declared to have eligible citizenship or eligible immigration status may not change their declaration to no longer contend to have eligible immigration status to avoid compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance of the SSN requirements.

F. Restriction on Students of Higher Education Eligibility

Restriction on assistance to students enrolled in an institution of higher education is not applicable to the public housing program but is applicable to Section 8 programs only.

G. Restrictions on Assistance to Family Based on Assets

The PHA is prohibited from providing public housing assistance to a family, either initially or upon reexamination of a family's income based on the family's net assets.

1. Restriction on Eligibility Based on Net Assets
 - a. The PHA must prohibit a family from receiving public housing assistance if the family's net assets exceed \$100,000.
 - b. The amount will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation (in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI)).
2. Restriction on Eligibility Based on Owning Real Property Suitable for Occupancy
 - a. The PHA must prohibit a family from receiving public housing assistance if the family has a present ownership interest in, a legal right to reside in, and the effective legal authority to sell (based on state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located), real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.
 - b. A present ownership interest would include any title to a home, any ownership of membership shares in a cooperative, and any lease or other right to occupy a home or cooperative as defined by the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located.
 - c. A present ownership interest does not include the right to purchase title to a residence under a lease-purchase agreement.
 - d. Exceptions to the restriction on owning real property does not apply to:
 - 1) A family that receives assistance for the property under the public housing program for:
 - a) A manufactured home
 - b) A home or under the HCV Homeownership Option.
 - 2) Any property that is jointly owned by a member of the family and at least one non-household member who does not live with the family, if the non-household member resides at the jointly owned property.

- 3) Any person who is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking.
- 4) Any family that is offering the property for sale.

e. A Property Suitable for Occupancy

A property will be considered suitable for occupancy unless the family demonstrates that it:

- 1) Does not meet the disability-related needs for all members of the family, including unsuitability due to physical needs, but it does not exclude other non-physical reasons why a property may not be suitable for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

Example: Physical accessibility requirements, disability-related need for additional bedrooms or space, proximity to accessible transportation, etc.

- 2) Is not sufficient for the size of the family;
- 3) Is geographically located so as to be a hardship for the family

Example: The location, distance, or commuting time between the property and the family's place of work or school would be a hardship to the family, as determined by the PHA.

- 4) Is not safe to reside in because of the physical condition of the property; or

Examples: The property's physical condition poses a risk to the family's health and safety and the condition of the property cannot be easily remedied. Environmental factors outside the control of the family are contributing to the unsafe condition or where the alterations necessary to make the physical condition of the property safe are cost prohibitive.

- 5) Is a property that a family may not reside in under the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located is not a property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

Example: An assisted family owns a commercial property that cannot legally be occupied as a residence by the family, such as a convenience store or a retail establishment.

3. Real Property Restrictions VAWA Confidentiality

When a family asks for or about an exception to the real property restrictions because a family member is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA will:

- a. Comply with the confidentiality requirements under VAWA;
- b. Accept a VAWA self-certification from the family member; and
- c. Apply the restrictions on requesting documentation under VAWA.

4. Assets Restrictions Enforcement

The PHA will not enforce the asset limitation on eligibility for assistance at reexamination of income.

5. Delay of Termination of Assistance Based on the Assets Restrictions

If the PHA enforces the asset limitation on eligibility for assistance at reexamination of income, the PHA will delay the termination of assistance based on the assets restrictions for a period of:

- a. Six (6) months, in order to allow the family to become compliant with this requirement.
 - 1) If the family fails to comply with this requirement, within the time allotted, the PHA will terminate the family's assistance.
 - 2) Termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal hearing procedures.

H. MTW Work Requirement

NO REQUIREMENT.

CHAPTER 9: APPLICANT SELECTION AND SCREENING

The applicant selection criteria, and the screening of information to be considered by the PHA, will be reasonably related to the applicant's individual attributes and behavior, and will not be related to the attributes and behavior imputed to a particular group or category of persons of which the applicant may be a member.

A. Applicant Screening

In selection of families for admission to the PHA's public housing program, or to occupy a public housing development or unit, the PHA is responsible for screening family behavior and suitability for tenancy.

1. The PHA may consider all relevant information, which may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Suitability screening attempts to determine if the applicant is likely to interfere with other residents by adversely affecting their health, safety, welfare, or affect adversely the physical environment or financial stability of the development if the applicant were admitted.
 - b. Relevant information concerning the habits or practices to be considered may include, but is not limited to:
 - 1) Inability to comply with the terms of the lease.
 - 2) Past performance in meeting financial obligations, especially rent.
 - 3) Prior rental history with the PHA, if applicable.
 - 4) Prior rental history from previous owners/landlords or another PHA;

- 5) A record of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences which may adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other residents, or cause damage to the unit or development.
 - 6) Information from previous owners/landlords concerning housekeeping that would create health or sanitation problems.
 - 7) Information from personal references.
 - 8) The applicant's failure to pay an existing utility balance which results in a denial of service by the utility supplier.
2. The PHA may require an applicant to exclude a household member in order to be admitted to the public housing program where that household member has participated in or been culpable for actions that warrant denial.
 3. The PHA may, where a statute requires that the PHA prohibit admission for a prescribed period of time after some disqualifying behavior or event, choose to continue that prohibition for a longer period of time.
 4. PHA tenant selection criteria are subject to regulations regarding Protections for VAWA violence/abuse. In cases of requests for emergency transfers under VAWA, with the written consent of the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, the receiving PHA may accept and use the prior covered housing provider's determination of eligibility and tenant screening and all related verification information.
 5. Drug and Criminal Activity
A history of criminal activity involving drug-related activity, a pattern of alcohol abuse, crimes of physical violence to persons or property, or other criminal acts which would adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of other residents.
 6. Applicants must conform to the occupancy standards on family size and family composition.
 7. The PHA will use up-front or third-party verification of all information whenever possible and the return envelope will be retained in the resident's file. If such up-front or third-party documentation is not available, the PHA will document the reason in the family file.
 8. The family will also submit, directly to the PHA, all documentation required for purposes of determining or auditing a family's eligibility to receive housing assistance, for calculating the family's adjusted income for tenant rent, for verifying related information, or for monitoring compliance with equal opportunity requirements. Failure to provide requested documentation will result in the denial of assistance.
 9. Home Visits
The PHA may conduct a home visit to consider if the conditions they observe are the result of the resident's treatment of the unit or are caused by the unit's overall substandard condition. The PHA will give at least two (2) days' written notice to all applicants or

residents. Reasons for a home visit may include, but not be limited to, the following circumstances:

- a. Conflicting or negative rental history received from previous landlords;
- b. Conflicting or negative information received from personal references;
- c. Applicant provides no previous rental references;
- d. Applicant provides only related personal references; or
- e. Applicant has no credit history.

B. Consideration of Favorable Factors

In the event unfavorable information with respect to an applicant is received, the PHA will give consideration to the time, nature and extent of applicant's conduct, and to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability to favorable future conduct or financial prospects, including but not limited to:

1. Evidence of successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program for drug or alcohol-related problems (requiring certification from a health professional, or state certified program). The applicant or family may be required to provide evidence of otherwise being rehabilitated successfully (i.e., participation in AA, ALANON, or other drug/alcohol support group);
2. The seriousness of the offending action;
3. The effect on the community of denial or the failure of the PHA to take such action;
4. The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action;
5. The effect of denial of admission on household members not involved in the offending action;
6. The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
7. The extent to which the applicant has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action;
8. The effect of the PHA's action on the integrity of the program;
9. The willingness of the applicant to exclude the offending household member in order to be admitted to the housing program, where the identified member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants denial;
10. Evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social services or other appropriate counseling programs, and the availability of such programs; and
11. Evidence of the applicant family's willingness to attempt to increase family income, and the availability of training or employment programs in the locality.

C. Falsified or Misrepresented Information

If the PHA determines that an applicant has falsified or misrepresented family income, composition, circumstances, conduct or behavior, the PHA will, on the basis of such falsification or misrepresentation, find the applicant ineligible for admission to a PHA unit. In justifiable cases, the PHA may take such other action as deemed advisable.

D. Mitigating Circumstances

Screening applicants who claim mitigating circumstances:

1. If unfavorable information about an applicant is received, the applicant will be provided an opportunity to present mitigating circumstances.
 - a. The PHA will consider the time, nature and extent of the applicant's conduct.
 - b. These mitigating circumstances must be verifiable.
2. Mitigating circumstances are facts relating to the applicant's unsuitable rental history or behavior which, when verified, would indicate both:
 - a. The reason for the unsuitable behavior; and
 - b. That the reason for the unsuitable rental history or behavior no longer applies or is under control and the applicant's prospect for lease compliance is an acceptable one, justifying admission.
 - c. Such mitigating circumstances would overcome or outweigh information already gathered in the screening process.
3. If the mitigating circumstances relate to change in disability or handicap, the PHA will have the right to verify the information or to request further information which is reasonably needed to verify the mitigating circumstances, even if such information is of a medically confidential nature.
4. An applicant who is a survivor of a VAWA violence/abuse is afforded certain protections pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act.
5. Consideration of mitigating circumstances does not guarantee that the applicant will qualify for admission.

CHAPTER 10: DENIAL OF ADMISSION

The PHA will determine the eligibility for admission into the public housing program for each applicant. All standards of eligibility determination shall be applied uniformly.

A. Denial of Admission Because of the Family's Action or Failure to Act

The PHA will deny an applicant's admission to the public housing program for program violations that are identified as grounds for denial of admission.

1. The PHA must deny admissions for an applicant:
 - a. The applicant does not meet the income eligibility criteria, including exceeding the asset limitations established by HUD (e.g., the applicant's annual income exceeds the HUD established income limits by family size for the area in which the PHA is located).
 - b. If any member of the family fails or refuses to sign and submit consent forms (i.e., citizen status, form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms).
 - c. If the family fails to submit required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

If the family is determined ineligible due to lack of citizenship or eligible immigration status, the family may request an appeal to CIS.
 - d. If the family fails to disclose SSNs for all household members.
2. The PHA has the authority to reject an application or deny admission into the public housing program of an applicant if:
 - a. The PHA has notified the applicant of its intention to remove the applicant's name because the applicant is no longer eligible for public housing.
 - b. The family fails to supply any information or documentation that is determined necessary by the PHA or HUD in the administration of the public housing program.
 - c. Falsified or Misrepresented Information
 - 1) The applicant provides information that is not true or complete.
 - 2) If the PHA determines that an applicant has falsified or misrepresented family income, composition, circumstances, conduct or behavior, the PHA will, on the basis of such falsification or misrepresentation, find the applicant ineligible for admission to the public housing program.
 - 3) In justifiable cases, the PHA may take such other action as deemed advisable.
 - d. Any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five (5) years, the PHA will consider the circumstances of the eviction.
 - e. If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federally assisted housing program.

- f. The family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
- g. If the family breaches an agreement to repay amounts owed to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
 - 1) The PHA, at its discretion, may offer a family the opportunity to enter an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA.
 - 2) The PHA may prescribe the terms of the agreement.
- h. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.
- i. The applicant fails to complete the pre-occupancy orientation, if required by the PHA.
- j. The applicant fails to pay an existing utility balance which results in a denial of service by the utility supplier.
- k. The applicant fails the PHA's screening because of the documented tenant history of:
 - 1) Poor past performance in meeting financial obligations.
 - 2) A record of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living/housekeeping habits in prior residences that may adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants, or cause damage to the unit or development.
 - 3) Involvement in criminal activity on the part of any applicant family member that would adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants.
 - 4) A record of eviction from housing or termination from residential program (considering relevant circumstances).
 - 5) Inability or unwillingness to comply with the terms of the PHA's lease.
- 3. Removing or Dropping an Application for Refusal of a Unit Offer

If an applicant receives an offer of a public housing unit and rejects the offer without good cause, the PHA will drop the applicant to the bottom of the waiting list with a new date and time of application.

B. Denial of Admissions for Criminal Activity and/or Alcohol Abuse

HUD regulations allow the PHA to prohibit admission for certain criminal activities, including alcohol abuse, that a household member has engaged in.

- 1. The PHA will deny admission to the public housing program when:
 - a. A household member has been evicted from federally assisted housing within the last three (3) years for drug-related criminal activity. However, the PHA may admit the household if the PHA determines:

- 1) That the evicted household member who engaged in the drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the PHA; or
- 2) That the circumstances leading to eviction no longer exist (for example, the criminal household member has died or is imprisoned).
- b. Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
 - 1) During the screening process, the PHA will request for law enforcement to perform a criminal background check to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in the state where the housing is located and in other states where the household members are known to reside.
 - 2) The PHA will use the Drug Sjoedin National Sex Offender Public Website (www.nsopw.gov) to search for a household member's sex offender registration. NSOPW is in partnership between the U.S. Department of Justice and state, territorial, and tribal governments.
- c. Any household member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on the premises of any federally assisted housing (including the building or complex in which the unit is located and associated common areas and grounds).
- d. The PHA determines that any household member is currently engaging in illegal use of a drug or the PHA has determined that it has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's illegal drug or alcohol abuse or pattern of illegal drug or alcohol abuse may threaten the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. However, the PHA may admit the household if the PHA determines:
 - 1) Such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.
 - 2) For this purpose, the PHA may require the applicant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.
2. The PHA has the authority to prohibit admission of a household to the public housing program if the PHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in during a reasonable time before admission:
 - a. A drug-related criminal activity;
 - b. A violent criminal activity;

- c. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity; or
 - d. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health or safety of the owner, property management staff, or persons performing a contract administration function or responsibility on behalf of the PHA (including a PHA employee or a PHA contractor, subcontractor, or agent).
3. The PHA has established the following standards to be applied as appropriate, for drug-related criminal activity, other criminal activity, and alcohol abuse concerning denial of admission:
- a. The PHA has determined a "pattern" as at least two (2) drug or alcohol related criminal offenses within the three (3) year period prior to application for PH assistance.
 - b. The PHA shall consider a reasonable time before admission to the PH program as three (3) years after the date of the most recent conviction of any household member.
 - c. Evidence of criminal activity shall be defined as a preponderance of evidence for criminal activity.

The PHA may not deny admission to the public housing program based on mere suspicion that a household member has engaged in criminal activity or on an arrest record alone.

- d. Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug shall be defined as within 6 months/180 days from the date the PHA discovered the use of the illegal drug.
 - 1) This includes the use of state legalized marijuana for medical or recreational use.
 - 2) The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) list marijuana as a Schedule 1 drug.
 - 3) Federal regulations require the PHA to deny admission to persons based on the illegal use of a controlled substance.
- e. Reasonable cause shall be determined by a preponderance of evidence of illegal use of a drug charge or other criminal activity.
- f. The PHA may determine the use of an illegal drug through preponderance of evidence of a drug-related charge.
- g. The PHA shall determine involvement in criminal activity through the preponderance of evidence for a criminal activity.
- h. The time period of ineligibility for admission for other drug-related or other criminal activities shall be three (3) years from the date of the conviction.
- i. There is no time period concerning the conviction of a drug-related charge for manufacturing, production, or distribution of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing. Such household member(s) being convicted of this offense will always be denied admission.

C. Consideration of Circumstances Before Denial of Admission

The PHA may consider all specific circumstances of each application in determining whether to deny admission because of family's action or failure to act by members of the family.

In the event unfavorable information with respect to an applicant is received, circumstances the PHA may consider include but are not limited:

1. Time, nature, and extent of applicant's conduct, and to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability to favorable future conduct or financial responsibility.
2. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA decision concerning such action is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation.
3. The effects of the denial of admission on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.
4. The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members.
5. The seriousness of the offending action.
6. The likelihood of reoccurrence of the action or failure to act.
7. Age of the individual at the time of the criminal activity.
8. Length of time since conviction.
9. An applicant who is a survivor of a VAWA violence/abuse afforded certain protections pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.
10. Evidence of successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program for drug or alcohol-related problems (requiring certification from a health professional, or state certified program). The applicant or family may be required to provide evidence of otherwise being rehabilitated successfully (i.e., participation in AA, ALANON, or other drug/alcohol support group).
11. Mitigating circumstances:

If unfavorable information about an applicant is received, the applicant will be provided an opportunity to present mitigating circumstances.

- a. Mitigating circumstances are facts relating to the applicant's unsuitable rental history or behavior which, when verified, would indicate both:
 - 1) The reason for the unsuitable behavior; and
 - 2) The reason for the unsuitable rental history or behavior no longer applies or is under control and the applicant's prospect for lease compliance is an acceptable one, justifying admission.
- b. The PHA will consider the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct.

- c. The mitigating circumstances must be verifiable.
 - 1) Such mitigating circumstances would overcome or outweigh information gathered in the screening process.
 - 2) If the mitigating circumstances relate to a change in disability or handicap, the PHA shall have the right to verify the information or to request further information which is reasonably needed to verify the mitigating circumstances.
 - 3) Consideration of mitigating circumstances does not guarantee that the applicant will be eligible for admission.
- 12. The effect on the community of denial or the failure of the PHA to take such action,
- 13. The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities.
- 14. The extent to which the applicant has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action.
- 15. The effect of the PHA's action on the integrity of the program.
- 16. The willingness of the applicant to exclude the offending household member in order to be admitted to the housing program, where the identified member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants denial.
- 17. Evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social services or other appropriate counseling programs, and the availability of such programs.
- 18. Evidence of the applicant family's willingness to attempt to increase family income, and the availability of training or employment programs in the locality.
- 19. The PHA's denial of admission actions will be consistent with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity provisions.

CHAPTER 11: DETERMINATION OF INCOME

The PHA will not devise or implement income or rent determination, verification, or other related policies or procedures in a way that discriminates against persons on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, and perceived or actual disability.

A. Annual Income

Income is defined by HUD regulations and is further interpreted in HUD notices and memorandums that must be followed. However, there are policy decisions that are needed in order to assure consistent interpretation of HUD regulations.

1. Annual income includes, with respect to the family:
 - a. All amounts, not specifically excluded received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age;
 - b. All amounts received by the head of household, spouse, co-head, including the income of a day laborer, independent contractor, and seasonal worker regardless of age, unless otherwise excluded; and
 - c. When the value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook saving rate (a figure that is adjusted annually for inflation), as determined by HUD.

Note: Annual income includes all amounts received, not the amount the family may be legally entitled to receive but which the family does not receive.
 - d. Annual income does not include amounts which are specifically excluded.
2. Annual income is used to determine whether an applicant family is within the HUD income limits and the level of continued benefits for the family.

B. Earned Income

Means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

C. Unearned Income

Means any annual income that is not earned income.

D. Income Inclusions

Annual income includes but is not limited to:

1. Business Ownership/Self-Employment

Gross income a family member receives through self-employment or operation of a business.

- a. Gross income is all income amounts received into the business, prior to the deduction of business expenses.
- b. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.
 - 1) The net income from self-employment or the operation of a business is considered income.
 - 2) Net income is the gross income amount minus business expenses that allows the business to operate.
 - 3) Except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:
 - 4) Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness are not deductible when determining the income from a business
 - 5) An allowance for the depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on a straight-line depreciation, as provided in IRS's regulations.
- c. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business is income except to the extent that such withdrawal is to reimburse the family member for cash or assets that the family has invested in the operation of the business.

2. Include all actual income derived from all net family assets.

3. Public Assistance

a. Public assistance includes:

1) General Assistance

Payments made under a financial or medical assistance program(s) provided by a state, tribe, or local government jurisdiction.

2) Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

a) A benefit designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs, which includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

b) Supportive services such as transportation and childcare are provided to families who are not employed.

- b. Special calculations must be made for benefits received in "as paid" state or local programs.
 - 1) "As paid" programs are those in which the family receives a specific amount for shelter and utilities and the amount is adjusted based upon the actual amount the family pays for shelter and utilities.
 - 2) In "as paid" programs, the amount of welfare assistance income shall consist of:
 - a) The amount of the grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities; plus
 - b) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount counted, as income is the actual amount received.

4. Imputed Welfare Income

The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

- a. A specified welfare benefit reduction is a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of:
 - 1) Fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or
 - 2) Noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.
- b. A specified welfare benefit reduction does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:
 - 1) At expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;
 - 2) Because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or
 - 3) Because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.
- c. Before adjusting the welfare benefits, the PHA will request, by third-party written verification, the welfare agency to verify:
 - 1) The reason for the welfare benefit reduction.
 - 2) The amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member.

- d. During the term of the welfare benefit reduction and as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination, the PHA will include in the family's annual income the amount of imputed welfare income, plus the total amount of the family's other annual income.
 - e. The PHA will offset additional income from other sources received by the family member after the welfare sanction has been imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is reduced to zero.
 - f. If the family disputes that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of the imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, the family will be offered an opportunity for a grievance hearing.
 - g. The PHA will not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not receiving housing assistance at the time of the sanction.
5. Periodic Payments and Determinable Allowances
- a. The full amount received from periodic amount such as but not limited to Social Security, SSI, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), annuities, life insurance and endowment policies, retirement funds, profit sharing plans, pensions, disability payments, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAS), Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPS), and comparable benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act. The lump sum payments may be treated as an asset.
 - b. If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran's benefits) are reduced due to a prior overpayment, the PHA will use the actual amount of the current allocation (before withholding for medical premiums).
 - c. If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran's benefits) are reduced due to other withholding, such as an IRS garnishment or child support garnishment, the PHA will use the full award amount.
6. Alimony and Child Support
- The PHA will include in annual income for alimony and/or child support all amounts received, not the amount the family may be legally entitled to receive but which the family does not receive.
7. Recurring Gifts and Regular Contributions
- The PHA shall count as income any gifts or regular contributions (monetary or not) that are provided to the family on a regular and routine basis from persons outside of the family (e.g., a relative or friend provides a member of the family with cash gifts on a recurring basis).
- a. This may include but is not limited to rent and utility payments paid on behalf of the family and other monetary and or non-monetary contributions provided on a regular basis.

- b. It does not include non-recurring gifts or contributions.
- c. The PHA shall follow the Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures to verify income from recurring gifts and regular contributions.
- d. If the party providing the recurring gifts and regular contributions refused to verify the information, the PHA will document the file why third-party verification was not available.

8. Independent Contractor, Day Laborer, and Cyclical or Seasonal Work

Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not considered nonrecurring income and therefore is included in annual income even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

When income varies due to cyclical or seasonal work, and the source of income has not changed from the previous year, the PHA may rely on the previous year's income to anticipate income for the coming year. Increases in pay rate over that of the previous year would be considered.

When income varies due to cyclical or seasonal work, and the source of income has not changed from the previous year, the PHA may rely on the previous year's income to anticipate income for the coming year. Increases in pay rate over that of the previous year would be considered.

9. Lump Sum Payments Counted as Income

Lump-sum payments received due to delayed start of periodic payments (e.g., unemployment, TANF, or child support), not excluded by regulation will be included in annual income.

Any portion of the lump sum that is payment for a period prior to the family's participation in the HCV program will not be counted as annual income but may be included in net family asset.

10. Income of Dependents

A dependent is a family member who is under 18 years of age, is disabled (regardless of age), or is a full-time student (regardless of age). The head of household, spouse, or co-head, foster child(ren)/adult(s), or live-in aide (including family of a live-in aide) are never dependents.

- a. Unearned income of dependents is included in annual income.
- b. The PHA will include in annual income all income (earned and non-earned) of the head of household, spouse, or co-head, even if a full-time student or under the age of 18.

11. Income of Full-Time Students 18 years of Age and Older

- a. The amount of earned income of a full-time student will not exceed the amount of the dependent deduction, adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25.

- b. If annual earned income is less than the dependent deduction, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25), the PHA will include the full amount of the earned income.
- c. All earned income of a full-time student who is the head of household, spouse, co-head will be included in annual income.
- d. Unearned income, (including the determination of student financial assistance), which is not excluded by federal regulations, will be included in annual income.

E. Income Exclusions

HUD has determined certain income sources be prohibited from consideration in annual income for purposes of determining eligibility or tenant rent. These amounts are often referred to as income exclusions or excluded income and are not considered part of annual income.

1. Earned Income of Children (Family Members) Under 18 Years Old

The full amount of earned income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 (excluding the head of household, spouse, or co-head).

2. Earned Income of Dependent Full-Time Students

- a. Earned income of dependent full-time students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25).
- b. All earned income of a full-time student who is the head of household, spouse, co-head will be included in annual income.
- c. The full-time student must be a dependent family member for this exclusion to apply.

3. Gross Income a Family Member Receives Through Self-Employment or Operation of a Business

Except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

- a. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.
 - 1) Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income.
 - 2) An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in IRS regulations; and
- b. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income if the withdrawal is a reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family.

4. Nonrecurring Income

Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated in the coming year (12 months following the effective date of the certification) based on information provided by the family.

- a. Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.
- b. Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year during the family's upcoming annual reexamination period will be excluded from the family's annual income as nonrecurring income.

c. Nonrecurring income includes but is not limited to:

- 1) Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment.

Any permanent employment with the U.S. Census Bureau should be considered in the annual income calculation.

- 2) Direct federal or state payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery.
- 3) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of state refundable tax credits or state tax refunds at the time they are received.
- 4) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of federal refundable tax credits and federal tax refunds at the time they are received (including Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payment).
- 5) Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries).
- 6) Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization.

The PHA is prohibited from assigning monetary value to non-monetary in-kind donations received by the family.

7) Lump Sum Benefits

- a) Additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings.
- b) Lump sum benefits payable as a death benefit.
- c) Lump sum amounts may count toward family assets.

- 8) Nonrecurring payments made to the family or to a third party on behalf of the family to assist with utilities, eviction prevention, and security deposits to secure housing.

- 9) Payments for participation in research studies depending on the duration.

10) General one-time payments received by or on behalf of the family.

5. Imputed Return on an Asset Equal to or Less Than \$50,000

Any imputed return on an asset when net family assets total \$50,000 or less (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and no actual income from the net family assets can be determined.

6. Certain Types of Trust Distributions

The following types of trust distributions are not included in annual income:

- a. For an irrevocable trust or a revocable trust outside the control of the family or household excluded from the definition of net family assets:
 - 1) Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and
 - 2) Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor.
- b. For a revocable trust under the control of the family or household, any distributions from the trust; except that any actual income earned by the trust, regardless of whether it is distributed, shall be considered income to the family at the time it is received by the trust.

7. Lump Sum Payments of Deferred Benefits

- a. Deferred periodic amounts from SSI, Social Security, and SSDI benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or
- b. Any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

8. Refunds or Rebates of Property Tax on Home

Amounts received by a family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit

9. Income Received from Any Account Under a Retirement Plan

- a. Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals.
- b. Except that any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts shall be income at the time they are received by the family.

10. Education Savings Accounts

Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by federal, State, or local government.

11. Lump-Sum Additions to Family Assets

Lump-sum additions to family assets, including but not limited to lottery and other contest winnings.

12. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Escrow

Income earned on amounts placed in a family's FSS account.

13. Insurance Payments and Settlement for Personal or Property Losses

- a. Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation.
- b. Periodic payments paid at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) for a period of greater than one year that are received in lieu of wages for workers' compensation continue to be included in annual income.

14. Amounts Received Under Training Programs Funded By HUD

Training programs funded by HUD will have goals and objectives. This is not to be confused with employment by the PHA.

a. Amounts Set Aside for Use under PASS

Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS).

b. Amount received under a Resident Service Stipend

- 1) Resident service stipend is a modest amount, not to exceed \$200 per month, received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development.
- 2) Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, ground maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board.
- 3) No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time.
- 4) The Public Housing Reform Act provides that the governing board of a PHA must generally contain at least one member who is directly assisted by the PHA. To support and facilitate implementation of this statutory requirement, HUD has clarified that the resident service stipend exclusion covers amounts received by residents who serve on the PHA governing board.

- c. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program.

- d. Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in training programs funded by HUD or in qualifying federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff.
 - 1) A qualified training program is one that is part of a State or local employment-training program and has clear goals and objectives.
 - a) This would include programs that have the goal of assisting participants in obtaining employment skills, and are authorized or funded by federal, State, or local law, or operated by a public agency.
 - b) These include programs through the Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration, and Welfare-to-Work Grants.
 - 2) Amounts excluded by this provision are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment-training program.
- 15. Reimbursed Health and Medical Care Expenses
 - a. Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member.
 - b. This exclusion is not limited to elderly and disabled families that qualify for the unreimbursed medical expense deduction.
- 16. Income of Live-In Aides

All income of a live-in aide, including the live-in aide's family, is excluded.
- 17. Adoption Assistance Payments

Adoption assistance payments in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent.
- 18. Payments to Enable a Family Member with a Disability to Reside in the Family's Assisted Unit
 - a. Payments made by or authorized by a state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.
 - b. Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through the state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency for caregiving services the family member provides to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.
 - c. The payments are excluded from income as long as the amounts are provided to enable a family member with a disability to remain in the family's assisted unit.
 - d. Both the person providing the care and the person who has the disability must be family members (not household members) and must live in the same assisted household.

- e. The exclusion does not apply to income earned by the family for other caregiving services provided to individuals outside of the assisted household.

19. Civil Action, Malpractice, or Negligence Payments or Settlements

- a. Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled.
- b. Any amount recovered are excluded irrespective of whether the amounts are received periodically or in a lump sum payment.

20. Civil Rights Settlements or Judgements

- a. Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay.
- b. Even where such payments are not lump-sum payments but instead may have a payment schedule, such payments are excluded.

21. Income of Foster Children and Foster Adults

Income of foster children and foster adults is excluded from the family's calculation of annual income.

22. Payments Received for the Care of Foster Children or Foster Adults

- a. Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone) or state or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments.
- b. This income exclusion also applies to Kinship Guardian Assistance Payments (Kin-GAP), kinship care payments, and other state-based kinship or guardianship payments that are alternatives to traditional foster care programs.

23. Armed Forces Hostile Fire Pay

The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.

24. Aid and Attendance to Veterans

Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

This income exclusion applies only to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance and not to other beneficiaries of the payments, such as a surviving spouse.

25. Foreign Government Reparation Payments

Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era.

26. Loan Proceeds

- a. Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car).
- b. The loan borrower or co-borrower must be a member of the family for the loan proceeds income exclusion to be applicable.
- c. Loan proceeds may include, but are not limited to, personal loans (with a loan agreement) and student loans, regardless of whether the proceeds are received in the form of a refund to the student.

27. Tribal Claims Relating to Mismanagement of Assets Held in Trust by the U.S.

- a. Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) or other federal law.
- b. A payment received by a tribal member from the tribe for distribution of Indian gaming profits is not a per-capita payment within the meaning of the Per Capita Distribution Act and does not qualify for income exclusion.
- c. If a family member who is a tribal member receives the IRS Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, from the tribe for reporting Indian gaming profits, then this payment must be counted toward the family's annual income.

28. Housing Gap Payments

- a. Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA) that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another federally subsidized housing unit.
- b. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments.
- c. Replacement housing "gap" payments should cover a minimum of 42 months of tenancy at the new unit.

29. Amounts Specifically Excluded by Any Other Federal Statute

Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under the 1937 Act.

- a. HUD will publish a notice in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion.
- b. Updates will be distributed when necessary.
- c. The following is a list of income sources that qualify for that exclusion:
 - 1) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977
 - 2) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act which includes, but is not limited to:
 - a) Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
 - b) Foster Grandparents (FGP)
 - c) Senior Companion Program (SCP)
 - d) VISTA
 - e) Peace Corps
 - f) Service Learning Program
 - g) Special Volunteer Programs
 - 3) Small Business Administration programs such as National Volunteer Program to Assist Small Business and Promote Volunteer Service to Persons with Business Experience;
 - 4) Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)
 - 5) Active Corps of Executives (ACE)
 - 6) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
 - 7) Income derived from certain sub-marginal land of the U.S. that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes.
 - 8) Payments or allowances under Department of Health and Human Services Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).
 - 9) Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of the Ottawa Indians.
 - 10) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands.
 - 11) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 which includes, but is not limited to:
 - a) Senior Community Services Employment Program

- b) National Caucus Center on the Black Aged
 - c) National Urban League
 - d) Association National Pro Personas Mayors
 - e) National Council on Senior Citizens
 - f) Green Thumb
- 12) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent Orange Liability Litigation.
- 13) Earned Income Tax Credit refund tax payments received on or after January 1, 1991, for program administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and Sections 221(d)(3) 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(j)).
- 14) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980.
- 15) The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care) or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.
- 16) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.
- 17) Payments made under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- 18) Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990.
- 19) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 U.S.C. 1811-16), and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821).
- 20) Any amount of crime victim compensation that the applicant (under the Victims of Crime Act) receives through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant.
- 21) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014.
- 22) Any amounts received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

- 23) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990.
- 24) Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) and administered by the Office of Native American Programs.
- 25) A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment.
- 26) Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002.
- 27) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Cases, Exclusion of Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements.

The list of Indian tribes who have entered into Tribal Trust Settlements with the U.S. in 2013 and for whom per-capita Tribal Trust payments are excluded from gross income, includes:

1. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation 2. Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 3. Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation 4. Bois Forte Band of Chippewa 5. Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Rancheria 6. Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation 7. Coeur d'Alene Tribe 8. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes 9. Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians - 6 - 10. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation 11. Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation 12. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe 13. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma 14. Hualapai Indian Tribe 15. Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska 16. Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of Arizona 17. Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas 18. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 19. Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 20. Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe 21. Lower Brule Sioux Tribe 22. Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Reservation 23. Mescalero Apache Tribe 24. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe 25. Nez Perce Tribe 26. Nooksack Indian Tribe 27. Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians 28. Omaha Tribe of Nebraska 29. Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine 30. Pawnee Nation 31. Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation 32. Pueblo of Zia 33. Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation 34. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 35. Rincon Luiseño Band of Indians 36. Rosebud Sioux Tribe 37. Round Valley Indian Tribes 38. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 39. Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska 40. Sault Ste. Marie Tribe 41. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation 42. Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians 43. Spirit Lake Dakota Nation 44. Spokane Tribe of Indians 45. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe 46. Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians 47. Summit Lake Paiute Tribe 48. Swinomish Indian Tribal Community 49. Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians 50. Tohono O'odham Nation 51. Tulalip Tribes 52. Tule River Indian Tribe 53. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation 54. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe 55. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska 56. Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska - 7 - 57. Tlingit & Haida Tribes of Alaska 58. Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians 59. Hoopa Valley Tribe 60. Ak-Chin Indian Community 61. Oglala Sioux Tribe

- 28) Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations will not be considered as income or a resource when

determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs.

F. Treatment of Financial Assistance Received by Students of Higher Education

The treatment of student financial assistance depends on the student/household characteristics and the type of financial assistance received by the student. The student financial assistance rules apply to both full-time and part-time students.

1. There are two (2) categories of student financial aid applicable to the public housing program:

- a. 479B Student Financial Assistance Programs

Section 479B under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended, (as well as Bureau of Indian Affairs Student Financial Assistance) requires that all assistance under HEA, even assistance provided to students in excess of tuition and required fees or charges, be excluded from HUD income calculations;

The types of financial assistance listed below are considered 479B student financial assistance programs. The list is not exhaustive and 479B will be updated as of July 1, 2024.

- 1) Federal Pell Grants;
 - 2) Teach Grants;
 - 3) Federal Work Study Programs;
 - 4) Federal Perkins Loans;
 - 5) Student financial assistance received under the Bureau of Indian Education;
 - 6) Higher Education Tribal Grant;
 - 7) Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program; and
 - 8) Employment training program under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

- b. Other Student Financial Assistance

Other student financial assistance means a grant or scholarship received from:

- 1) The federal government;
 - 2) A state (including U.S. territories), Tribe, or local government;
 - 3) A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);
 - 4) A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or
 - 5) An institution of higher education.

- 6) A grant would include:
 - a) A qualified tuition remission, reduction, waiver, or reimbursement (i.e., amounts received as reimbursement for the student's paid costs of tuition, books, and fees, etc.) by the educational institution, such as for an employee of the institution of higher education or an eligible family member of that employee.
 - b) Assistance provided by an employer as part of an employee educational assistance program or tuition reimbursement program.
 - c. Other student financial assistance must be for educational expenses and does not include:
 - 1) Any assistance that is excluded.
 - 2) Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded under Section 479B of the HEA).
 - 3) Amounts received under work study may be excluded if:
 - a) Provided pursuant to Title IV of HEA; or
 - b) To the extent that the work study is being performed by a dependent full-time student.
 - 4) Non-recurring gifts, including non-recurring gifts from family or friends.

Gifts that are recurring and otherwise do not meet the criteria for the income exclusion for gifts would be counted as income, regardless of whether the recipient of the gift is a student.
 - 5) Any amount of the scholarship or grant that either by itself or in combination with the excluded financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA, exceeds the actual covered costs of the student.
2. Actual Covered Costs
- a. The actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of:
 - 1) Tuition,
 - 2) Books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities),
 - 3) Room and board, or
 - 4) Other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and
 - 5) For a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit (i.e., the student is living in off-campus/non-college owned housing while away at school instead of a dorm or college owned housing).

b. All assistance under Section 479B of the HEA is excluded from income, regardless of whether those amounts exceed the actual covered costs described above.

1) Student financial assistance must be:

- a) Expressly for tuition, books, room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution;
- b) Expressly to assist a student with the costs of higher education; or
- c) Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the education institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

2) Student financial assistance may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf.

3) Student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the PHA as student financial assistance.

3. Calculating the Amount of Other Student Financial Assistance

All assistance received under Section 479B of the HEA by students participating in the public housing program is excluded from income. Other student financial assistance received by the student that, either by itself or in combination with HEA assistance, exceeds the actual covered costs is not excluded from income.

a. When determining the amount of other financial assistance in excess of actual covered costs, the financial assistance provided under Section 479B of the HEA will be the first student financial assistance deducted from the actual covered costs.

1) The financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA is intended to pay the actual covered costs.

2) HUD has determined that financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA must be the first amount subtracted from actual covered costs before any student financial assistance that HUD is excluding under HUD's discretionary exclusion authority.

b. When the student receives any financial assistance provided under Section 479B of the HEA, the amount of student's financial assistance is determined as follows:

1) If the amount of financial assistance excluded under Section 479B of the HEA exceeds the student's actual covered costs, then all of the amounts received from all financial assistance (other scholarships or grants), the student receives from other sources would be in excess of the actual covered costs and would not be considered student financial assistance that is excluded from income.

2) If the amount of financial assistance excluded under Section 479B of the HEA is less than the student's actual covered costs, then some or all of the amount of

financial assistance (other scholarships and grants), that would be excluded from income is the lower of:

- a) The total amount of student financial assistance (scholarships and grants) the student received that are not excluded under Section 479B of the HEA; or
- b) The amount by which the student's actual covered costs exceeds the financial assistance the student received that is excluded under Section 479B of the HEA.

G. Net Family Assets

The net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other form of capital investments. Any type of asset not specifically excluded will be included in the calculation of net family assets.

1. All assets are categorized as either real property (e.g., land, a home) or personal property.
2. Any type of asset not specifically excluded will be included in the calculation of net family assets.
3. Real Property Equity

Real property includes land or real estate owned by a member of the family.

- a. Equity is the portion of the market value of the asset which is owned by the family (the amount which would be available to the family if the property were to be sold).
- b. The PHA will calculate the equity in real property using the following formula:
$$\text{Market Value} - \text{Loan (mortgage)} = \text{Equity}$$
- c. The PHA will calculate the cash value of real property using the following formula:
$$\text{Equity} - \text{Expenses to convert to cash} = \text{Cash Value}$$
- d. Expenses to convert the real property to cash value may include but are not limited to costs such as sales commissions, settlement/closing costs, transfer taxes, attorney fees, appraisal fees, monetary liens on the real property, and repair costs, etc., if applicable.

4. Life Insurance Policies

Cash value of life insurance policies.

5. Tax Refunds or Refundable Tax Credits

- a. The anticipated income earned by the assets in which a family has deposited their federal tax refund or refundable tax credits must be included in the family's annual income unless the income is specifically excluded.
 - 1) At the time of an annual or interim reexamination of income, if the federal tax refund was received during the 12 months preceding the effective date of the reexamination, the PHA will subtract from the total value of the account in which

the federal tax refund or refundable tax credits were deposited the amount of the refund that was received by the family.

- 2) When the subtraction results in a negative number, then the balance of the asset is considered \$0.
 - b. If the tax refund or refundable tax credit is deposited into another excluded asset, such as a retirement account or a Coverdell Education Savings Account, then the deposit will have no effect on the balance of the asset (i.e., there is no need for the PHA to subtract the amount of the deposit from the value of the excluded asset).
6. Trusts

A trust is a fiduciary relationship in which one party, known as a trustor, gives another party, the trustee, the right to hold title to property or assets for the benefit of a third party, the beneficiary.

a. Trust as Net Family Assets

For revocable trusts, the grantor can terminate and/or amend the trust at any time for any reason before his or her death.

- 1) A revocable trust that is under the control of the family or household (e.g., the grantor is a member of the assisted family or household) is included in net family assets, and, therefore, income earned on the trust is included in the family's income from assets.
- 2) If the PHA determines that the revocable trust is included in the calculation of net family assets, the actual income earned by the revocable trust is also included in the family's income.
- 3) If the PHA determines that an irrevocable trust is excluded from net family assets, the PHA will not consider actual income earned by the trust (e.g., interest earned, rental income if property is held in the trust) for so long as the income from the trust is not distributed.
- 4) The PHA will calculate imputed income on the revocable trust if net family assets are more than \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, and actual income from the trust cannot be calculated (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use).

b. Trust Distributions and Annual Income

- 1) Revocable trust considered part of net family assets:

If the value of the trust is considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are not considered income to the family.

- 2) Revocable or irrevocable trust not considered part of net family assets:

If the value of the trust is not considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are treated as follows:

- a) All distributions from the trust's principal are excluded from income.

- b) Distributions of income earned by the trust (i.e., interest, dividends, realized gains, or other earnings on the trust's principal), are included as income unless the distribution is used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

Trust Type	Is the Trust Considered a Net Family Asset?	Is the Actual Interest Earned by the Trust Considered Family Income?	Are Distributions of Trust Principal Considered Family Income?	Are Distributions of Interest Earned on the Trust Principal Considered Family Income?
Revocable Grantor is not part of the assisted family or household (and the family or household is not otherwise in control of the trust)	No	No	No	Yes, unless the distributions are used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.
Revocable Grantor is part of the assisted family or household (or the trust is otherwise under control of the family or household)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Irrevocable (Typically, Special Needs Trusts or irrevocable.)	No	No	No	Yes, unless the distributions are used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

7. Assets Jointly Owned

- a. For assets jointly owned by the family and one or more individuals outside of the assisted family, the PHA will include the total value of the asset in the calculation of net family assets, unless the asset is otherwise excluded, or unless the assisted family can demonstrate that the asset is inaccessible to them, or that they cannot dispose of any portion of the asset without the consent of another owner who refuses to comply.
- b. If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of an asset, then only that portion's value shall be included in the calculation of net family assets for the family.
- c. Any income from a jointly owned asset must be included in annual income, unless that income is specifically excluded, or unless the family demonstrates that they do not have access to the income from that asset, or that they only have access to a portion of the income from that asset.
- d. If a family member is a beneficiary who is entitled to access the account's funds only upon the death of the account's owner, and may not otherwise withdraw funds from an account, then the account is not an asset to the assisted family, and the family should provide proper documentation demonstrating that they are only a beneficiary on the account.

8. Assets Owned by Business Entity

- a. If a business entity (e.g., limited liability company or limited partnership) owns the asset, then the family's asset is their ownership stake in the business, not some portion of the business's assets.
- b. If the family holds the assets in their own name rather than in the name of a business entity, then the percentage value of the asset owned by the family is what is counted toward net family assets.

9. Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

In determining net family assets, the PHA will include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or family member for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two (2) years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received.

- a. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or family member receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms.
- b. An asset moved to a retirement account held by a family member is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value.
- c. The PHA will count as an asset the difference between the cash value and the actual amount received for the asset disposed of for less than market value during the two (2) years preceding the date of application for the PHA or reexamination, if the cumulative fair market value of the asset disposed of exceed the gross amount of the asset by \$2,000.

H. Necessary Personal Property and Non-Necessary Personal Property

The PHA's determination on what is a necessary personal property and what is non-personal personal property is a fact-specific determination, and therefore the PHA will gather enough facts to qualify whether an asset is necessary or non-necessary personal property. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property will be classified as non-necessary personal property.

1. Necessary Personal Property

- a. Includes more than merely items that are indispensable to the bare existence of the family.
- b. Necessary personal property are items essential to the family for the maintenance, use, and occupancy of the premises as a home or they are necessary for employment, education, or health and wellness.

- c. Necessary personal property includes but may not be limited to:
 - 1) Personal effects (such as items that are ordinarily worn or utilized by the individual), items that are convenient or useful to a reasonable existence, and items that support and facilitate daily life within the family's home.
 - 2) Items that assist family members with a disability, including any items related to disability-related needs, or that may be required for a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.
 - 3) Necessary personal property does not include bank accounts, other financial investments, or luxury items.
2. Non-Necessary Personal Property
 - a. Non-necessary personal property with a combined value that does not exceed \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, is excluded from net family assets.
 - b. Non-necessary personal property with a combined value greater than \$50,000, as adjusted by inflation, is considered part of net family assets.
3. The following table lists examples of necessary and non-necessary personal property. This is not an exhaustive list.
 - a. Necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.
 - b. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property will be classified as non-necessary personal property.

Examples of Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property

Necessary Personal Property	Non-Necessary Personal Property
• Car(s)/vehicle(s) that a family relies on for transportation for personal or business use (e.g., bike, motorcycle, skateboard, scooter) • Furniture, carpets, linens, kitchenware • Common appliances • Common electronics (e.g., radio, television, DVD player, gaming system) • Clothing • Personal effects that are not luxury items (e.g., toys, books) • Wedding and engagement rings • Jewelry used in religious/cultural celebrations and ceremonies • Religious and cultural items • Medical equipment and supplies • Health care-related supplies • Musical instruments used by the family • Personal computers, phones, tablets, and related equipment • Professional tools of trade of the family, for example professional books	• Recreational car/vehicle not needed for day-to-day transportation (campers, motorhomes, travel trailers, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)) • Bank accounts or other financial investments (e.g., checking account, savings account, stocks/bonds) • Recreational boat/watercraft • Expensive jewelry without religious or cultural value, or which does not hold family significance • Collectibles (e.g., coins/stamps) • Equipment/machinery that is not used to generate income for a business • Items such as gems/precious metals, antique cars, artwork, etc.

Necessary Personal Property	Non-Necessary Personal Property
- Educational materials and equipment used by the family, including equipment to accommodate persons with disabilities - Equipment used for exercising (e.g., treadmill, stationary bike, kayak, paddleboard, ski equipment)	

I. Net Family Assets Do Not Include

Given that there are many categories of funds that would be considered assets and should be included in asset calculations, HUD does not believe that the regulation should specify every form of asset. Instead, any type of asset not specifically excluded should be included in the calculation of net family assets.

Required exclusions from net family assets include the following:

1. The value of necessary items of personal property.
2. The combined value of all non-necessary items of personal property, if the combined total value does not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).
3. The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including:
 - a. Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)
 - b. Employer retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b))
 - c. Retirement plans for self-employed individuals (Keogh)
4. The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located.
 - a. Co-ownership situations (including situations where one (1) owner is a survivor of a VAWA violence/abuse)
 - b. Where one (1) party cannot unilaterally sell the real property
 - c. Property that is tied up in litigation
 - d. Inherited property is in dispute
5. Civil Action, Malpractice, or Negligence Payments

Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family being a person with disabilities.
6. The value of certain education or disability support savings account, including the value of any:
 - a. Coverdell education savings account under Section 530 of the internal Revenue Code of 1986

- b. Qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code
- c. Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account authorized under Section 526A of such Code
 - 1) ABLE accounts are excluded from the definition of net family assets, and therefore income generated from such accounts is not considered when calculating income from assets.
 - 2) Distributions from these accounts are also excluded from income.
- d. Baby bond account created, authorized, or funded by a federal, state, or local government (money held in trust by the government for children until they are adults).
- 7. Interest in Indian trust lands.
- 8. Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives HCV program assistance.
- 9. Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which the family receives assistance under the HCV program.
- 10. Family Self-Sufficiency accounts.
- 11. Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits, including EITC, for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

Only the amount of federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits the family receives is excluded from net family assets, not the amount the family was supposed to receive.
- 12. Trust Funds
 - a. The full amount of assets held in an irrevocable trust.
 - b. Revocable Trust
 - 1) When a member of the assisted family is the beneficiary of a revocable trust, but the grantor is not a member of the assisted family, the beneficiary does not "own" the revocable trust, and the value of the trust is excluded from net family assets.
 - 2) For the revocable trust to be considered excluded from net family assets, no family or household member may be the account's trustee.
- 13. Term life insurance policies with no cash value
- 14. Assets not controlled by or accessible to the family and which provide no income for the family.

A survivor of VAWA violence/abuse who because of the VAWA violence/abuse no longer has access to the real property and cannot convert it to cash.

J. Actual and Imputed Income from Net Family Assets

When the value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset

based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD, are include in annual income.

1. Determining the Net Cash Value of an Asset

- a. The PHA must determine the market value of an asset then calculate the cash value by subtracting the reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investments.

- b. Reasonable Costs

Reasonable costs includes but are not limited to costs such as:

- 1) Penalties for premature withdrawal, if penalties would be imposed for early withdrawal.
- 2) Broker and legal fees (e.g., a percentage of the value of the asset incurred in the sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.); and
- 3) Settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions (e.g., the typical percentage of sales price for settlement in the locality).

2. Assets with Negative Equity

- a. The cash value of real property or other assets with negative equity would be considered \$0 for the purposes of calculating net family assets.
- b. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the family from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

3. Actual Income from Assets

Actual income from assets is always included in a family's (including minors) annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded.

- a. Income or returns from assets are generally considered to be interest, dividend payments, and other actual income earned on the asset, and not the increase in market value of the asset.
- b. The increase in market value is relevant to the cash value of the asset for the purpose of determining total net family assets and imputing income.

4. Imputed Income from Assets

Imputed income from assets is no longer determined based on the greater of actual or imputed income from the assets.

- a. The PHA will calculate imputed asset income for specific assets when three conditions are met:
 - 1) The value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation);

- 2) The specific asset is included in net family assets; and
 - 3) Actual asset income cannot be calculated for the specific asset.
 - b. If the actual income from assets can be computed for some assets but not all assets, the PHA will:
 - 1) Add the actual income from the assets, where actual income can be calculated, then
 - 2) Calculate the imputed income for the assets where actual income could not be calculated.
 - c. After the PHA has calculated both the actual income and imputed income, the PHA will combine both amounts to account for income on net family assets with a combined value of over \$50,000.
 - d. If the family's net family assets does not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), imputed income is not calculated.
 - e. If the actual income for an asset, which can equal \$0, can be calculated, imputed income is not calculated for that asset.
 - f. Imputed asset income is never calculated on assets that are excluded from net family assets.
5. Summary Decisions for Determining Income from Assets
- The following scenarios will determine how the PHA determines the income from net family assets.
- a. If net family assets exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation), and the actual income can be calculated on all assets:
 - 1) Annual income will includes only actual income on assets (no imputed income).
 - 2) The PHA will obtain third-party verification.
 - b. If net family assets exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation), and the actual income cannot be calculated on all assets:
 - 1) Annual income will include the total of actual income that can be calculated and imputed income for all remaining net family assets where the actual income cannot be calculated.
 - 2) The PHA will obtain third-party verification.
 - c. If net family assets does not exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation):
 - 1) The annual income includes only the actual income on assets (no imputed income).
 - 2) The PHA may accept the family's self-certification of net family assets.

K. Passbook Rate Determination

Annually HUD will publish the passbook rate based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, which is an average of national savings rates published on a monthly basis.

1. The PHA will use the HUD-published passbook rate when calculating imputed asset income for net family assets that exceed \$50,000 (annually adjusted by HUD for inflation)
 - a. HUD does not authorize the PHA to set its own passbook rate.
 - b. The PHA must use the HUD-published passbook rate.
2. The HUD-published passbook rate will be posted to a dataset on the HUDUser Web site, alongside annual inflationary adjustments.
3. To determine the passbook rate for the next calendar year, HUD will average the most recent three (3) months of FDIC updates to the National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, rounded to the nearest hundredth of 1 percent.
4. In order to ensure updated passbook rates may be used for reexaminations with an effective date of January 1, HUD will calculate the update in July each year, using FDIC data from April, May, and June for publication on HUDUser not later than September 1.

L. Calculation of Annual Income

The PHA must calculate family annual income as follows:

1. Initial Admission and Interim Reexaminations

The PHA will use anticipated income, including asset income, (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period) to determine the family's annual income at time of admission to the public housing program or during an interim reexamination.

2. Annual Reexaminations

The PHA must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations except where the PHA uses a streamlined income.

- a. The previous 12-month period is the is the 12 months prior to the income calculation and not the previous calendar year.
- b. If the PHA determines that the family's previous 12-month's income does not reflect the family's current income, the PHA will adjust the income determination by:
 - 1) Taking into consideration any redetermination of income during the previous 12-month period resulting from an interim reexamination of the family; and
 - 2) Making adjustments to reflect current income if there was a change in income during the previous 12-month period that was not accounted for in the redetermination of income. A change in income may be:

- a) A loss of income
 - b) The addition of a new source of income
 - c) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) to Social Security and Social Security Disability Income
 - d) Changing to a different employer in the prior year does not necessarily constitute a change if the income earned from either employer is substantially the same.
- c. Steps in Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination
- 1) Step 1: Determine the annual income for the previous 12-month period
 - a) If there have been no changes to income beyond this calculation, then this is the amount that will be used to determine the family's rental assistance.
 - b) The PHA will review the following information to determine prior-year income:
 - (1) The EIV Income Report (must be generated within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination to be considered current);
 - (2) The income reported on the most recent reexamination on form HUD-50058; and
 - (3) What the family certified to on the PHA's annual reexamination paperwork for prior-year income.
 - 2) Step 2: The PHA will take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination.
 - a) If there was an interim reexamination performed, the PHA will use the annual income from the interim reexamination to determine the family's rental assistance, if there are no additional changes.
 - b) If the PHA did not perform an interim reexamination or there have been changes since the last reexamination, move to Step 3.
 - 3) Step 3: If there were changes in annual income not processed by the PHA since the last reexamination, use current income.
 - a) Family reports their income for the prior year and whether there have been permanent changes.
 - b) If there are no reported changes to an income source, the PHA may use documentation of the prior-year income to calculate the annual income used for the current annual reexamination on form HUD-50058. The PHA could use the following documentation and certification from the family:
 - (1) EIV + self-certification (wages, SSI, Social Security, and unemployment).
 - (2) Current Level 4 documents verifying prior-year income that are dated within the required, 120 days of receipt by the PHA, timeframe, such as:

- (a) Year-end statement
 - (b) Paycheck with year-to-date amount
 - (c) Tax forms (Form 1040, W2, 1099, etc.)
 - c) If there are reported changes by the family or if the PHA notes discrepancies between EIV and what the family reports, the PHA will follow the Verification Hierarchy to document and verify income.
3. Use of Other Programs' Determination of Income, "Safe Harbor"
- a. The PHA will use , but is not required to, use income calculation information from other programs or agencies to determine the family's income prior to applying deductions based on timely income determinations made within the previous 12-month period for the purposes of the following means-tested forms of federal public assistance.
 - 1) The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant
 - 2) Medicaid
 - 3) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
 - 4) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
 - 5) The Low-Income Housing Credit (LIHTC)
 - 6) The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC)
 - 7) Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
 - 8) Other programs administered by the Secretary
 - 9) Other means-tested forms of federal public assistance for which HUD has established a memorandum of understanding
 - 10) Other Federal benefit determinations made in other forms of means-tested Federal public assistance that the Secretary determines to have comparable reliability and announces through the Federal Register
 - b. Verification of Other Programs' Determination of Income
 - 1) If the PHA uses the annual income determination made by an administrator for allowable forms of federal means-tested public assistance, the PHA must obtain it using the appropriate third-party verification.
 - a) The verification must indicate the tenant's family size and composition and state the amount of the family's annual income.
 - b) The verification must meet all HUD requirements related to the length of time that is permitted before the third-party verification is considered out-of-date and is no longer an eligible source of income verification, including within the

previous 12-month period for purposes of the specified means-tested forms of federal public assistance.

- c) If the family presents multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable programs, the PHA will accept the most recent income determination.

- 2) The PHA will calculate the family's annual income using the methods established in this Chapter if:

- a) The PHA cannot obtain the required third-party verification; or
- b) The family disputes acceptable programs' income determination.

- 4. Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income reexamination type.
- 5. Accuracy of Family Income Data: De Minimis Errors

A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than \$30 per month in monthly adjusted income (\$360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

- a. The PHA will not be considered out of compliance solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income but is still obligated to correct errors once the PHA becomes aware of the errors.
- b. HUD may revise the amount of the de minimis error through a rulemaking published in the Federal Register for public comment.
- c. If the PHA becomes aware of the existence of an income calculation error, the PHA is obligated to correct the error(s) retroactive to the effective date of the action the error was made regardless of the dollar amount associated with the error.
- d. The PHA will take any corrective action necessary to **credit** a family if the family has been overcharged their tenant rent as a result of the de minimis error in the income determination.

- 1) The family will not be responsible for retroactive rent for errors made by the PHA in instances where the PHA has miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged the tenant rent.

- a) The PHA will notify the family in writing:

- (1) The total amount of the overcharged tenant rent; and
- (2) The effective date of the action of the overcharged tenant rent.

- b) The PHA will repay the overcharged tenant rent to the family by issuing the family a check for the overcharged tenant rent

- 2) The family will be responsible for retroactive rent if the tenant rent was based on false or incomplete information supplied by the applicant or participant family.

M. Annualizing and Averaging Income

The PHA must convert the reported income to an annual figure. The PHA may choose the following methods to determine the anticipated annual income:

1. Annualize current income (and subsequently conduct an interim reexamination if income changes). To annualize income, the PHA will multiply:
 - a. Hourly income by the number of hours worked in a year;
 - b. Weekly income by 52 weeks, unless it is verified that less weeks will be worked;
 - c. Bi-weekly income (paid every other week) by 26 pay-periods;
 - d. Semi-monthly income (paid twice each month) by 24 pay-periods; and
 - e. Monthly by 12 pay-periods.
2. Average the income using the information available from all known income sources when the income sources are expected to change during the year (no interim adjustment is required if income remains as predicted).
 - a. Income from the previous year may be analyzed to determine the amount of anticipated income when future income cannot be clearly verified.
 - b. If, by averaging, a reasonable estimate can be made, that estimate will be used to anticipate annual income over the next 12 months, instead of changing the HAP every month as the income fluctuates.
 - c. Where income is seasonal or fluctuates as to hours or rates, such as for teachers, construction workers, farmers, or migrant workers, the PHA will use an average for 12 months based on past income history of the family and such anticipated income that can be verified.

N. Earned Income Disallowance (or Disregard) Self-Sufficiency Incentive (EID)

The EID calls for the exclusion of increases in income attributable to employment by a family member over income received by that family member prior to qualifying for the disallowance. The exclusion only applies to the income of the family member and not the entire family.

1. Elimination of EID

The EID will not apply to any family who is not eligible for and already participating in the disallowance as of December 31, 2023. No new families may be added.

- a. Families who were receiving the EID benefit as of December 31, 2023, may continue to receive the full benefit until the remaining timeframe for an individual family's EID expires without any regulatory changes.
- b. Because the EID lasts up to 24 consecutive months, no family will still be receiving the EID benefit after December 31, 2025.

c. Jobs Plus Earned Income Disregard (JPEID)

Families eligible to receive the Jobs Plus program rent incentive, JPEID pursuant to the FY2023 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) or earlier appropriation distributed through prior Jobs Plus NOFOs, may continue to receive JPEID under the terms of the NOFO.

- 1) This clarification is necessary to ensure that FY22 Jobs Plus grantees, as well as all prior Jobs Plus grantees, can offer JPEID as a rent incentive to individuals living at Jobs Plus target sites.
- 2) The JPEID was established by HUD as an alternative requirement to EID for Jobs Plus grantees.
- 3) This section will lapse on January 1, 2030.

2. Qualifications:

- a. The exclusion only applies to families currently receiving public housing assistance.
- b. An applicant family is not eligible for the EID.
- c. A public housing family whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
 - 1) Previously unemployed includes a person who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours a week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.
 - 2) The established minimum wage means the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- d. A public housing family whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
 - 1) The increase in earning must occur while the person is enrolled in the economic self-sufficient or other job training program.
 - 2) An economic self-sufficiency program is any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families. These programs include programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.
- e. A public housing family whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member, during or within six (6) months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary

assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act. The TANF program includes formula-driven maintenance assistance and such benefits and services as one-time payments; wage subsidies and transportation assistance-provided that the total amount over a six (6)-month period is at least \$500.

Note: Receipt of Food Stamps and/or Medicaid is not part of the TANF program. If no TANF assistance is provided as listed above, the family will not qualify for the earned income disallowance under TANF provisions but may qualify under the remaining criteria. The PHA will verify receipt of benefit or services other than monthly maintenance with the TANF provider if the family indicates that their eligibility for the earned income disallowance is based on other assistance under TANF.

3. EID Maximum Lifetime Benefit

Maximum 24 Straight Month Lifetime Disallowance Period

- a. Once the family member is determined to be eligible for the EID, the 24-calendar month period starts.
- b. During the first 12-calendar month period, the PHA must exclude 100% of the increased income resulting from the qualifying employment of the family member.
- c. If the family member discontinues the employment that initially qualified the family member for the EID, the 24-calendar month period continues.
- d. During the 24-calendar month period, EID benefits are recalculated based on changes to family member's income and employment.
- e. After the first 12-calendar month period, the PHA must exclude from annual income of the family at least 50% of any increase in income of the family member as a result of employment over the family member's income before the qualifying event (i.e., the family member's baseline income).
- f. At the end of the 24-months, EID ends regardless of how many months were used.

O. Adjusted Annual Income

Adjusted income is the annual income of all the members of the family residing in or intending to reside in the unit less the HUD mandatory and permissive deductions and allowances.

P. HUD Mandatory Deductions and Allowances

The PHA must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

1. Dependent Allowance

- a. The PHA will deduct \$480 from the annual income for each family member who is:
 - 1) Under 18 years of age, including children who are adopted;
 - 2) A person with disabilities, no matter what age; or
 - 3) A full-time student, no matter what age.

- b. The head of household, spouse, co-head, foster child/adult, live-in aide, or live-in aide family members may never be counted as a dependent or receive the dependent allowance.
- c. The dependent allowance will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25, and applies at the family's next annual or interim reexamination after the annual adjustment, whichever is sooner.

2. Elderly/Disabled Allowance

- a. \$525 per family for families whose head of household, spouse, or co-head is 62 years or older (elderly families) or who is a person with disabilities (disabled families).
- b. The elderly/disabled allowance of \$525 is effective January 1, 2024, and applies at the family's next annual or interim reexamination, whichever is sooner.
- c. Each elderly or disabled family is limited to one \$525 allowance even if both the head of household and spouse are elderly or persons with disabilities.
- d. The elderly/disabled allowance will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25.

3. Unreimbursed Childcare Expenses

Reasonable unreimbursed childcare expenses, (hereinafter referred to as childcare expenses), for the care of children under age 13, including foster children, may be deducted from annual income if the following is true:

- a. The childcare expense is necessary to enable a family member to be employed (e.g., work, look for work) or further their education (academic or vocational).
 - 1) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to work:
 - a) The childcare expenses to enable a family to work may not exceed the amount of employment (earned income) included in annual income.
 - b) The person enabled to work is the adult member of the family who earns the least amount of income from employment, unless it is obvious that another family member is enabled to work.
 - 2) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to go to school:
 - a) To qualify for childcare deductions under the provision of furthering education, the family member must demonstrate that they are enrolled in some accredited or approved educational or training program (academic or vocational).
 - b) Furthering education can include but is not limited to; completing high school or equivalency (GED), trade school, Community or Junior College, four-year college/university, technical schools, ESL or basic education classes, apprenticeship programs, certificate programs, clerical school and even independent study, if the family member must access online educational programs out of the home.

- c) The childcare expenses to enable a family member to go to school is not capped by the amount earned, but will be calculated for:
 - (1) The time needed to drop off children to the childcare provider, if the childcare is provided outside the home.
 - (2) The time to attend school; and
 - (3) The time needed to pick up the children from the childcare provider, if the childcare is provided outside the home.
 - d) The family member must provide and the PHA must verify information on the type of educational program, the number of units or hours of participation, the name of the educational institution or training facility.
- 3) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to seek employment:
- a) The deduction for childcare to seek employment must not exceed the annual adjusted income of the family member seeking employment.
 - b) The deduction does not include transportation costs, or other expenses incurred, and are limited to one year per individual.
 - c) The family member may be a participant in an official job search program or may simply demonstrate independent job search activities. In either case, in order to verify the time spent in seeking employment, the PHA will require the family to maintain a log that reflects the following:
 - (1) The date and time of departure from home (including time needed to drop off children for childcare, if provided outside the home);
 - (2) The name and location of the prospective employer, unemployment office or employment agency;
 - (3) The name of the person(s) contacted and telephone number;
 - (4) The length of time for completion of the application, the interview, testing or other job search activity;
 - (5) The time the children are picked up and the time arrived at home;
 - (6) The name, address, telephone number and SSN/EIN of the childcare provider; and
 - (7) The total amount paid for the childcare expenses.
 - d) If multiple applications or interviews are held consecutively or on the same day, the above information should be provided for each prospective employer or agency. The PHA will use this information to verify the contacts and the eligibility of childcare expenses.
 - e) Since job search activities may be irregular and not easily anticipated, the PHA may attempt a limited inclusion at the annual reexamination and conduct an

interim reexamination after actual expenditures have been incurred. In many instances, job search periods will be of limited duration, but in some cases the job search period may be extended, especially if the type of employment sought is limited in availability, employment opportunities of any kind are scarce, or the job skills needed are unusual.

b. Reasonable childcare expenses

- 1) The amount of childcare expenses must be reasonable.
- 2) The PHA will make a determination as to what is a reasonable rate for childcare based on local conditions and rates.
- 3) The PHA will also evaluate expenses which may exceed the norm if childcare must be provided in the evenings, nights, or weekends for either educational or employment purposes.
- 4) If the family has school age children who require care only before and/or after school hours, the PHA will consider reasonable childcare expenses for before and/or after school activities in lieu of individual childcare.
- 5) The PHA will allow for reasonable childcare expenses to include pick-up and drop-off of children at the provider's location (generally determined to be no more than one hour before or after scheduled work hours or school times).
- 6) If it is determined that there is a significant difference between in-home care and childcare center charges, the PHA will develop a separate scale for each.

c. The childcare expenses must not be reimbursed

- 1) The childcare expenses must not be reimbursed by an agency or individual outside the household.
- 2) The deduction for childcare is not permitted if an agency or individual outside the household reimburses the family for the childcare expenses.

d. Childcare Provider

- 1) The family shall decide who will provide the childcare for the family child(ren).
- 2) The family shall decide the type of childcare available for the family's child(ren).
- 3) The PHA may not disallow childcare expenses because there is an unemployed adult household member who may be available to provide childcare.

e. Childcare expenses may be divided between two households in cases of joint/split custody.

- 1) If only one custodian is an assisted family, the cost of childcare expenses will be pro-rated based on the percentage paid by each custodial parent.
- 2) The cap on eligibility for childcare expenses allowed the assisted family would still be based on the earned income limitation.

- f. Childcare payments made on behalf of a child under 13 years of age not living in the assisted unit cannot be deducted.
 - g. Child support payments are not considered childcare expenses and the PHA will not deduct the child support payments as a childcare expense.
 - h. Attendant care expenses for family members with disabilities over the age of 12 cannot be deducted as a childcare expense but may qualify as a reasonable attendant care expense.
 - i. The PHA will review the work hours or educational hours to assure that the combined employment or education hours plus pick-up/drop-off times are within a reasonable timeframe. Exceptions may be made for overtime, special seminars, or testing, providing the PHA can verify the extended times.
 - j. At annual certification, the PHA will determine the total anticipated childcare expense for the employed family members (including increases for childcare need during school breaks and summer vacations for school age children aged 12 and under) and average the amount over 12 months. Should there be a significant variation from the estimated amount, the family may request an interim reexamination adjustment.
4. Health and Medical Care Expense
- The amount, if any, by which 10% of the family's annual income exceeds qualifying expenses.
- a. Qualifying expenses are the sum of the following expenses:
 - 1) Any unreimbursed health and medical care expenses for elderly/disabled families
 - a) Costs incurred for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body.
 - b) Medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.
 - 2) Any unreimbursed reasonable disability assistance expenses (DAE).
 - b. When sum of the qualifying expenses are less than 10% of annual income, the family will not receive a health and medical expense deduction.
 - c. Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care Expense Deduction
- The unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for elderly or disabled families (families where the head of household, spouse, or co-head is at least 62 years old or a person with disabilities).
- 1) If the family is eligible for the health and medical care expense deduction, the health and medical care expenses of all family members may be counted.

- 2) Health and medical care expenses are expenses anticipated to be incurred during the 12 months following certification or reexamination which are not reimbursed by an outside source such as insurance.
- 3) The health and medical care deduction is not intended to give a family a deduction to previous year's expenses, but to anticipate regular ongoing and anticipated health and medical care expenses during the coming year.
 - a) Past one-time nonrecurring health and medical care expenses that have been paid in full are not applicable when calculating anticipated health and medical care expenses.
 - b) If the family is under a payment plan, the PHA will count the health and medical care expense as anticipated.
 - c) The PHA may address the one-time health and medical care expenses by adding it to the family's total health and medical care expenses either:
 - (1) At the time the health and medical care expense occurs, through an interim reexamination, or
 - (2) At the upcoming annual reexamination.
 - (3) If the PHA added the one-time health and medical care expense at an interim reexamination, it cannot be added to the health and medical care expenses at the annual reexamination.
- 4) The PHA will include the following as a standard health and medical care expense deduction when determining the family's health and medical care expenses deduction:
 - a) The amount of unreimbursed out-of-pocket health and medical care for prescription drugs.
 - b) Any premiums incurred for a Medicare prescription drug plan.
 - c) The PHA will review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD's definition of health and medical care expenses.
- d. Unreimbursed Reasonable Attendant Care and Auxiliary Apparatus Expenses (DAE)

Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to enable any member of the family, 18 years of age or older, (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed.

 - 1) DAE may not be paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

- 2) DAE Cap
 - a) The DAE may not exceed the combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.
 - b) The combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older will determine the DAE cap.
 - c) If the DAE exceeds the combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus, the DAE will be capped at the combined earned income.
- 3) Attendant care includes the actual cost of providing an attendant to care for a person with disabilities based on local standards for hourly pay or salary. Attendant care includes but is not limited to:
 - a) In-home care
 - b) Adult day care
 - c) Nursing
 - d) Housekeeping
 - e) Personal care
 - f) Errand services
 - g) An interpreter for persons who are hearing impaired
 - h) Reader for persons with visual disabilities.
- 4) Auxiliary apparatus, including the cost of maintenance and upkeep, includes but is not limited to:
 - a) Wheelchairs (manual and electric)
 - b) Walkers
 - c) Scooters
 - d) Ramps to provide access to and from the unit
 - e) Devices to allow persons with visual disabilities to read or type
 - f) Modifications or adaptations to or special equipment added to vehicles to permit their use by the family member with a disability
 - g) The veterinarian, grooming, and food costs for a service animal
- 5) If the apparatus is not used exclusively by the person with the disability, the PHA must prorate the total cost and allow a specific amount for the disability assistance expense.

- 6) The PHA must be able to verify that there is a direct link between the DAE claimed by the family and the members of the family (including the family member who is a person with disabilities) enabled to go to work.
 - 7) The PHA must determine what is "reasonable" based on local conditions and costs as well as whether the expenses are directly linked to enabling the family member to work.
 - 8) Reasonable attendant care costs for the locality should be verified through a local social services agency which handles attendant care needs, or an Independent Living Center that assists families in matching attendants with clients with disabilities.
- e. Family Eligible for Disability Assistance Expenses and Childcare Expenses
- 1) If the family includes child(ren) under age 13 and child(ren) aged 13 and over with disabilities and is paying for care for both children in order to enable adult family member(s) to work, DAE and the childcare expenses must be applied appropriately since the rules differ for the two (2) deductions.
 - 2) If both childcare and DAE are needed to enable a family member to work, the PHA will use the same employment income to justify the childcare expense and the DAE.
 - 3) For Disability Assistance Expenses:
The combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus will be used to determine the cap on the DAE.
 - 4) For Childcare Expenses:
 - a) The childcare expenses must be reasonable.
 - b) The PHA must decide which adult was enabled to work to determine the cap as the childcare deduction may not exceed the amount of income earned by the person enabled to work.
 - c) If the childcare expenses are associated with attending school or seeking employment, there is no cap.

5. Permissive/Additional Deductions

The PHA may adopt permissive (additional) deductions from annual income.

- a. Permissive deductions may be used to respond to a wide range community needs including to encourage self-sufficiency and economic mobility or to provide incentives to work.
- b. The PHA may adopt permissible deductions provided the amounts are not already deducted from annual income or reimbursed to the family from other sources.

- c. If the PHA adopts permissive deductions, the PHA must:
 - 1) Have sufficient funding to cover the loss in rental income as that loss is not compensated by an increase in operating subsidy;
 - 2) Grant the permissive deductions to all families that qualify for them; and
 - 3) Apply the permissive deductions consistently.
- d. When establishing permissive deductions, PHAs are still subject to federal nondiscrimination requirements, including the obligation to provide reasonable accommodations that may be necessary for households with family members with disabilities.
- e. Permissive deductions may not materially increase federal expenditures.
- f. If the PHA adopts permissive deductions, the PHA will not be eligible for an increase in Capital Fund and Operating Fund formula grants based on the application of the permissive deductions.
- g. Permissive Deductions and Tenant Rent
 - 1) Permissive deductions do not affect the family's annual income and consequently have no impact on the family's income eligibility for the public housing program.
 - 2) Permissive deductions impact the calculation of the family's adjusted income that is used to determine the TTP, which is then used to calculate the tenant rent in the public housing program.
- h. The PHA has elected not to adopt permissive deductions.

Q. Hardship Exemptions for Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care and DAE

The PHA has established financial hardship exemptions for families affected by the statutory increase in the threshold for the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.

- 1. There are two (2) categories of hardship exemptions to the 10% threshold for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.
- 2. Category 1: Phased-In Relief: Families Already Receiving a Health and Medical Deduction
Is for families eligible for and receiving the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses deduction in effect prior to February 14, 2023.

a. Eligibility for Relief

To receive the phase-in hardship relief, the family must have been receiving a deduction from annual income of qualified health and medical expenses exceeding 3% of annual income as of January 1, 2024.

b. Form and Duration of Relief

- 1) First Year: The PHA will deduct eligible expenses exceeding 5% of the family's annual income.
- 2) Second Year: The PHA will deduct expenses exceeding 7.5% of the family's annual income.
- 3) Third Year: 24 months after the initial relief, the phase-in hardship exemption expires, the PHA will deduct eligible expenses exceeding 10% of the family's annual income, unless the family requests, before the end of the 24-month transition period and qualifies for a new exemption under Category 2.
- 4) Once the family chooses to obtain relief under Category 2, the family will no longer be eligible to receive Category 1 relief, even if the family has not finished the 24-month period.

c. The PHA will track the 24-month phase-period for each eligible family, even if a family's expenses go below the appropriate phase-in percentage, during the first or second 12-month phase-in period.

d. The phase-in must also continue for families who move to another public housing unit at the same PHA.

3. Category 2: General Financial Hardships: Families Who Can Demonstrate a Financial Hardship

Provides financial relief for an elderly or disabled family or a family that includes a person with disabilities, who were not receiving the deduction from annual income of qualified unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses deduction or may not have been receiving housing assistance, that is experiencing a financial hardship due to the change in the threshold.

a. Eligibility for Relief

- 1) The family must demonstrate that the family's applicable health and medical care expenses or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses increased, or the family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination.
 - a) Relief is available regardless of whether the family previously received an unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction, unreimbursed reasonable attendant care, and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction, are

currently receiving phased-in hardship relief, or were previously eligible for either the General Financial Hardship or the Phased-in Relief.

- b) The family may have had qualifying medical care expenses that did not exceed the 3% threshold, but whose health and medical care expenses increased, but did not exceed the new 10% threshold.

2) PHA's definition of change in circumstances includes but is not limited to: a decrease in income, a change in family composition, or change in circumstances as determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis.

b. Form and Duration of Relief

- 1) The family will receive a deduction for the sum of the eligible expenses exceeding 5% of annual income.
- 2) The family's hardship relief ends when the circumstances that made the family eligible for the relief are no longer applicable or after 90 days, whichever comes earlier.
- 3) The PHA will extend the relief while the family's hardship condition continues.
 - a) The PHA will extend the relief for one additional 90-day period.
 - b) For any additional general financial hardship request, the PHA will review the hardship condition on a case-by-case basis.

c. Verification of the Financial Hardship

- 1) The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the financial hardship or document in the family file the reason why third-party verification was not available.
 - 2) The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day financial hardship period.
- d. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination to add, remove, or to extend a hardship exemption, unless another change experienced by the family triggers an interim reexamination under the applicable regulation or in accordance with the PHA's policies on conducting interim reexaminations for adjusted income decreases that are less than 10%.

Instead, the PHA will process and submit a non-interim reexamination transaction.

R. Hardship Exemptions for Childcare Expenses

A family whose eligibility for the childcare expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue the deduction.

1. Eligibility for Relief

The family must demonstrate that the family is unable to pay the family's rent because of loss of the childcare deduction, and the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering education.

2. Form and Duration of Relief

a. The hardship exemption and the resulting alternative adjusted income calculation must remain in place for a period of up to 90 days.

b. The PHA will extend the relief while the family's childcare hardship condition continues.

1) The PHA will extend the relief for one additional 90-day period.

2) For any additional childcare hardship request, the PHA will review the hardship condition on a case-by-case basis.

c. The PHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the PHA determines that the family's financial hardship no longer exist.

3. Childcare Financial Hardships

The PHA has established the following to constitute a financial hardship for the purposes of the childcare expense hardship exemption:

a. A loss of wages

1) Laid-off from employment

2) Reduction in hours

3) Strike

4) Accidents, injuries, or illnesses

5) Pregnancy/maternity or fraternity leave

b. No longer furthering education

1) Withdrawal due to no student financial assistance

2) School breaks

4. Verification of the Family's Inability to Pay Rent

a. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the family's inability to pay rent or document in the family file the reason why third-party verification was not available.

b. The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day financial hardship period.

5. The PHA will recalculate the family's adjusted income and continue the childcare deduction if the family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that the family is unable to pay the family's rent because of loss of the childcare expense deduction, and the childcare expense

is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering his or her education.

S. PHA Financial Hardship Policy

The PHA has established a policy on how the PHA defines what constitutes a hardship and how the PHA will determine the family's inability to pay the rent, for purposes of determining eligibility for a hardship exemption.

1. The PHA's definition of a financial hardship for the purpose of providing hardship exemptions for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses, and unreimbursed childcare expenses includes but is not limited to the following circumstances in which the family:
 - a. Experienced an income (earned or unearned) decrease because of a change in circumstances, including the loss of employment and/or change in household composition.
 - b. Would be evicted as a result of imposing the statutory increase in the threshold for the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.
 - c. Requires a reasonable accommodation related to a family member's disability.
 - d. May have had other financial hardship situations as determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis.
2. The PHA's determination of family's inability to pay the tenant rent.
 - a. The PHA will consider a family's inability to pay the tenant rent when:
 - 1) The family request a financial hardship exemption in writing;
 - b. The PHA may request documentation of the financial hardship to determine if a financial hardship exist.
 - c. If the family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA will determine if the family is eligible for the relief.
 - d. If the family is eligible for the relief, the family will receive the respective form and duration of the relief.
 - e. If the PHA determines there is no qualifying financial hardship, the family will not receive the financial hardship exemption.
 - f. Denial of a financial hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.
3. Family Notification

The PHA will promptly, within 10 calendar days, notify the family in writing of the PHA's determination of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

a. Approval of Hardship Exemption

- 1) The PHA will, within 10 calendar days of the determination, notify the family in writing of the family's approval for the hardship exemption and change in the determination of adjusted income resulting from the hardship exemption.
- 2) The notice will inform the family:
 - a) When the hardship exemption will begin and expire (i.e., the respective time periods or within 90 days or at such time as the PHA determines the exemption is no longer necessary);
 - b) The requirement for the family to report timely if the circumstances that made the family eligible for relief are no longer applicable; and
 - c) The adjusted income and tenant rent will be recalculated upon expiration of the hardship exemption.
- 3) The PHA will provide families at least a 30-days' notice of any increase in the tenant rent.

b. Denial of the Hardship Exemption

1. The PHA will promptly, within 10 calendar days of the determination, notify the family in writing of the denial of either an initial hardship exemption or an additional 90-day extension of the hardship exemption.
2. The notice will specify the reason for the denial.
3. Denial of the hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

c. Termination of the Hardship Exemption

- 1) The PHA will notify the family if the hardship exemption is no longer necessary and will be terminated because the circumstances that made the family eligible for the exemption are no longer applicable.
- 2) The notice must:
 - a) State the termination date; and
 - b) Provide a 30-days' notice of increases in tenant, if applicable.

T. HUD's Annually Published Inflation Adjustments

HUD will annually publish the eight inflation-adjusted items no later than September 1, and the updated values will be shared online at the HUDUser Web site. The revised amounts will be effective on January 1 of the following year.

The PHA must use the adjusted levels post to HUDUser for income and asset calculations effective on or after January 1 of the following year.

HUD plans to publish in the Federal Register a notice soliciting the public's comment on HUD's methodology for recalculating inflationary adjusted items.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 12: VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The PHA must verify all applicant and family information used to determine eligibility and level of assistance. The PHA's verification procedures are essential to accurately determine the family's income, assets, and deductions. The verification requirements described in this chapter are applicable to factors that determine eligibility, annual reexaminations, and interim reexaminations.

A. General Verification Requirements

1. The PHA will obtain and document in the family file, third-party verification of the following factors, or will document the family file why third-party verification was not available:
 - a. Reported family annual income;
 - b. The value of assets;
 - c. Expenses related to deduction from annual income; and
 - d. Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.
2. Verified information not subject to change, such as a household member's personal identifying information (PII), name, date of birth (DoB), and SSN need not be reverified.
3. The PHA will accept current original and authentic documentation/verification generated by a third-party source dated within the 120-day period preceding the reexamination or PHA request date.
4. Income verifications will remain valid for 120 calendar days from the date of receipt.
5. Information to be verified by the PHA may include but is not limited to the following:
 - a. U.S. citizenship or eligible non-citizen status.
 - b. SSNs for all members of the household.
 - c. Criminal drug usage/activities background checks.
 - d. Verifying previous and present employment with detailed information i.e., dates of employment, date of wage increases, bonuses, etc.
 - e. All sources of earned and non-earned income.
 - f. Assets, including assets disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two (2) years.
 - g. Full-time student status including High School students who are 18 years of age or older.
 - h. Childcare expenses when it allows an adult family member to be employed, look for work, or further their education.
 - i. Determination of disability for allowances, deductions, or requests for a reasonable accommodation, including the need for a live-in aide.

- j. Total medical expenses of all family members in households whose head, spouse, or co-head is elderly or disabled.
- k. Attendance care and auxiliary apparatus expenses to include only those costs associated with attendant care or auxiliary apparatus that allow any adult family member, including the person with the disability, to be employed.
- l. Preferences applicable to placement on and selection from the waiting list based on the selection preferences adopted by the PHA.

B. The EIV System

The Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System is a web-based application which provides the PHA with employment, wage, unemployment compensation, and social security benefit information for families who participate in public housing and various Section 8, including the HCV, programs under the jurisdiction of the PIH.

Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the SSA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) using the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) database, for all program participants with valid PII reported on the form HUD-50058.

1. In accordance with HUD administrative guidance, the PHA will utilize HUD's EIV System in its entirety, including using all of the required reports, such as the Existing Tenant Search and Income Reports, to verify tenant employment and income information.
2. The PHA will utilize HUD's EIV System to:
 - a. Verify tenant employment and income information at annual reexamination and interim reexaminations of family composition and income; and
 - b. Reduce administrative and subsidy payment errors.
3. Disclosure of EIV Information
 - a. The Federal Privacy Act (5 USC §552a(b), as amended) prohibits the disclosure of an individual's information to another person without the written consent of such individual.
 - 1) The PHA will not share, will not provide a copy, and will not display the EIV data of an adult household member with another adult household member, unless the individual identified in the EIV data has provided written consent to disclose such information.
 - 2) However, the PHA can elect to discuss with and show the head of household how the household's income and rent were determined based on the total family income reported to and verified by the PHA.
 - b. EIV information and any other information obtained by the PHA for the purpose of determining eligibility for the public housing program may not and will not be

disclosed to third parties for any reason, unless the tenant has authorized such disclosure in writing.

4. The PHA is prohibited from taking adverse action based solely on EIV information.

C. Verification Hierarchy and PHA Verification Procedures

HUD has established six (6) verification hierarchy levels. (Appendix A)

1. The PHA will begin with Level 6, the 'highest mandatory' form of acceptable third-party verification technique.
2. The PHA will attempt the next lower level of the third-party verification techniques after at least 1 documented attempt or if ten (10) days have elapsed since the request to obtain third-party verification at a higher level.
3. If the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, the PHA will use Level 1, the 'lowest - last resort' of the acceptable verification techniques.
4. The PHA will document in the family file the attempts made at each level, the reasons, and why third-party verification was not available.
5. The PHA may also request for the family to provide additional/required documents, verification, and/or information.
 - a. The PHA will give the family an Information Needed Form which will include the date the documents, verification, or information is due to the PHA.
 - b. The family will be given 10 business days from the date of the Information Needed form to provide the additional/required documents, verification, and/or information to the PHA.
 - c. If the family fails to provide the additional/required documents, verification, and/or information to the PHA by the due date, the PHA may deny the family's admission to the public housing program or terminate the family's public housing assistance.

D. Verification Hierarchy Techniques

1. Level 6/5 (Highest): Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System:
 - a. It is the verification of income before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a number of individuals.
 - b. EIV is available to the PHA as a UIV technique.
 - c. The PHA is encouraged to use other non-HUD UIV tools, such as The Work Number (an automated verification system) cccverify.com, valutverify.com, and state government databases to verify tenant-reported income.

NOTE: NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCOME VERIFICATION OF APPLICANTS

2. Level 4 (High): Written Third Party Verification:

a. Tenant Provided Documents

- 1) The PHA will accept an original or authentic document in the possession of the applicant or tenant generated by a third-party source dated within the 120 days of the date received by the PHA.
- 2) For fixed income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.
- 3) The PHA may obtain any tenant-provided documents and follow up directly with the third-party source to obtain necessary verification of information, when necessary.

b. Acceptable Level 4 verification includes but are not limited to:

1) Pay stubs

For new income sources or when two (2) pay stubs are not available, the PHA will determine income using Level 3 (a traditional written third-party verification form) verification or the best available information.

- 2) Payroll summary report
- 3) Employer notice/letter of hire/termination
- 4) SSA benefit letter
- 5) VA benefit letter
- 6) Pension/retirement benefit letter/notice
- 7) Bank statements

When verification of assets is required, the PHA will obtain a minimum of one (1) statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.

- 8) Child support payment stubs/printout
- 9) Unemployment benefit notice
- 10) Welfare benefit letters/printout

- 11) Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached, including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary or transmittal from online source, etc.).

c. EIV + Self-Certification

1. EIV may be used as Level 4 verification and may be used to calculate income as long as the family agrees with the information in EIV.
2. If EIV Income Report indicates four (4) or more quarters, the PHA will use the last four (4) quarters combined to calculate the annual income.

3. If EIV Income Report indicates less than four (4) quarters, the PHA will average the number of quarters indicated to calculate the annual income.
4. The PHA is required to obtain a minimum of two (2) current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages when:
 - a) The PHA does not elect to use EIV + Self-Certification, or
 - b) The income type is not reported in EIV.
5. The EIV Income Report must be generated within 120 days prior to the reexamination effective date.
- d. The PHA may reject documentation/verification provided by the family for the following PHA-approved reasons:
 - 1) The document is not an original; or
 - 2) The original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible; or
 - 3) The document appears to be a forged document (i.e., does not appear to be authentic).
3. Level 3 (Medium): Written (Traditional) Third Party Verification Form:
 - a. The PHA will request written third-party verification when the PHA requires additional information that is not available in EIV and/or the family is unable to provide the PHA with current acceptable tenant-provided documentation.
 - b. Examples of additional information include but are not limited to:
 - 1) Effective dates of income (i.e., employment, unemployment compensation, or Social Security benefits).
 - 2) For new employment: rate of pay, number of hours worked per week, pay frequency, etc.
 - 3) Confirmation of changes in circumstances (i.e., reduced hours, reduced rate of pay, temporary leave of absence, etc.).
 - c. The PHA will send a verification request form directly (by mail, fax or email) to the third-party source to obtain information, recording the source, date, and method of the request for information.
 - d. The PHA will ensure to protect the family's personally identifiable information (PII).
 - e. The PHA may skip Level 3 verification before attempting Level 2 verification.
4. Level 2 (Medium): Oral Third-Party Verification:
 - a. The PHA shall attempt to obtain the third-party verification by contacting the individual income/expense source(s) as identified through the UIV technique, or identified by the family, via telephone.

- b. The PHA will use Level 2 verification if the family is unable to provide Level 4 verification within 10 business days or the Level 3 source does not respond to the PHA's mail, fax, or email within 10 business days of the date of the Level 3 verification.
 - c. The PHA will document in the family file:
 - 1) The telephone number of the third-party source.
 - 2) The date and time of the telephone call.
 - 3) The name of the person contacted.
 - 4) The confirmed information from the third-party source.
 - d. If the PHA is unable to contact the third-party source on the first attempt, the PHA shall attempt a second contact within 10 business days of the first Level 2 attempt.
 - e. If the PHA is unable to contact the third-party source on the second Level 2 attempt, the PHA will request Level 1 verification from the family.
 - f. The PHA may skip Level 2 verification before attempting Level 1 verification if the PHA has attempted Level 3 verification.
5. Level 1 (Low): Self Certification:
- a. Is not a third-party verification technique.
 - b. Used as a last resort when the PHA has not been successful in obtaining third-party verification.
 - c. The PHA will accept a notarized sworn statement (with penalty of perjury) and affidavit of the reported income and/or expenses from the family.
 - d. The PHA will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available.
6. Exceptions to Third-Party Verification Requirements
- a. The PHA has made numerous attempts to obtain third-party verification and the third-party source has not responded.
 - b. The third-party source does not have the capability of sending the verification directly to the PHA or facilitating oral verification.
 - c. It is not cost effective for the PHA to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when the item to be verified is an insignificant amount that would have a minimal impact on the total tenant payment (TTP) and the PHA is able to verify the amount through original documents provided by the family.
 - d. The PHA will document the family file why third-party verification was not available.

E. Verification of Legal Identity

The PHA will require the family to provide verification of legal identity for each household member 18 years of age and older.

1. Government issued photo identification card
 - a. State issued driver's license
 - b. State issued identification card
2. Passport
3. Alien registration card
4. U.S. military discharge paperwork, DD214

F. Verification of Date of Birth

The PHA will verify the date of birth for all household members to reduce the number of identify failures resulting from an incorrect date of birth. The PHA will use the following to verify the date of birth:

1. Birth certificate
2. Certificate of birth
 - a. A certificate of live birth filed with the registrar of the county of birth.
 - b. The certificate of live birth must contain information as per the county where filed such as but not limited to:
 - 1) The child's name
 - 2) Date of birth
 - 3) Place of birth
 - 4) Time of birth, if known
 - 5) The name, signature, and date of the physician or other person (midwife) who certifies that the child was born alive on the date, place, and time stated on the certificate of birth
3. Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar mitzvah, or bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
4. U.S. Naturalization certification
5. Passport
6. Alien registration card
7. Divorce decree
8. Court ordered documents
9. Federal tax return
10. SSA documentation
11. Pension/retirement information

12. Military discharge paperwork, DD214

G. Verification of Relationships

Family relationships are only verified to the extent necessary for the PHA to determine the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

1. Marital Status, including Common Law Marriage
 - a. Certification by the head of household
 - b. Marriage license/certificate
 - c. Common law marriage where the couple demonstrates that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., telling others they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the surname, filing joint income tax returns)
2. Divorce or Separation
 - a. Certification by the head of household
 - b. Copy of the divorce decree, signed by a court officer
 - c. Copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record of separation

H. Verification of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

The PHA is required to verify eligible immigration status through the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS).

1. Primary Verification Method

The PHA shall use the CIS automated Systematic Alien Verification of Entitlements (SAVE) system which provides access to names, file numbers and admission numbers of noncitizens.

- a. The PHA shall use the SAVE system prior to providing assistance.
- b. The PHA may elect to provide assistance to the family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member.
- c. If the SAVE system does not verify eligible immigration status or verifies immigration status that is ineligible, the PHA will use the secondary verification method.

2. Secondary Verification Method

If the SAVE system does not verify eligible immigration status, the PHA must perform a secondary verification.

- a. Manual search of CIS records
 - 1) The PHA must request secondary verification within 10 days of receiving the results of the primary verification from the SAVE system. The PHA will forward the following and any other form specified by CIS to a designated CIS office for review:

- a) Photocopies (front and back) of the original INS documents required for the immigration status declared,
 - b) Attach the CIS document verification request form (G-845S, Document Verification Request), or
- b. Failure of Secondary Verification Method
- 1) If the secondary verification method fails (it did not verify eligible immigration status), the PHA will provide the family a notice of denial admission or termination of assistance.
 - 2) The notice of denial of admission or termination of assistance shall advise the family:
 - a) The housing assistance will be denied or terminated and a brief description or explanation of the reasons for the denial or termination.
 - b) If a current assisted household, the criteria and procedures for requesting or obtaining prorated assistance, except for families exceeding the income limit or over-income families.
 - c) The right to request an appeal to the CIS of the results of the secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal.
 - (1) The family shall have 30 days from the date the PHA's notification to request an appeal of the CIS results.
 - (2) The request for appeal shall be made by the family communicating that request in writing directly to the CIS.
 - (3) The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.
 - d) The right to request an informal hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the INS appeal or in lieu of the CIS appeal.
 - e) For applicants, the PHA shall advise that the assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the CIS appeal process, but it may be delayed during the pendency of the informal hearing process.
 - 3. The PHA shall not be liable for any action, delay, or failure of CIS in conducting the automated or manual verification.

I. Verification of Social Security Numbers and Social Security/SSI Benefits

The PHA must request the applicant and participant, including each member of the household, who are not exempt from disclosure of SSN, to provide documentation of each disclosed SSN.

1. Acceptable Verification of SSN

HUD recognizes the difficulty for some applicants, in particularly individuals experiencing homelessness, to comply with the SSN disclosure requirements and to protect and individual's privacy, many federal, state, and local agencies no longer print an individual's SSN on an official documents, HUD has adjusted acceptable documentation of SSN.

- a. The PHA will attempt to obtain one of the following third-party verification of the SSN prior to admission:
 - 1) A valid SSN card issued by the SSA;
 - 2) Original document issued by a federal or state government agency which contains the name and SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual; or
 - 3) Such other evidence of the SSN as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions.
- b. If the PHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the SSN, the PHA will accept a self-certification and a third-party document with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement.
- c. The PHA will document why other SSN documentation was not available.

2. HUD-SSA Computer Matching of SSN

HUD, via its computer matching program with the SSA, will validate the SSN (along with the individual's name and date of birth) against the SSA's database.

- a. HUD does not initiate computer matching efforts for applicants.
- b. The PHA must ensure that the personal identifier information entered in section 3 of the form HUD-50058 (i.e., household members' name, date of birth, and SSN) is complete and accurate.
- c. If a family's form HUD-50058 is not successfully submitted to PIC or if it has been 15 or more months since the effective date listed on the current form HUD-50058 available in PIC, HUD will not initiate computer matching for these individuals and new income information will not be available in EIV.
- d. EIV will report the status of the identity verification process as Verified, Failed, Pending, Excluded, or Deceased
 - 1) Verified.
 - a) If the information matches the SSA database, the individual's identity verification status will be Verified.
 - b) No further action is required by the PHA.

c) Once the individual's identity verification status is classified as "Verified," the PHA will not remove and destroy the copy of the SSN documents in the family file.

2) Failed.

- a) If the information does not match the SSA database, the identity verification status will be Failed.
- b) The PHA will generate EIV's Identity Verification Report to correct, within 30 calendar days, the personal identifiers for the household member (date of birth, surname, and/or SSN) or invalid form HUD-50058 transmitted date (e.g., effective date of action is 15 months or more months ago).

3) Pending.

- a) If an individual's identity verification status is Pending, this means that HUD has not yet sent the tenant's personal identifiers to SSA for validation.
- b) No action is required by the PHA.

4) Excluded.

Effective April 30, 2012, if an individual's identity verification status is Excluded, this means that HUD will not send the tenant personal identifiers to SSA for validation because a valid SSN is not reported on line 3n of the form HUD-50058 or the individual has failed EIV pre-screening.

5) Deceased.

- a) If an individual's identity verification status is Deceased, this means SSA's records indicate the person is deceased.
- b) The PHA is required to confirm the death with the family's head of household or listed emergency contact person.
- c) If the individual is deceased and the only household member or the only surviving household members are a live-in aide and the live-in aide's family (single member household), the PHA must complete an action code 6, end of participation (EOP), on form HUD-50058 and discontinue assistance and/or tenancy.
- d) If the individual is not deceased, the PHA will immediately notify the individual in writing and advise the individual to contact SSA so that SSA may correct its records.
- e) If there are authorized household members remaining in the public housing program, the PHA will update the family composition accordingly and complete an interim reexamination.

4. SSN Verification in EIV

- a. If the individual's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required.
- b. If the individual's SSN fails the SSA identity match, the PHA must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual.
- c. The assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.

5. The PHA may reject documentation of the SSN provided by the applicant or participant for only the following reasons:

- a. The document is not an original document; or
- b. The original document has been altered, mutilated, is not legible; or
- c. The document appears to be a forged document (i.e., does not appear to be authentic).
- d. The PHA shall provide a written explanation to the reasons(s) why the document is not acceptable.

6. Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Applicants and Participant Families

The PHA will refrain from sending or requesting applicants to go to SSA offices to obtain Social Security/SSI benefit verification or submitting requests to the SSA to verify that a family is not receiving Social Security/SSI benefits.

a. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits

- 1) It is HUD's position that an SSA benefit verification letter (dated within the last 120 days of the PHA request date for information or within the PHA-tenant interview date) provided by the family or an undisputed EIV Income Report which displays the current Social Security/SSI benefit amount is third-party verification.
- 2) No additional verification is required by the PHA.

b. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Applicants

EIV does not contain Social Security/SSI benefit information of applicants.

- 1) The PHA must request applicants to provide a copy of their Social Security/SSI benefit letter, dated within the last 120 days, for each household member that receives Social Security/SSI benefits.
- 2) Applicants can request the Social Security/SSI benefit letter:
 - a) From the SSA's website, www.ssa.gov, and clicking on the *Get benefit verification letter* link and following the prompts, or
 - b) By using the SSA's automated phone assistance by calling 1-800-772-1213 or by TTY, 1-800-325-0778. This service is available in English and Spanish 24/7.

- c) HUD encourages applicants to use the SSA website rather than the toll-free numbers.
 - d) The applicant should receive the benefit letter within 10 business days of the request.
- 3) The PHA will make a copy of the original Social Security/SSI benefit letter for the family file.
- 4) The PHA will use the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount reported by the SSA's benefit letter to calculate the annual income.
- c. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Participant Families

Social Security/SSI benefit information for participant household members whose individual identity verification status in EIV is Verified, is available from the EIV system.

 - 1) The PHA will use EIV to verify Social Security/SSI benefits of current participants and household members.
 - 2) The PHA will view the EIV Income Report and confirm with the family that the current listed Social Security/SSI benefit amount is correct.
 - a) If the family agrees with the current EIV-reported amount, the PHA will use the EIV-reported gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security/SSI benefits.
 - b) If the family disputes the EIV-reported Social Security/SSI benefit amount, the PHA will request the family to provide current (dated within the last 120 days) SSA benefit letter.
 - c) If the family's Social Security/SSI benefit letter is not available in EIV or the family is unable to provide the Social Security/SSI benefit letter, the PHA will require the family to request the Social Security/SSI benefit letter via the SSA website or phone number.
 - (1) The PHA will make a copy of the original Social Security/SSI benefit letter for the family file.
 - (2) The PHA will use the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount reported by the SSA's benefit letter to calculate the annual income.
 - d. The PHA will not use photocopies of Social Security/SSI checks or bank statements as acceptable forms of verification of Social Security/SSI benefits as the dollar amount listed may not be the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount.

J. Verification of Included Income

The PHA will use the following to verify included income:

1. Verify the income in accordance with the HUD-prescribed Verification Hierarchy;
2. Document in the tenant file why third-party verification was not available; and

3. Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

K. Verification Requirements for Excluded Income

There are two (2) categories of excluded income, fully excluded and partially excluded income. Each category has different verification requirements.

1. Fully Excluded Income

Income that is fully excluded means the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from annual income in accordance with the federally mandated income exclusions and any Federal Register notice on mandatory exclusions issued by HUD.

- a. For fully excluded income the PHA is not required to:
 - 1) Verify the income using third-party verification;
 - 2) Document in the tenant file why third-party verification was not available; and
 - 3) Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.
- b. Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058. The PHA may accept an applicant or participant's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. The PHA's application and reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, may serve as the self-certification of the fully excluded income.
- c. The PHA may elevate the verification requirements, on a case-by-case basis, to determine if a source of income qualifies for a full exclusion.
- d. Examples of common fully excluded income categories that are verifiable through applicant or participant self-certification are:
 - 1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps.
 - 2) Income from a live-in aide.

2. Partially Excluded Income

Income that is partially excluded means that only a certain portion of the income reported by the family qualifies to be excluded, while the remainder must be included when determining the family's annual income.

- a. For partially excluded income, the PHA is required to:
 - 1) Comply with HUD-prescribed verification requirements and all applicable regulations pertaining to the determination of annual income, including documenting why third-party verification is not available; and
 - 2) Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.
- b. Examples of partially excluded income that are subject to regular verification requirements include:

- 1) Earnings in excess of \$480 (annually adjusted by HUD for inflation) for full-time students 18 years old or older.
- 2) Income subject to the 50% phase-in period of the Earned Income Disallowance.
- c. To determine the amount of earnings to include in the calculation of the family's annual income, the PHA must verify the amount of employment income for these family members.

L. Verification of Assets and Income from Assets

The PHA will obtain verification of all family assets to which any member has access and the income from those assets upon admitting the family to the public housing program.

1. At the time of the income determination or income reexamination, the PHA will accept the family's self-certification of net assets and real property as acceptable documentation.
 - a. Family Self-Certification of Net Assets Equal to or Less than \$50,000 and Ownership of Real Property
 - 1) The PHA will accept the family's self-certification that the family (including minor family members) has total net assets equal to or less than \$50,000 (amount adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).
 - a) The self-certification must state the amount of income the family anticipates to receive from all net assets.
 - b) The actual income declared by the family will be included in the family's income, unless specifically excluded.
 - 2) All adult family members 18 years old or older must sign the family's declaration of total assets.
 - 3) The PHA's annual or interim reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, can serve as the self-certification.
 - 4) The family's self-certification of total net assets equal to or less than \$50,000 must:
 - a) Show each asset, and
 - b) The amount of income expected from each asset.
 - c) The PHA will clarify, during the self-certification process, which assets are included and which assets will be excluded from net family assets.
 - 5) Third-Party Verification of Net Family Assets
 - a) The PHA will not request third-party verification of assets when the PHA accepts the family's self-certification of net family assets.
 - b) Where the family has self-certified net family assets equal to or less than \$50,000, the PHA will not take additional steps to verify the accuracy of the self-certification at admission and/or reexamination.

- c) The PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets every three (3) years.
 - 6) Where the family has net family assets equal to or less than \$50,000, the PHA will not request supporting documentation (e.g., bank statements) from the family to confirm the assets or the amount of income expected to be received from those assets.
 - b. Family Self-Certification of Property Ownership

At the time of admission (only for new admissions effective on or after January 1, 2024) and reexamination the PHA will accept the family's self-certification of real property as acceptable documentation.

 - 1) The PHA will accept the family's self-certification that the family does not have present ownership interest in any real property.
 - 2) The self-certification must also include a statement that the family does not have:
 - a) A legal right to reside in the property,
 - b) The effective legal authority to sell the property (based on state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located), and/or
 - c) Real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.
 - c. If the PHA's verification of net family assets show transactions from and to the same individuals via money transferring applications such as but not limited to CashApp, Zelle, Venmo, and PayPal, the PHA will question the family about these transactions to ascertain whether the reoccurring transactions should be considered income.
 - d. The PHA may combine the self-certification of net family assets and questions inquiring about the family's present ownership interest in any real property on one form.
2. Net Assets Equal that Exceed \$50,000
- The PHA will verify, by third-party verification, net family assets that exceed \$50,000 (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).
3. Verification of Federal Tax Refund or Refundable Tax Credits
- a. The PHA is not required to verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credit(s) if the family's net assets are equal to or below \$50,000 (adjusted annually for inflation), even in years when full verification of assets is required or if the PHA does not accept self-certification of assets.
 - b. The PHA will verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credits if the family's net assets are greater than \$50,000.

4. Verification of Assets for New Additions to the Family
 - a. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of assets and income from assets for new additions to the family.
 - b. At the next annual reexamination of income following the addition of the new family member, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets if the addition of the new family member's assets puts the family above the \$50,000 asset threshold.
 - c. If the addition of the new family member's assets does not put the family above the \$50,000 asset threshold, the PHA will not obtain third-party verification of all family assets at the next annual reexamination of income following the addition of the family member.
 - d. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets at least every three (3) years.
5. If the PHA has adopted a previous self-certification of assets provision, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets at the family next income reexamination if the family has provided self-certification of assets for the two (2) previous income reexaminations.
6. Lump Sum Additions

The PHA will verify payments of inheritances through the executor; health, accident, and worker's compensation payments through the provider; capital gains through the broker, original 1099s or tax returns; and settlements for personal or property losses through the insurer.
7. Annuities
 - a. Annuities may provide for either fixed or variable payment.
 - b. For variable payments, the PHA will evaluate historical information to determine the approximate anticipated payment amount for the next 12-month period.
 - c. This annualized income may be adjusted based on significant changes from the anticipated income.
 - d. The holder of an annuity may withdraw the funds at any time before maturity but will pay a penalty for early withdrawal.
 - e. Verification of the penalty amount may be obtained from the company holding the annuity and should be deducted from the total distribution before determining asset or income amounts.
 - f. Monthly or periodic regular annuity payments are counted, as income while the principal of the annuity remains an asset until fully liquidated.
 - g. Verification of any annuity expenses will be obtained from the annuity provider.

M. Verification of Deductions from Annual Income

The PHA will follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy which may include but will not be limited to one or more of the methods listed below:

1. Dependent

A dependent is a member of the family (except the head of household, spouse, co-head, live-in aide, live-in aide family or foster children/adults) who is under 18 years of age, is a full-time student, or a person with a disability.

a. Under the age of 18 years of age (Minor)

- 1) Birth certificate
- 2) Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar and bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
- 3) U.S. Nationalization certification
- 4) Passport
- 5) Alien registration card
- 6) Divorce decree or custody documents
- 7) Certificate of adoption
- 8) Court ordered documents
- 9) Federal tax return that includes the child(ren) as dependents
- 10) School records

b. Full-time student

The educational institution defines the time commitment or subject load that is needed to be a full-time student.

c. Person with a Disability

- 1) If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known, the PHA may not request additional information about the disability.
- 2) If the person's disability is not obvious or not otherwise known:
 - a) The PHA may, but is not required to, accept a statement of the disability by the person with disabilities.
 - b) PHAs may require a statement from a medical or mental health professional who treats the person for his/her disability:
 - (1) A doctor or licensed medical/health professional
 - (2) A peer support group

- (3) A social service/disability agency or counselor
 - (4) A case manager
- 3) PHAs may not
 - a) Ask the nature or extent of a person's disability.
 - b) Ask if a person can live independently.
 - c) Impose expensive or burdensome requirements to "prove" a disability.
- 2. Elderly and Disabled
 - a. Elderly (62 years of age or older)
 - 1) Birth certificate
 - 2) Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar and bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
 - 3) U.S. Naturalization certification
 - 4) Passport
 - 5) Alien registration card
 - 6) Divorce decree
 - 7) Court ordered documents
 - 8) Federal tax return
 - 9) SSA documentation
 - 10) Pension/retirement information
 - 11) Military discharge paperwork, DD214
 - b. Disabled
 - See above under dependent verifications.
- 3. Childcare Expenses
 - The PHA will verify:
 - a. To verify that the childcare is reasonable, PHA will obtain information from the social services agency that certifies childcare providers, day care centers, federally funded after school programs, etc., and determine a scale of reasonable costs.
 - b. The PHA will verify the following information about the childcare provider:
 - 1) Complete name of the provider
 - 2) Complete address of the provider, if not a childcare center
 - 3) Complete address of the location of the childcare
 - 4) Phone number of childcare provider or childcare center

- 5) The names of the child(ren) being cared for
 - 6) The number of hours and days for which childcare is provided
 - 7) The rate of pay
 - 8) The typical yearly amount paid (considering school and vacation periods)
 - 9) Amount reimbursed by an outside agency, if applicable
4. Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care Expenses
- a. The PHA will use the most current IRS Publication 502, Medical and Dental Expenses, as guidance to determine the cost that qualify as medical expenses.

This publication provides a listing and description of allowable medical and dental expenses that can be included as medical deductions.
 - b. Unreimbursed medical expenses will be verified by one or more of the methods listed below:
 - 1) EIV and/or written third-party verification from the SSA of Medicare premiums to be paid by the family.
 - 2) A computer printout provided by the family will be accepted for medical and/or pharmacy expenses.
 - 3) Written third-party verification by a doctor, hospital or clinic personnel, dentist, pharmacist, concerning anticipated medical costs to be incurred by the family and regular payments due on medical bills; and extent to which those expenses will be reimbursed by insurance or a government agency.
 - 4) Written third-party confirmation by the insurance company or employer of health insurance premiums to be paid by the family.
5. Disability Assistance Expense Deduction
- a. The relationship between the disability and the disability assistance expense and whether the expense is directly related to enabling employment.
 - b. The PHA will obtain third-party verification that verifies:
 - 1) Attendant Care
 - a) The date the attendant provides care.
 - b) Total hours of care per week/month.
 - c) Total and rate of pay per week/month.
 - d) Amount received from the family per week/month.
 - e) Amount received from other sources per week/month.
 - f) If any amount will be reimbursed by a third-party, and if so, how much per week/month.

- 2) Auxiliary Apparatus
 - a) The type of apparatus: wheelchair, walker, reading devices, etc.
 - b) Cost of the apparatus, amount paid per week/month.
 - c) Description of modification and cost per week/month.
- 3) The amount of earned income received by the family member(s) age 18 years or older who is able to work due to the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

6. Permissible Deductions

The PHA has elected not to adopt permissible deductions.

N. Verification of Local Preferences

Verification of the family's preferences will be conducted at the time of selection from the waiting list. At the time of application, the preference claimed by the applicant is used to place the applicant on the waiting list.

The following methods may be used based upon the PHA's preference policies:

PREFERENCES	ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF VERIFICATION
Residency	• Utility bills in the name of the family; or • Telephone/cable bills; or • Verification from schools where children are enrolled; or • Rental or lease agreements; or • Landlord statements
Working Families	<u>Employment:</u> • Employer verification of employment or offer of employment, Paycheck Stubs with year-to-date earnings. <u>School/Education/Job Training:</u> • Educational institution verification of full-time student/trainee status • Statement from job training site
Persons with Disabilities	• Valid verification of birth • Documentation of disability must confirm only the existence of a disability and not the nature or extent of the disability. Verification of disability may be provided by form or letter, from a physician, psychologist, clinical social worker, or other licensed health care professional.

PREFERENCES	ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF VERIFICATION
	In addition, verification of disability may also be provided by documentation verifying receipt of Social Security disability payments
Survivors of VAWA violence/abuse	Upon request by the PHA, an individual may provide any one of the following documents as a means of documenting the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking: - Form HUD-5382, the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternative Documentation - A document: - Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom the victim has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse; - Signed by the applicant or tenant; and - That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is the ground for protection and remedies under the VAWA Final Rule, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking under 24 CFR 5.2003; or - A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency (may include a police report), court, or administrative agency; or - At the discretion of the PHA, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant. The PHA should also accept the individual's verbal statement or other corroborating evidence. The PHA is prohibited from requiring third-party documentation of survivor status, unless: - More than one applicant or tenant provides documentation to show they are survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, and the information in one person's documentation conflicts with the information in another person's documentation; or - Submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to the PHA.

PREFERENCES	ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF VERIFICATION
Veteran	Provide copy of their military service record, proof of service, or discharge documents (DD214)
Persons who are elderly	Valid verification of birth

O. Verifications from Drug Abuse Treatment Facilities

The PHA has the authority to request and obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities concerning applicants.

The PHA does not request verification information directly from drug abuse treatment facilities.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 13: NOTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY

After completing the screening process, the PHA will, in writing, promptly notify applicants, both ineligible and eligible, of the results of the screening. This will be done as follows.

A. Ineligible Applicants

The PHA will promptly notify, in writing, any applicant determined to be ineligible for admission to a development of the basis for such determination within 10 working days, and will provide the applicant, upon request, an opportunity for an informal hearing on such determination.

Informal hearings may be conducted with the mediator/hearing officer attending either in person or by remote electronic access such as webcam.

1. Informal hearing for denial of admission due to ineligibility, other than non-citizen eligibility:
 - a. The notice will contain a brief statement of the reasons for the determination and will state that the applicant has the right to meet with the PHA's designated person to review it.
 - b. If the meeting is requested, it will be conducted by a person or persons designated by the PHA. Those designated may be an officer or an employee of the PHA, including the person who made or reviewed the determination, or his or her subordinate.
 - c. The policies will be carried out in accordance with HUD's requirements.
 - d. The applicant may exercise other rights if the applicant believes that he or she has been discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status or disability.
 - e. **The request for a hearing must be submitted to the PHA either orally or in writing no later than 10 calendar days calendar days from the postmark date of the denial notice.**
2. Informal Hearing Policies for Applicants Denied Assistance for Non-Eligible Immigration Status.
 - a. Requests for an informal hearing will be personally presented either orally or in writing, to the PHA's administrative office so that the grievance may be discussed informally.
 - b. The applicant shall be provided a hearing before any person(s) designated by the PHA (including an officer or employee of the PHA), other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.
 - c. The applicant shall be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the applicant's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the PHA pertaining to the applicant's eligibility status, or in the

possession of the CIS (as permitted by CIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

- d. The applicant shall be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
- e. The applicant shall be provided the opportunity to controvert evidence relied upon by the PHA and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the PHA relies.
- f. The applicant shall be entitled to be represented by an attorney, or other designee, at the applicant's expense, and to have such person make statements on the applicant's behalf.
- g. The applicant shall be entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the expense of the applicant or the PHA, as may be agreed upon by both parties.
- h. The applicant shall be entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape (a transcript of the hearing may but is not required to be provided by the PHA).
- i. The PHA shall provide the applicant with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing within 14 days of the date of the informal hearing.
- j. A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with 24 CFR 5.514(d) does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.
- k. If the family chooses not to continue to contend eligible immigration status, the family may be offered prorated housing assistance, if at least one family member is a U.S. citizen or has eligible immigration status (not a non-citizen student), except for families exceeding the income limit or over-income families.

B. Eligible Applicants

When a determination has been made that an applicant is eligible and satisfies all requirements for admission, including the resident selection criteria, the applicant will be notified, in writing, of the approximate date of occupancy insofar as that date can be reasonably projected.

CHAPTER 14: PRE-OCCUPANCY ORIENTATION

When the PHA selects applicant families to participate in the public housing program, the families will be required to participate in a pre-occupancy orientation to educate and acquaint them about the public housing program.

A. Scheduling the Pre-Occupancy Orientation

Prior to public housing occupancy, the PHA will give the family a pre-occupancy orientation and an orientation information packet. It is the PHA's discretion to provide a pre-occupancy orientation to families who are transferring from one public housing unit to another.

1. Pre-Occupancy Notice

- a. The head of applicant family will be notified by mail at least 10 business days in advance of the pre-occupancy orientation date and time.
- b. The head of household and all adult household members 18 years of age and older must attend the pre-occupancy orientation.
- c. If the family fails to appear, the family may be rescheduled for the next pre-occupancy orientation.
 - 1) If the family fails to appear a second time, the application will be withdrawn.
 - 2) The family can reapply when the PHA is accepting applications.
- d. As a reasonable accommodation request for persons with disabilities, the PHA will:
 - 1) Provide the notice in an accessible format.
 - 2) Conduct an alternative pre-occupancy orientation, such as a home visit. This alternative pre-occupancy orientation may also be conducted for elderly applicants.

2. The PHA may conduct individual or by group pre-occupancy orientations.

3. The PHA may conduct the pre-occupancy orientation by:

In person, face-to-face appointment

4. If requested by the family, a family representative or social service representative may assist the family with the pre-occupancy orientation process.

B. Pre-Occupancy Orientation Topics

The PHA's pre-occupancy orientation may include, but is not limited to the following topics:

1. PHA policies, (the ACOP and other PHA policies)
2. The public housing program lease and changes to the lease
3. PHA and resident responsibilities

4. Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws, and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form.
5. Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System
6. Explanation of choice of flat or income-based rents
7. How the PHA determines the tenant rent for the family
8. PHA continued occupancy policies regarding over-income families
9. Proration of tenant rent for mixed families
10. Utility allowance and utility conservation
11. Payment of tenant rent
12. Housekeeping standards
13. Unit transfers
14. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request an accessible unit.
15. Requesting maintenance services
16. Emergency maintenance services
17. Security
18. Resident Advisory Board (RAB)
19. Services provided by the PHA
20. Information whereby if the family is in non-compliance with a PHA repayment agreement that the family may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.
21. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act protections.
22. Requirements for reporting changes between reexaminations.
23. Explanation of reasonable accommodation and how persons with disabilities may request a reasonable accommodation.
24. The grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance for the family because of the family's actions or failure to act.
25. Grievance procedures, including how to request a grievance.
26. Information about general locations and characteristics of neighborhoods in the PHA's jurisdiction.
27. Procedures for notifying the PHA and/or HUD of public housing program abuses.
28. Advise after resident move-in, the PHA staff will acquaint the family with the operation of heating, cooling, and plumbing equipment in the units.

C. Effective Communication

The PHA will take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication during the pre-occupancy orientation for families that includes persons with disabilities or persons with Limited English Proficiency.

The PHA will ensure that the pre-occupancy orientation materials are in an appropriate alternative format as needed to ensure effective communication such as:

1. Braille materials
2. Audio
3. Large type
4. Sign language
5. Interpreters
6. Accessible electronic communications
7. Transcription services,
8. Assistive listening devices

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CHAPTER 15: TYPES OF DEVELOPMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS

PHAs typically have several types of housing developments and unit sizes. Admission requirements for these may be different. The following outlines requirements for general occupancy developments, developments for the elderly, and units designed for persons with disabilities.

A. General Occupancy Developments

1. The PHA will not give elderly families or non-elderly families a preference over single applicants for admission to general occupancy developments.
2. An elderly family that wants to, or needs to, be admitted to a general occupancy development must be considered on the same basis as any other family.
3. If units of appropriate sizes are available in both a general occupancy development and a development for the elderly, elderly families with children or young disabled family members may choose to be housed in the general occupancy development.

B. Mixed Population Developments

1. Preference for Elderly Families

Unless the PHA has obtained HUD approval to designate certain developments or portions of developments for the elderly and/or disabled, the PHA may not limit occupancy of certain units to those groups.

- a. If a non-elderly, non-disabled applicant is next on the waiting list and the unit available is located in a development originally built for elderly/disabled but not designated, the PHA must offer that unit to the applicant, even if the family includes children, as long as the composition and size of the family meets the PHA's occupancy standards.
- b. Elderly and non-elderly disabled may receive preference over non-elderly families in mixed population developments.
- c. Elderly and non-elderly disabled families will not receive preference in general occupancy developments.

2. Selection Preference for Mixed Population Developments

- a. The PHA is required to give preference to elderly families and disabled families equally in determining priority for admission to mixed population developments. No limit will be established on the number of elderly or disabled families who may be accepted for occupancy in such developments.
- b. When offering units in mixed population developments, the PHA will first offer units with accessible features to persons with disabilities who require the accessibility features of the unit.

3. Discretionary Preference for Near Elderly Families in Mixed Population Developments

A near elderly person(s) is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.

- a. In no event will the PHA admit a near elderly family to a development for elderly families if there are eligible elderly families on the PHA's waiting list that would be willing to accept an offer of a suitable vacant unit in a mixed population development.
 - b. When the PHA determines that there are not enough elderly families to fill all of the units that are currently vacant or expected to become vacant within the next twelve (12) months, the PHA will give near elderly families a preference for admission to mixed population developments.
 - c. Before electing to give near elderly families such a preference, however, the PHA will conduct outreach to attract eligible elderly families, including:
 - 1) Those groups that historically have been the least likely to apply; and
 - 2) Where appropriate, elderly families residing in general occupancy developments.
 - d. If the PHA elects to give near elderly families a preference for admission to a mixed population development, the PHA will apply the preference when it selects applicants for admission from among near elderly families.
4. Discretionary Preference for Near Elderly Single Persons in Mixed Population Developments.
- If a near elderly applicant is a single person, as that term is defined in HUD regulations, the near elderly single person is given a preference for admission over other single persons to mixed population developments.
5. The PHA will not set a minimum age (such as 50 or 55) for the admission of persons who are disabled to mixed population developments.
 6. The PHA will not exclude families with children from mixed population developments, provided such developments have units of the appropriate sizes for such families.

C. Units Designed for Persons with Disabilities

1. Without incurring vacancies, the PHA will make every reasonable effort to provide units that are specially designed for families with physically disabled members who require such units.
2. The PHA may provide a unit designed for persons with disabilities to a family that includes a mobility impaired person (such as a child or a grandparent who uses a wheelchair) even though the family head or spouse is not disabled.
3. When there are not enough disabled applicants to fill units especially designed for such persons, non-disabled applicants may be offered such units. However, it must be made clear to the family that when another unit becomes available which meets the family's

needs, they will be required to move if the accessible unit is needed for a family with a member who has a disability. The lease agreement will be modified to reflect this requirement.

4. Should there be a disabled applicant or resident needing a unit with special features, that applicant/resident will be offered the unit prior to transferring a family or individual who is over-housed or under-housed.

D. Designated Housing

The PHA will give priority for occupancy of the designated housing development units to designated families.

1. If there are an insufficient number of elderly families to fully occupy the units in the designated development, the PHA may make units available to near elderly families, who qualify for preference.
2. If there are an insufficient number of elderly and near elderly families to fully occupy the units in the designated development, the PHA shall make available to all other families any unit that is:
 - a. Ready for re-rental and for a new lease to take effect; and
 - b. Vacant for more than 60 consecutive days.
3. If any disabled family or elderly family chooses not to occupy or accept occupancy in a designated development, there will be no adverse effect on:
 - a. The family's admission to or continued occupancy in public housing; or
 - b. The family's position on or placement on a public housing waiting list.

E. See Appendix D for Development Units

CHAPTER 16: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

The PHA's occupancy standards specify the minimum and maximum number of household members who will be permitted to occupy units of various sizes, depending on family size, composition, and extenuating circumstances, such as the ages, sexes, and disabilities of household members. The standards take into consideration the need to assign a unit with the smallest number of bedrooms that will avoid overcrowding the unit or project and minimize vacancies. The occupancy standards are as follows.

1. The occupancy standards described below take into consideration the minimum number of occupants for admission and the maximum number of persons for continued occupancy based on an occupancy standard of two persons per bedroom.
2. The PHA has an occupancy policy of two (2) persons per bedroom regardless of age or sex. The Chart below details the standards.

Number of Bedrooms	Minimum No. of Persons	Maximum No. of Persons
0	1	1
1	1	3
2	2	5
3	3	7
4	5	9
5	7	11

3. For reasons of health (age (elderly), physical disability, etc.), a separate bedroom may be provided for individual family members, as verified by a medical professional.
4. When the PHA determines that a family is over-housed or under-housed according to the occupancy standards, the PHA will require the family to transfer to a unit of the appropriate size. Transfers of this nature will be effective prior to voluntary or family requested transfers.
5. Foster children will be counted as family members in determining the bedrooms to be assigned.
6. If the PHA is unable to fill units with families of appropriate sizes and types, it will house eligible families of the most nearly appropriate sizes on a temporary basis. Each such family will be informed, before moving in, of the dwelling lease agreement "to transfer to an appropriate size dwelling unit, based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by PHA that such a dwelling unit is available."
7. Exceptions to the minimum standards will be made if they are necessary to provide reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

8. A single head of household shall not be required (but may choose) to share a bedroom with his/her children.
9. Guest and Visitors
 - a. Additional bedrooms are not provided for visitors or guests.
 - b. The family will be allowed to have guests for a period of up to fourteen (14) cumulative days in any 12-month period, except in the case of a family member requiring care during illness or recuperation from illness or injury as certified by a medical professional.
 - c. Written permission must be obtained from the PHA for any deviation from the occupancy standards included in this policy which may result from the presence of the temporary care giver in the unit.
10. IMPORTANT: The maximum and minimum number of persons per unit shall be discussed with each applicant family. Families will also be informed about the status and movement of the various waiting lists and sub-lists maintained by the PHA.
 - a. Families will be asked to declare in writing the waiting list on which they wish to be placed.
 - b. If a family opts for a smaller unit than would normally be assigned under the occupancy standard (because, for example, the list is moving faster), the family will be required to sign a statement agreeing to occupy the unit assigned at their request until their family size or circumstances change.
 - c. The PHA shall change the family's sub-list at any time while the family is on the waiting list at the family's request.

CHAPTER 17: OFFERING THE UNITS (TENANT SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT PLAN)

As units become available for occupancy, the PHA will offer units to applicants on the waiting list. In accordance with the QHWRA, the PHA encourages occupancy of its developments by families with a broad range of incomes. At a minimum, 40% of all new admissions on an annual basis will be extremely low-income families (See Appendix E for Income Limits). The offer of assistance will be made without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability or familial status.

A. Deconcentration

The offers will be made in the following manner. To the maximum extent feasible, the deconcentration and income-mixing requirements of the QHWRA will be followed.

1. Families with incomes ranging from 0% to 80% of median income will be selected in accordance with the tenant selection section of this ACOP.
 - a. Families with the highest incomes will be offered units in developments where average family incomes are lowest.
 - b. Conversely, families with the lowest incomes will be offered units in developments with the highest average family incomes.
 - c. The PHA may offer incentives to families to accomplish the deconcentration and income mixing objectives.
2. The PHA may employ a system of income ranges in order to maintain a resident body composed of families with a range of incomes and tenant rent paying abilities representative of the range of incomes among low-income families in the PHA's area of operation and may take into account the average tenant rent the PHA should receive to maintain financial solvency.
3. The PHA's selection policies are designed so that selection of new public housing residents will bring the PHA's actual distribution of tenant rents closer to the projected distribution of tenant rents.
4. The PHA will select, based on date and time of application and preferences, two (2) families in the extremely low-income category and two (2) families from the lower income category (31% to 80% of area median income) alternately until the 40% admission requirement of extremely low-income families is achieved (2 plus 2 policy).
5. After the minimum level is reached, all selections will be made based solely on date, time and preferences.
6. Any applicants passed over as a result of implementing this 2 plus 2 policy will retain their place on the waiting list and will be offered a unit in order of their original placement on the waiting list.

B. Unit Offer

The PHA will offer the eligible applicant at the top of the waiting list a unit of appropriate size and type (including accessible features if required and available) which has been ready to lease the longest.

1. Method of Notification of Unit Offer

- a. The PHA will make the unit offer by telephone or by preferred method of contact as designated by the applicant.
- b. Unit offers made by telephone will be confirmed by mailing the applicant a written notice of the unit offer.

2. The PHA will give the applicant three (3) days after the date the PHA made the unit offer to accept or refuse the unit offer.

3. If the applicant refuses the unit without good cause, the PHA will remove the applicant from the waiting list.

1. Good Cause for Refusal of Unit Offer

The applicant should be able to document that the claimed of good cause for refusing an offer of housing. If good cause is verified, the refusal of the offer(s) will not require that the applicant be removed from the waiting list. The applicant's application will remain at the top of the waiting list until the applicant receives an offer for which they have no good cause refusal. The applicant will not be considered to have been offered a suitable unit if:

- a. The applicant is unable to move at the time of the offer and presents clear evidence that substantiates to the satisfaction of the PHA. Examples:
 - 1) A physician verifies that the applicant has just undergone major surgery and needs a period of time to recuperate; or
 - 2) A court verifies that the applicant is serving on a jury which has been sequestered.
- b. A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (each as listed on the final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.
- c. The unit is not ready for move-in at the time of the unit offering.
 - 1) Meaning the unit has Uniform Physical Condition Standard (UPCS) deficiencies.
 - 2) If the unit is not ready for move-in, the PHA will offer the next appropriate unit ready for move-in to the applicant.
- d. The applicant demonstrates to PHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health, or safety in jeopardy.
 - 1) The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, or risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency.

- 2) The reasons offered must be specific to the family.
 - 3) Refusals due to location alone do not qualify the applicant for this good cause exemption.
 - e. The unit is inappropriate for the applicant's disabilities, or the family does not need the accessible features in the unit offered and does not want to be subject to a 30-day notice to move.
 - f. Inaccessibility to employment, education or job training, children's day care or educational programs for children with disabilities if the move would require an adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an education institution or training program, or take the child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.
 - g. The unit contains lead-based paint and accepting the offer could result in subjecting the applicant's children who is under six (6) years of age to lead-based paint poisoning.
 - h. The unit is not of the proper size and type, and the applicant would be able to reside there only temporarily (e.g., a specially designed unit that is awaiting a disabled applicant needing such a unit).
 - i. An elderly or disabled family makes the decision not to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing.
2. When leasing a vacant unit, the PHA will offer the unit to applicants on the waiting list in sequence, until an applicant accepts the unit, in accordance with the PHA's local preferences and/or the date and time of application.
3. The PHA will maintain a record of the units offered, including location, date, the circumstances for each offer, and each acceptance or refusal.
4. To the maximum extent possible, the offer will also be made to affect the PHA's policy of economic deconcentration.
5. If more than one unit of the appropriate size and type is available, the first unit to be offered will be the unit that will serve to achieve the PHA's goal of economic deconcentration.

CHAPTER 18: USE AND OCCUPANCY

A. Primary Residence

1. The unit leased from the PHA must be the family's primary residence. Public housing assistance will be terminated if the PHA determines the leased unit is not the family's primary residence.
2. Factors that may be considered in determining whether the unit remains the family's primary resident may include but are not limited to:
 - a. Family members using an address other than the PHA unit as a place of residence on any tax return, motor vehicle registration, driver's license, or other documents filed with a public agency.
 - b. Using an address other than the PHA unit as a voting address.
 - c. Subletting the unit.

B. Absence from the Unit

1. Time Limits on Family Absences

Family absence means that no member of the family listed on the lease is residing in the unit. The PHA establishes how long the family may be absent from the unit.

- a. The family must promptly, within 10 calendar days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the family's absence from the unit.
- b. The family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than 60 consecutive calendar days without written consent from the PHA.
- c. The Executive Director or designee may approve a temporary absence from the unit of up to 60 consecutive calendar days for extraordinary reasons, such as but not limited to military leave, hospitalization, or imprisonment, as long as the tenant rent and utilities are current and not delinquent.

2. Absence of Children Because of Placement in Foster Care

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence from the unit of any children listed on the lease due to placement in foster care. The PHA will contact the agency responsible for the children's placement in foster care to determine the approximate length of time the children are expected to be away from the unit.

- a. If the agency indicates that the children are expected to return to the unit at some point, the children will remain a part of the family composition and will be counted toward the family's occupancy standards but will not be counted as dependents until they return to the unit.

- b. If the children are not expected to be returned to the unit, the children will be removed from the family composition and the family's occupancy standards will be reduced accordingly.
- c. If the agency indicates that it is unknown whether the children will be returned to the unit, the children will remain a part of the family composition.
- d. Oral conversations with the agency will be thoroughly documented in the family file, including the date of contact, name and title of contact person, name of agency, telephone number, and the details of the conversation.

3. Use of Caretaker Due to Absence of Head of Household

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence of the head of household due to imprisonment, hospitalization, admittance into a nursing home, military service, school etc. Upon notification to the PHA, when the head of household is absent from the unit as a result of imprisonment, hospitalization, military service, etc., and there are no other adult household members, upon approval of the PHA, another adult may move into the unit to care for the children, while the head of household is absent.

- a. The public housing assistance will not be terminated.
- b. The head of household's name shall be temporarily removed.
 - 1) The family composition will be modified to include the name of the caretaker as head of household.
 - 2) The PHA will document the file explaining the circumstances.
 - 3) The original head of household will be reinstated as the head of household upon their return.
- c. The caretaker's income will not be included in the family annual income.
- d. Upon the head of household's return, upon PHA approval, the caretaker may leave or remain as part of the household as long as the addition of the caretaker would not result in a violation of the PHA's occupancy standards. If the caretaker remains, their income will be included in the calculation of family annual income.

4. Temporarily Absence Due to Military Service or School

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence of family members due to military service or school.

a. Head of Household, Spouse, or Co-Head

If the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit due to serve in the military or to attend school, the PHA shall include their income in the calculation of annual income.

b. Other Family Members

If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit due to service in the military or to attend school, the family has the option of:

- 1) Considering the family member temporarily absent from the household. In this case, the temporarily absent family member:
 - a) Income will be included in annual income;
 - b) Name will remain on the lease; and
 - c) Will be counted toward the occupancy standards.
- 2) Considering the family member permanently absent from the household. In this case, the former member of the household:
 - a) Income will not be included in annual income;
 - b) Name will be removed from the lease; and
 - c) Will not be counted toward the occupancy standards.
 - d) If the family wishes to add the former member back to the household as a family member again, the former member will be required to meet the PHA screening criteria prior to being added back to the household.

5. Absence Due to Hospitalization or Admittance into a Nursing Home

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the family member's absence of the unit due to hospitalization or admittance into a nursing home.

a. Sole Member

- 1) When the family consists of only one member and that person is absent from the unit because of admittance into a hospital or nursing home for a period of more than 10 business days, the public housing assistance will be terminated.
- 2) If a medical provider documents that the person is expected to return to the unit in 10 business days or less, the sole member shall continue to receive housing assistance.

b. If the sole family member is absent from the unit for 60 calendar days during the lease term or any renewal or extension period while the tenant rent is delinquent, the PHA may deem the unit abandoned if an inspection shows that all or most of the family's property has been removed. Other Family Members

If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit because of admittance into the hospital or nursing home, the family has the option of:

- 1) Considering the family member temporarily absent from the household. The temporary absent family member:
 - a) Income will be counted in annual income;
 - b) Name will remain on the lease; and
 - c) Will be counted for the occupancy standards.
 - 2) Considering the family member permanently absent from the household. The former member of the household:
 - a) Income will not be counted in annual income;
 - b) Name will be removed from the lease; and
 - c) Will not be counted for the occupancy standards.
 - d) If the family wishes to add the former member back to the household as a family member again, the former member will be required to meet the PHA screening criteria prior to being added back to the household.
6. Verification of Absence from the Unit
- The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is residing in the unit or relating to the family's absence from the unit.
- a. The family must provide the PHA any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of the family absence.
 - b. The PHA may utilize appropriate techniques to verify family occupancy or absence, including but not limited to sending notifications/letters to the family at the unit, phone calls, visits to the unit, interviews/questions of neighbors, or verify with the utility suppliers if the utilities are in service.
 - c. The PHA will determine that the unit is not the family's primary residence if all family members are absent for 15 consecutive days during a lease period without notice and/or PHA approval.

C. Abandonment of the Unit

Abandonment is distinguished from an absence from the unit by the family's failure to pay the tenant rent due for the unit and failure to acknowledge or respond to PHA notices regarding the past due tenant rent or absence from the unit.

1. If the family and all other persons are absent from the unit for 15 consecutive days during the lease term or any renewal or extension period while the tenant rent is delinquent, the PHA may deem the unit abandoned if an inspection shows that all or most of the family's property has been removed.
2. If the unit is determined to be abandoned, the PHA will terminate the family's housing assistance.

3. The PHA shall inform the family of its rights to request a hearing if the housing assistance is terminated.

D. VAWA Exception

If the family is absent or has moved from the unit in violation of the lease and without notice to the PHA in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of a VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believes to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit (or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move), and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the public housing program, the PHA will not terminate the family's public housing assistance.

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CHAPTER 19: CHOICE OF RENT

The PHA will provide through its orientations, individual counseling, and by written notices, sufficient information to allow families to make an informed choice of rent payment options. At a minimum, families will be advised of:

1. The dollar amounts of the flat rent and the income-based rent; and
2. The PHA's policies on switching the type of rent in circumstances of financial hardship.

A. Rent Options and Annual Reviews

Annually, the PHA will give families the option to choose between paying the flat rent or the income-based rent. The PHA will not give families the choice of rent option more than once per year, except in the case where the family has chosen the flat rent and experiences a financial hardship.

1. The PHA will provide the following information to allow a family to make an informed choice regarding rent options:
 - a. The PHA's policies on switching the type of rent due to financial hardship; and
 - b. The dollar amount of the flat rent and the income-based rent.
2. Regardless of whether the family chooses to pay a flat rent or income-based rent, the family must pay at least the minimum rent.
3. Non-Public Housing Over-Income Families
 - a. If allowed by the PHA to remain in a public housing unit, NPHOI family will not have a choice in rent.
 - b. NPHOI families must pay the alternative non-public housing rent.
4. Annual Reviews

The PHA will comply with the requirement to review rent option annually with families and to provide families with sufficient information to make an informed choice of rent. The PHA will do the following:

- a. At initial occupancy, or in any year where a current program participating family is paying the income-based rent:
 - 1) Conduct a full reexamination of family income and composition at the first annual rent option (Year 1);
 - 2) Inform the family of the flat rent amount and the rent amount determined by the reexamination of family income and composition;
 - 3) Inform the family of the PHA's policies on switching rent types due to a financial hardship; and
 - 4) Apply the family's rent choice at the next lease renewal.

- b. At the second and third annual rent options, for families that choose to switch from income-based rent to pay the flat rent, the PHA:
 - 1) **Will conduct a full reexamination of family income and composition for the second and third annual rent option.**
 - 2) For a family that has paid the flat rent for the previous three (3) years, and for which the PHA has not conducted a re-examination of family income and composition in the last three (3) years, the PHA must complete a full reexamination of family income and composition in order to update the income-based rent amount.
 - 3) Must inform the family of the updated flat rent amount, and the rent amount determined by the most recent reexamination of family income and composition;
 - 4) Must inform the family of the PHA's policy of switching rent types due to a financial hardship; and
 - 5) Must apply the family's rent decision at the next lease renewal.
- c. At the next annual rent option, the PHA will offer the updated flat rent amount and permit the family to choose between the flat rent amount or the income-based rent, subject to the phase-in requirements.
- d. For a family that chooses the flat rent option, the PHA will conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least once every three (3) years, except for families a PHA determines exceed the over-income limit. Once a PHA determines that a family has an income exceeding the over-income limit, the PHA must follow the income reexamination and notification requirements.

B. Flat Rent

The FY 2014 Appropriations Act required PHAs to establish flat rents at no less than 80% of the applicable Fair Market Rent (FMR), and established rent increase phase-in requirements to prevent family rental payments from increasing by more than 35%.

The FY 2015 Appropriations Act maintained the FY 2014 rent increase phase-in requirements and amended the 2014 Act to require that flat rents for each public housing unit be set at no less than the lower of:

1. 80% of the applicable FMR; or
2. At the discretion of the Secretary, 80% of such other applicable FMR established by the Secretary that the Secretary determines more accurately reflects local market conditions and is based on an applicable market area that is geographically smaller than the applicable market area used for purposes of the applicable FMR (such as the applicable Small Area Fair Market Rent (SAFMR) or unadjusted rent).

C. Flat Rent, Utilities and Utility Allowance

1. The PHA will consider who is responsible for direct utility payments to the utility suppliers and provide for a utility allowance as necessary.
2. For units where the utilities are tenant-paid, the PHA must adjust the flat rent downward by the amount of a utility allowance for which the family might otherwise be eligible.
3. Formula to Calculate an FMR-Based Flat Rent

Flat rents are always inclusive of utilities. In the case of a flat rent set using the FMR, the utility allowance should be subtracted before setting the flat rent.

- a. $\text{FMR (or SAFMR/unadjusted rent as applicable)} \times 80\% - \text{utility allowance}$
- b. If the PHA sets an exception flat rent using a market study, then the market study takes into account and adjusts for the value of utilities. The cost of utilities is included in the flat rent.
- c. If the PHA sets a flat rent above 80% of the FMR, the PHA will maintain the appropriate records to document the rent levels.

D. Annual Flat Rent Compliance

To comply with the flat rent requirements annually, no later than 90 days after the effective date of the new FMRs or SAFMRs published by HUD, the PHA will:

1. Compare the current flat rent amount to the applicable FMRs or SAFMRs/unadjusted rent. The PHA will be in compliance with the flat rent requirement and no further action is necessary, if the flat rent is at least equal to the lower of:
 - a. 80% of the applicable FMR; or
 - b. 80% of the applicable SAFMR (or if no SAMER is available, 80% of unadjusted rent).
- c. If the current flat rent is less than the lower of the above, the PHA must set flat rents at no less than 80% of the lower of the 80% FMR or 80% SAFMR/80% unadjusted rent, subject to the utilities adjustment, or the PHA may request an exception flat rent;
2. Update the flat rent policies in the ACOP, as necessary;
3. Permit the family to choose between flat rent amount and the income-based rent for all new admissions; and
4. Offer flat rent amount at the next annual rent option for families that are current public housing residents and permit the family to choose between the flat rent amount and the income-based rent, subject to the phase-in requirements.

E. Flat Rent Exception

The PHA does not need to submit exception requests to set flat rents at or above 80% of the FMR or SAFMR, or if the SAFMR is not available, 80% of the unadjusted rent.

1. HUD requires flat rent exception requests if the PHA's current flat rent is less than the lower of:
 - a. 80% of the FMR, or
 - b. 80% of the SAFMR (or if a SAFMR is not available, 80% of the unadjusted rent).
2. The PHA will have 90 days from the effective date from the current year's FMR to submit a flat rent exception request.
3. Market Analysis Content and Justification
 - a. In order to demonstrate the need for an exception flat rent, the PHA must submit a market analysis that demonstrates the value of the unit. The PHA may not request an exception flat rent that is lower than the demonstrated market value of the unit.
 - b. The PHA must demonstrate, based on the market analysis, that the proposed flat rent is a reasonable rent in comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units, based on the location, quality, size, unit type, and age of the public housing unit and any amenities, housing services, maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the PHA in accordance with the lease.
4. Approved Flat Rent Exception Request

The PHA must receive written HUD approval to utilize an exception flat rent prior to implementing the new exception flat rent rates.

- a. The PHA may continue to utilize its current flat rent schedule, while HUD is reviewing the PHA's flat rent exception request and supplemental information.
 - b. The approved exception request will remain in effect until the end of the 90-day period commencing upon the effective date of HUD's Final Fiscal Year FMRs or the date on which a PHA updates and makes effective its flat rent schedule based on that fiscal year's FMRs, whichever comes first.
 - c. The PHA must update its flat rents to the approved flat rent exception amount immediately after the date of HUD's approval for all intake and reexamination activities.
 - d. The PHA will apply the approved flat rent exception amount immediately to intakes and reexaminations and must apply it to any intake or reexamination that takes effect 60 days or more after the approval date.
5. Previous Approved Flat Rent Exception Request
 - a. If HUD approved the PHA's flat rent exception request from a previous fiscal year, the PHA may request an extension of this approval under the following circumstance:
 - 1) The PHA request an extension of the exact rents as previously approved by HUD;
 - 2) The market study accompanying the previously approved request is no more than two (2) years old;

- 3) The market conditions remain unchanged; and
- 4) The PHA submits the extension request to HUD no later than 90 days after the effective date of the final FMRs published by HUD.
- b. HUD will not approve extension requests that include changes or additions to previously approved exception flat rents.
6. Disapproval of Flat Rent Exception Request
HUD will review the PHA's flat rent exception request.
 - a. HUD will respond with the results of its review and provide the PHA two (2) opportunities to cure deficiencies or provide additional information.
 - b. The PHA must respond in writing no later than 30 days after receiving HUD's notification of the insufficient submission. The PHA's response should include any new information the PHA believes is necessary to supplement the original submission.
 - c. The PHA may continue to utilize its current flat rent schedule while awaiting the results of HUD's review of the additional information.
 - d. If the PHA cannot provide sufficient information to justify the exception after two (2) requests, HUD will deny the flat rent exception request.
 - e. If the PHA's exception request is denied, the PHA must immediately revise its flat rent rates using the applicable FMR and the updated flat rent must be applied to any intake or reexamination that takes effect 60 days after the denial date.
7. Flat Rent Increase Phase-In Requirements
If an existing flat rent tenant's rental payment prior to any applicable adjustments for utilities payments increases by more than 35% as a result of changes to the flat rent amount, the increase must be phased-in such that a family does not experience an increase in their rental payment of more than 35%.
 - a. On a case-by-case basis at the family's next annual rent option, the PHA will compare the updated flat rent amount applicable to the unit to the rent that was being paid by the family immediately prior to the annual rent option:
 - 1) If the new flat rent amount would not increase a family's rental payment by more than 35%, the family may choose to pay either the updated flat rent amount or the previously calculated income-based rent;
 - 2) If the PHA determines that the updated flat rent amount would increase the family's rental payment by more than 35%, the family may choose to pay the phased-in flat rent amount resulting from the flat rent impact analysis or the previously calculated income-based rent.
 - b. Families paying flat rent will not have their rent adjusted until their annual reexamination or annual update.

F. Income-Based Rent

Is a tenant rent which is based on the family's income and the PHA's rent policies for determination of the rent.

1. The income-based tenant rent must not exceed the total tenant payment (TTP) for the family minus any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.
2. If the utility allowance exceeds the TTP, the PHA will pay such excess amount (the utility reimbursement) to the family to pay the utility bill on behalf of the family.
3. The PHA will use the standard formula for calculating income-based rent.

G. Switch from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Because of Financial Hardship

If the family that is paying a flat rent experiences a financial hardship, the family may at any time, before the next annual choice of rent option, request to be switched to income-based rent.

1. The PHA has established the following policies for determining when payment of flat rent is a financial hardship:
 - a. The family's income has decreased because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family which results in reduction of income or payment of funeral expenses, reduction in or loss of earnings, or reduction or loss of other assistance;
 - b. The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for unreimbursed medical costs, childcare, transportation, education, or similar items; and
 - c. Other reasonable financial hardship circumstances which may be applied on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the PHA.
2. The PHA will switch the family's rent from flat rent to income-based rent on the first of the month following verification of the financial hardship.
3. Once the family switches from flat rent to income-based rent due to financial hardship, the family may not change back to flat rent until its next annual reexamination.

H. Prorated Tenant Rent

For families that include both members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status and members who do not have eligible immigration status (or elect not to state that they have eligible immigration status), the amount of tenant rent.

1. To calculate prorated tenant rent, the PHA will follow the steps below:

Step 1. Determine the TTP.

Annual income includes income of all family members, including any family member who has not established eligible immigration status.

Step 2. Subtract the TTP from the PHA-established flat rent applicable to the unit.

The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible ("Family Maximum Subsidy").

Step 3. Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family (all persons) to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who has citizenship or eligible immigration status ("Eligible Family Member").

The subsidy per eligible family member is the "Member Maximum Subsidy."

Step 4. Multiply the Member Maximum Subsidy by the number of family members who have citizenship or eligible immigration status ("Eligible Family Members").

Step 5. The product of Steps 1 through 4 is the amount of subsidy for which the family is eligible ("Eligible Subsidy").

The family's rent is the PHA-established flat rent minus the amount of the Eligible Subsidy.

2. Method of prorating assistance when the mixed family's TTP is greater than the public housing flat rent.

- a. When the mixed family's TTP is greater than the flat rent, the PHA must use the TTP as the mixed family TTP.

- b. The PHA subtracts from the mixed family TTP any established utility allowance, and the sum becomes the mixed family rent.

CHAPTER 20: TENANT RENT AND OTHER CHARGES

The following outlines the policies for calculating rental fees and other charges to be paid by PHA residents.

A. Tenant Rent

Tenant rent is the amount of rent payable by the family to the PHA.

1. The tenant shall pay the amount of the monthly tenant rent determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements.
2. The amount of the tenant rent is subject to change in accordance with HUD requirements.
 - a. The lease shall specify the initial amount of the tenant rent at the beginning of the initial lease term.
 - b. The PHA will give the tenant written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent, and when the change is effective.
3. Tenant rent is due and payable on the 5th day of the month and is delinquent if not paid by the close of business on the 10th day of the month, unless the falls on 10th day a weekend or holiday, in which case tenant rent will be late as of the close of business on the next full business day.

B. Changes in Addition to Tenant Rent

Appendix B contains the PHA's list of charges in addition to rent. The lease imposes charges for the following:

1. Penalties for late payments
2. NSF check charges
3. Security deposits, see Chapter 21
4. Charges for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear
5. Charges for the consumption of excess utilities
6. Pet security deposits
7. The payment of all court costs, expenses and attorney fees incurred in enforcing the dwelling lease or in recovering possession of the premises, if ordered by the court, unless the tenant prevails in such legal action.
8. The PHA will provide basic pest control services without charge to the tenants. Only PHA staff or contractors who possess current pest control licensing will conduct pest control activities subject to law or regulation.
9. The pet security deposit and/or fee is paid in full prior to the pet being brought into the unit. Partial payments for pet security deposits or fees will not be considered for any

reason. Security deposits for a pet are not charged if the animal is determined to be a service animal needed by a person with a disability.

10. The other charges listed above will become due and payable the first day of the month following the month in which the charge or charges incur and two (2) weeks after the PHA notice is provided to the resident.
11. The tenant will be left a copy of the work order with charges or will be invoiced by the PHA. Invoices and work orders will state that the tenant has a right to grieve said charges according to the PHA's established Grievance Procedures.

C. Forms of Payment

1. The PHA's policy does not allow acceptance of cash for tenant rent or other charges.
2. Tenant rent and other payments will be accepted only in the form of, money orders, cashier's checks or personal checks.
3. Personal checks may be presented until or unless more than one Non-Sufficient Funds (NSF) check is presented. An insufficient fund (NSF) fee of \$35 will be assessed against the resident's account. The resident will then be required to make payment using money orders or cashier's checks.

D. Delinquent Charges and Late Fees

If rent is unpaid by the close of business on the 11th of the month, a one-time per month late fee of \$25 will be assessed.

E. Total Tenant Payment (TTP)

The Income-Based TTP for families shall be the highest of the following, rounded to the nearest dollar:

1. Thirty percent (30%) of the family's Monthly Adjusted Income;
2. Ten percent (10%) of the family's Monthly Gross Income;
3. Welfare rent (in as-paid welfare states); When welfare rent is the higher, the PHA will recalculate rent once after the welfare department recalculates welfare based on the PHA's initial rent determination.
4. A minimum rent of \$50; or

The minimum rent requirement may be waived under certain financial hardships providing that the family requests the waiver in writing prior to the rent becoming delinquent as detailed in Section G of this Chapter.

5. For public housing only, the alternative non-public housing rent, as determined in accordance with § 960.102 of this title.

F. Minimum Rent

The minimum rent is the minimum rent payable by the family.

1. The PHA may establish a minimum rent up to \$50.
2. As a MTW agency, the PHA has established a minimum rent for the public housing program at \$130.

Elderly/Disabled families are exempt from the minimum rent.

G. Minimum Rent Hardship Exemption

The PHA recognizes that in some circumstances the minimum rent may create a financial hardship for families.

If the PHA adopts a minimum rent greater than \$0, the PHA must grant exemptions from the minimum rent requirement to any family if the PHA determines that the family is unable to pay the amount due to financial hardships, unless the hardship is temporary.

1. Financial hardship includes the following:
 - a. The family has lost eligibility or is awaiting an eligibility determination to receive federal, state, or local assistance, including a family having a non-citizen household member lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996;
 - b. The family income has decreased due to changed circumstances such as separation, divorce, and/or abandonment;
 - c. One or more family members have lost employment;
 - d. The family would be evicted as a result of imposing the minimum rent requirement;
 - e. There has been a death in the family; or
 - f. There are other hardship situations determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis, i.e., alimony, child support, etc.
2. The PHA may request documentation of the hardship and will promptly, within 10 business days determine if the hardship is temporary or long term.
3. The PHA will suspend the minimum rent requirement and adjust the HAP accordingly beginning the month following the family's written request for a hardship exemption until the PHA determines whether there is a qualifying financial hardship, and whether the hardship is temporary or long term.
 - a. The financial hardship exemption only applies to payment of minimum rent for determining the TTP.
 - b. The TTP is still calculated excluding the minimum rent.
 - c. The family will pay the higher of 30% of the monthly adjusted income, 10% of the

monthly income, or the welfare rent, as applicable, during the term of the suspended minimum rent.

4. Temporary Hardship Exemption

The PHA has defined a temporary hardship as a hardship to last less than 90 days.

- a. If the hardship is determined to be temporary, the PHA will not impose the minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the date the family's request for a hardship exemption.
- b. At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the minimum rent is reinstated retroactively to the date of suspension.
- c. The family must execute a Repayment Agreement for the back rent owed by the family.

5. Long Term Hardship Exemption

The PHA has defined long term hardship as a hardship that last more than 90 days.

- a. If the hardship is determined to be long term, the PHA will exempt the family from the minimum rent requirements for long as such hardship continues.
 - b. The PHA shall apply this exemption from the beginning of the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption until the end of the qualifying financial hardship.
 - c. The family is not required to repay the difference between the TTP and the minimum rent to the PHA once the hardship is over.
6. If the PHA is unable to determine if the hardship exemption will be temporary or long term, the PHA may approve a temporary hardship exemption and redetermine the family's status at the end of the temporary hard exemption term.
7. No Qualifying Hardship
- a. If the PHA determines there is no qualifying financial hardship, the PHA must reinstate the minimum rent, including back rent owed from the beginning of the suspension.
 - b. The family must execute a Repayment Agreement for the back rent owed by the family.
8. Denial of a minimum rent hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

H. Special Reexamination

1. If, at the time of admission, a family's existing conditions of employment are too unstable to develop the adjusted income into the coming 12-month period for the purpose of determining TTP, the PHA will schedule a special reexamination.
 - a. This special reexamination will take place within 30, 60, or 90 days of admission, or at a date by which the PHA estimates that the family's circumstances will be stable.

- b. If at the time of such special reexamination it is still not possible to make a reasonable estimate of adjusted income, special reexaminations will continue to be scheduled until a reasonable estimate of the adjusted income can be made.
 - c. Increases in rent determined at special reexaminations shall be made effective the first of the second month following the final rent determination. If the determination results in a decrease in rent, the effective date will be the first of the month following the reexamination verification.
 - d. Until the final rent determination can be made, the family will pay rent based upon the existing adjusted income.
2. Persons reporting zero income will have their circumstances reexamined every 30 days until they have a stable income.
3. Persons claiming zero income will also be asked to complete a family expense form. This form will ask residents to estimate how much they spend on food, beverages, transportation, health care, childcare, debts, household items, etc. Residents will then be asked how they pay for these items.

CHAPTER 21: SECURITY DEPOSIT

A security deposit is used to reimburse the PHA for any resident-caused damage to the unit, unpaid tenant rent, and other unpaid charges when the resident vacates the unit. The PHA requires residents to pay a security deposit.

1. The PHA requires all resident families to pay a security deposit prior to occupying a unit.
2. The security deposit will not exceed one month's rent, or a reasonable fixed amount established by the PHA, in accordance with state law. The PHA's security deposits amounts are detailed in Appendix F of this Policy.
3. The PHA may provide for the gradual accumulation of the security deposit paid by a resident on a case-by-case basis, not to exceed \$300. If payments are approved, the PHA requires a minimum of 100% of the security deposit to be paid prior to move-in.
4. The family's security deposit, including any agreement for gradual accumulation of the security deposit, will be listed in the lease. The PHA will deposit the family paid security deposit into an interest bearing or non-interest bearing account and will maintain full, accurate, and detailed accounting records with the financial institution.
5. The PHA will not use the security deposit for any purpose whatsoever while the family occupies the unit.
6. Subject to state and local laws, the security deposit and any interest earned on the security deposit, will be refunded to the family when the family vacates the unit, provided the following conditions have been met:
 - a. The PHA has inspected the unit and attests that there are no resident-caused damages, or if there are such damages, the resident has paid the PHA for the cost of the necessary repairs and/or replacements to the unit.
 - b. The resident does not owe the PHA rent or other charges.
 - c. The unit and all equipment therein have been left reasonably clean and free of all trash and debris.
 - d. The resident has returned all keys to the unit and any or all tools, supplies, and equipment borrowed from the PHA.
7. If the head of a single member family dies and all of the above conditions prevail, the PHA will dispose of the security deposit in accordance with state and local laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to the resident's estate.

CHAPTER 22: UTILITIES AND THE UTILITY ALLOWANCE

The PHA is required to provide adequate utility service in order to provide safe, decent, and sanitary units.

A. Utility Services

Utility services are the services needed to operate and maintain buildings in good working order.

1. The lease will identify the utilities that the tenant is responsible for paying.
2. If the family fails to pay the utilities identified in the lease, the PHA may terminate the family's tenancy.
3. Utility services may include:
 - a. Electricity
 - b. Gas
 - c. Heating fuel
 - d. Water
 - e. Sewerage services
4. Utility services do not include:
 - a. Services to remove garbage or refuse from a facility
 - 1) Waste removal (garbage) services are not an eligible utility expense as they are already included as part of the Operating Fund Formula Project Expense Level (PEL).
 - 2) If the family is responsible for paying for waste removal services, the PHA may include a reasonable cost in the utility allowance calculation.
 - b. Fuel to operate vehicles, independent of whether the vehicles are owned by the PHA
 - c. Pest management services
 - d. Cable television
 - e. Internet services
 - f. Building maintenance material or services

B. Individual Metering of Utilities

1. The PHA will individually meter utilities for each individual unit, either through provision of retail service to the residents by the utility supplier or through the use of check-meters, unless:
 - a. Individual metering is impractical, such as in the case of a central heating system in a development;

- b. Change from master-metering system to individual meters would not be financially justified based upon a benefit/cost analysis. The PHA will conduct a benefits/cost analysis for converting to an individually-metered system at least every five (5) years; or
 - c. Check-metering is not permissible under state or local law, or under the policies of the particular utility supplier or public service commission.
2. Where check-metering is not permissible, retail service shall be considered.
3. Where check-metering is permissible, the type of individual metering offering the most savings to the PHA will be selected.

C. Establishment of Utility Allowances

The PHA will establish separate allowances for each utility and for each category of units (type/size) determined by the PHA to be reasonably comparable as to factors affecting utility usage.

1. The PHA will take the following actions with respect to allowances:
 - a. Establish utility allowances for PHA-furnished utilities for all check-metered utilities.
 - b. Establish utility allowances for resident-purchased utilities for all utilities purchased directly by residents from the utility suppliers.
 - c. Maintain a record that documents the basis on which allowances and scheduled surcharges are established and revised and make such records available for inspection by residents.
 - d. Notify all residents of proposed allowances, scheduled surcharges, and revisions.
 - 1) The PHA will provide the notice to the residents not less than 60 days before the proposed effective date of the new allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
 - 2) The PHA will include in the notice, with reasonable particularity, the basis for determination of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
 - 3) The PHA will include in the notice a statement of the specific items of equipment and function whose utility consumption requirements were included in determining the amount of the allowance, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
 - 4) The notice will include the place where the PHA maintains records pertaining to allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions, and that the records are available for inspections.
 - 5) The notice shall advise that the residents have an opportunity to submit written comment during a period expiring not less than 30 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
 - 6) The notice shall state that the residents' written comments will be retained by the PHA and will be available for inspection by the residents.

2. Schedules of allowances and scheduled surcharges will not be subject to HUD approval before becoming effective but will be reviewed in the course of HUD audits or reviews of the PHA's operations.
3. The PHA's determination of allowances, scheduled surcharges, and revisions will be final and valid unless found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law.
4. Standards for Allowances for Utilities

The PHA will design methods of establishing utility allowances and surcharges for each unit category and unit size to cover a reasonable amount of consumption for an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances.

- a. The PHA's established allowances for both PHA-furnished utilities and resident-purchased utilities will be designed to include reasonable consumption for:
 - 1) Major equipment or utility functions furnished by the PHA for all residents, such as a heating furnace and a hot water heater;
 - 2) Essential equipment, whether or not furnished by the PHA, such as a cooking stove, range or refrigerator; and
 - 3) Minor items of equipment furnished by residents, such as toasters, radios and television sets.
- b. The PHA has the discretion to choose the methodology for calculating allowances and surcharges.
- c. In establishing allowances and surcharges, the PHA will take into account relevant factors affecting consumption requirements, including:
 - 1) The equipment and functions to be covered by the allowance for which the utility will be used
 - 2) The local climate
 - 3) The size of the units and the number of occupants per unit
 - 4) The design and construction of the housing development
 - 5) The energy efficiency of PHA-supplied appliances and equipment
 - 6) The utility consumption requirements of appliances and equipment whose reasonable consumption is intended to be covered by the total resident payment
 - 7) The physical condition, including insulation and weatherization
 - 8) Temperature levels intended to be maintained in the unit during the day and at night, in cold and warm weather and the temperature of domestic hot of domestic hot water.

- d. If the PHA installs air conditioning, it will provide, to the maximum extent economically feasible systems that give residents the option of choosing to use air conditioning in their units.
 - 1) The design of systems that offer each resident the option to choose air conditioning shall include retail meters or check-meters, and residents shall pay for the energy used in its operation.
 - 2) For systems that offer residents the option to choose air conditioning, the PHA will not include air conditioning in the utility allowances.
 - 3) For systems that offer residents the option to choose air conditioning but cannot be check-metered, residents are to be surcharged in accordance with the provisions in this chapter.
 - 4) If an air conditioning system does not provide for resident option, residents are not to be charged, and these systems should be avoided whenever possible.
5. Period for Which Allowances are Established
 - a. PHA-Furnished Utilities:
 - 1) Allowances will normally be established on a quarterly basis; however, the PHA may surcharge the residents on a monthly basis.
 - 2) The PHA may provide for seasonal variations for the allowances.
 - b. Resident-Purchased Utilities:
 - 1) The PHA will establish monthly allowances.
 - 2) The PHA may provide for seasonal variations for the allowances.

D. Resident-Purchased Utilities

For units with resident-purchased utilities, the local utility supplier, owns, operates, maintains, and read the individual utility meters for each individual unit.

1. The resident will be required to establish individual accounts in the name of an eligible family member with the local utility supplier and pay the utility supplier directly for consumption.
2. The resident will be required to sign a third-party notification agreement so that the PHA will be notified if the resident fails to pay the utility bill.
3. The PHA will provide a utility allowance to cover reasonable utility expenditures for the unit and the resident pays the utility supplier directly each time a utility bill is issued.
4. If the utility costs exceed the utility allowance, the resident is responsible for the entire bill and must make up the difference.
5. If the utility cost is less than the utility allowance, the resident will benefit from their consumption efforts.

E. PHA-Furnished Utilities

For units with PHA-furnished utilities, the PHA pays for the entire building's utility consumption and the resident is not responsible for paying the utility supplier.

1. Examples of PHA-furnished utilities include but are not limited to:
 - a. Electricity service
 - b. Electricity service for common area hallways, meeting rooms, offices
 - c. Electricity service for communal outdoor space, such as a courtyard, playground, or parking lot
 - d. Water service
 - e. Natural gas service
 - f. Electricity, natural gas, or water service for an administration building
2. If the building is individually metered to measure utility consumption for individual units, the PHA will assign tenant responsibility through utility surcharges.
3. If the building is not individually metered to measure actual utility consumption for individual units, the PHA will not be able to assign tenant responsibility for actual utility consumption.
4. If there is no tenant accountability for actual utility consumption, the PHA may surcharge the residents for the installation of resident-owned major appliances, such as resident-owned air conditioning units, or to optional functions of PHA-furnished equipment.

F. Surcharges for Excess Consumption of PHA-Furnished Utilities

1. For units subject to allowances for PHA-furnished utilities where check-meters have been installed:
 - a. The PHA will establish surcharges for utility consumption in excess of the allowances.
 - b. The PHA will compute the surcharges on a straight per unit of purchase basis (e.g., cents per kilowatt hour of electricity) or for stated block of excess consumption, based on the PHA's average utility rate.
 - c. The PHA will describe the basis for calculating such surcharges in the PHA Schedule of Allowances and Surcharges.
 - d. Changes in the dollar amount of surcharges based directly on changes in the PHA's average utility rate will not be subject to the advance notice requirements of this chapter.
2. For unit served by PHA-furnished utility where check-meters have not been installed:
 - a. The PHA will establish schedules of surcharges indicating additional dollar amounts residents will be required to pay by reason of estimated utility consumption

attributable to resident-owned major appliances or to optional function of PHA-furnished equipment.

- b. The PHA Schedule of Allowances and Surcharges will state the resident-owned equipment or functions of PHA-furnished equipment for which surcharges will be made, and the amounts of such surcharges, based on the PHA's cost of the utility consumption estimated to be attributable to the reasonable use of equipment.
3. Surcharges in Relationship to Tenant Rent
 - a. Neither the utility consumption nor the surcharges will impact the tenant rent.
 - b. The surcharges are collected in addition to the calculated tenant rent.
 - c. The PHA must give the tenant at least two (2) weeks' notice to pay any surcharges.

G. Review and Revision of Allowances

1. Annual Review
 - a. The PHA will review at least annually, the basis on which utility allowances and surcharges have been established and update as necessary.
 - b. The PHA will include in the annual review all changes in circumstances, such as the completion of a modernization program, energy conservation measures, and changes in utility rates.
 - c. If the utility supplier's website states that there is an approved utility rate increase, the PHA will take this into account when determining allowances for the upcoming year.
 - d. The PHA will maintain documentation of annual reviews regardless of whether changes to the allowances or surcharges are made.
2. Revision as a Result of Rate Changes
 - a. The PHA may revise its allowances for resident-purchased utilities between annual reviews if there is a rate change (including fuel adjustments) and will be required to do so if such change, by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10% or more from the rates on which such allowances were based.
 - b. Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes shall be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account in such revision become effective.
 - c. The rate changes shall not be subject to the 60-day notice requirement.

H. Utility Reimbursement

When the family's total tenant payment is less than the utility allowance, the PHA will pay the difference between the total tenant payment and the utility allowance. This is referred to as the utility reimbursement.

1. When there is a utility reimbursement, the PHA will pay the utility reimbursement directly

to the family.

- a. The PHA has elected to make prospective utility reimbursement payments.

Prospective Payments:

If the total amount of the Utility Reimbursement Payment due to the family is equal to or less than forty-five dollars (\$45) per month, the PHA will make quarterly utility reimbursement payments rather than monthly.

The PHA will issue the utility reimbursement payments prospectively. The prospective utility reimbursement payments will be issued as follows:

January – March utility reimbursement payments will be issued no later than December 31st

April – June utility reimbursement payments will be issued no later than March 31st

July – September utility reimbursement payments will be issued no later than June 30th

October – December utility reimbursement payments will be issued no later than September 30th

If the family leaves the program with an outstanding credit from the PHA for a utility reimbursement, the PHA shall reconcile the credit with the family prior to the expiration of the lease.

3. If the family pays a flat rent, the family is not eligible for a utility reimbursement.

I. Reasonable Accommodation and Individual Relief

The PHA may adjust utility allowances and surcharges for families where at least one occupant is a person with disabilities or has a special need.

1. Upon a request from a family that includes a member who is a person with disabilities, a person with special needs, or an elderly person, the PHA will approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and useable by the family.
2. The PHA may grant, on a case-by-case basis, relief from surcharges for excess consumption of PHA-purchased utilities or from payment of utility supplier billings in excess of the allowances for resident-purchased utilities, based on reasonable grounds as the PHA deem appropriate, such as special needs of elderly, ill or residents with disabilities, or based on special factors affecting utility usage not within the control of the resident.
 - a. The PHA will adopt the criteria for granting such relief, and the procedures for requesting such relief, at the same time as the methods and procedures for determining utility allowances.

- b. The PHA will provide notice with information about the availability of such relief (including the identification of the PHA representative with whom initial contact may be made by residents) to existing and upon admission, to new residents.

J. General Utility Policies

1. The PHA will pay the utility bill when a unit is vacant.
2. If the PHA updates utility allowances and surcharges, the PHA has the option to conduct interim adjustments for all tenants at the time the allowances are updated or apply the updated allowance at the tenants next annual reexamination.

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CHAPTER 23: THE DWELLING LEASE

The dwelling lease (hereinafter referred to as lease), provides the initial and renewal terms, occupancy policies, and lease enforcement to public housing residents.

A. Lease Provisions

The PHA incorporates the regulatory provisions under the U. S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, in all leases for dwelling units assisted in developments owned by or leased to the PHA and leased or sublet to residents.

HUD regulations establish both required and prohibited provisions for public housing leases. In addition to HUD's requirements for lease language, the PHA is bound by state and local landlord-tenant laws.

The PHA is permitted to add other provisions as long as the provisions are considered reasonable, satisfy HUD requirements, and conform to the requirements of state and local laws.

In the case of any conflict between the PHA lease and state and local laws, the lease adopted must follow the rule that is the most beneficial to the tenant.

B. PHA Lease Requirements

The PHA will execute a lease with each adult tenant.

1. The PHA lease will specify the following:
 - a. Description of the Parties of the Leased Unit
 - 1) Name of the PHA and name of the head of household or co-head, if applicable, who will be the tenant in the unit.
 - 2) The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (family members and household members, including PHA-approved live-in aides).
 - a) The tenant must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child.
 - b) The tenant must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.
 - 3) The head of household is required to execute the lease prior to actual move-in.
 - 4) All members of the household 18 years of age or older will be required to sign and date the lease.
 - b. The address of the unit leased (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the specific unit)
 - c. The term of the lease (initial lease term and renewal)
 - d. Utilities, Services, Equipment, and Appliances

- 1) A statement of what utilities, services, equipment are to be supplied by the PHA without additional cost.
- 2) A statement of what utilities and appliances are to be paid for by the tenant.
- e. The PHA's smoke-free rules
- f. HUD's regulations regarding the protection for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.
- g. Rental Payments, Late Charges
- h. Other Charges
- i. Payment Location
- j. Security Deposit
- k. Terms and Conditions
- l. PHA Obligations
- m. Tenant Obligations
 - 1) Occupancy of the unit
 - 2) Community Service Requirements
- n. Redetermination of Rent, Dwelling Size, and Eligibility
- o. Defects Hazardous to Life, Health, or Safety
- p. Move-In and Move-Out Inspections
- q. Maintenance, Repairs, and Services
- r. Entry of the Dwelling Unit During Occupancy
- s. Abandonment and Abandoned Property
- t. Notices
- u. Notice Procedures
- v. Termination of Lease
- w. Bifurcation of Lease
- x. Grievance Procedures, including a description of the PHA's policies on selecting a Hearing Officer.
- y. Modification of the Lease
- z. Accommodation of Persons with Disabilities
- aa. Solicitation, Trespassing and Exclusion of Non-Residents
- bb. Waiver
- cc. Warranties and Representation of the Resident

dd. PHA's Commitment to Investigate Misrepresentations and Pursue Remedies

2. The PHA will explain the contents of the lease in detail to the tenant and the tenant household members prior to execution of the lease.
3. The lease shall be kept current at all times.
4. A (one) copy of the lease will be given to the tenant and the original lease will be filed as part of the permanent records established for the family.

C. Lease Term and Renewal

Lease, admission, and occupancy policies outlines the initial and renewal terms for PHA tenants.

1. The initial lease term for each unit must be a 12-month term.
2. When establishing the initial lease term, the PHA may extend the period a few days beyond 12 months to make the lease term extend to the end of a month.
3. The lease term must be automatically renewed for the same period.
4. Month-to-month leases and month-to-month renewals are prohibited.
5. The PHA will not renew the lease if the family has violated the requirement for resident performance of CSSR.

D. Lead-Based Paint Notification and Records

There are two (2) HUD rules related to lead-based paint that affect public housing leases, the Lead Disclosure Rule and the Lead Safe Housing Rule.

These rules apply to all target housing, housing that was constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, or any zero-bedroom dwelling (unless a child of less than six (6) years of age resides or is expected to reside in such housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, or zero-bedroom dwelling).

1. Lead Disclosure Rule
 - a. The PHA must inform the family, including applicants, about the risk of lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards and provide copies of all lead-based paint records and reports. Unless the development is exempt, the PHA must complete the following at lease initiation:
 - 1) Disclose the presence of any known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards;
 - 2) Provide the family with an EPA-approved lead hazard information pamphlet, Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home (available in English, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Somali, and Vietnamese), to inform the family of the dangers of exposure to lead-based paint hazards; and

- 3) Provide any available records and reports related to the lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards at the property (in units, common areas and exterior).

Records and reports may include evaluation reports, reduction activity reports, clearance reports, and any additional information, such as the location of the lead-based paint or hazard or the condition of painted surfaces.
- b. The lease must also include a Lead Disclosure Addendum, signed and dated by the PHA, any leasing agent of the PHA, and the family, that:
 - 1) Contains the required Lead Warning Statement;
 - 2) Discloses the presence of known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards;
 - 3) Discloses whether the PHA has records or reports that are being provided or that there are no records or reports to disclose;
 - 4) Documents the receipt by the family of the EPA pamphlet, Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home, and of records and reports on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards; and
 - 5) Includes a statement that acknowledges that the family received the lead disclosure statement, including any records or reports, and the pamphlet and certifies the accuracy of these statements.
- c. Units exempt from the lead-based paint requirements is limited to housing that:
 - 1) Has been certified as lead-based paint free;
 - 2) Was constructed after January 1, 1978;
 - 3) Is solely for the elderly or residential property designated exclusively for persons with disabilities (This housing is not exempt if a child or children under six (6) live or are expected to live in the housing. Note that under Fair Housing rules, the PHA cannot refuse to rent to households with children in order to avoid triggering lead-based paint regulations.); or
 - 4) Is a zero-bedroom dwelling unit (This housing is also not exempt if a child or children under six (6) live or are expected to live in the housing).
- d. Lead disclosures are required regardless of the presence of children in the family.
- e. Acknowledgement
 - 1) The disclosure of lead knowledge and records and reports must be acknowledged by the PHA by initials.
 - 2) The receipt of the PHA's disclosures (knowledge and records/reports) and of the EPA pamphlet must be acknowledged by the family by initials.
 - 3) The lead disclosure form must be signed and dated by both parties.

- 4) For lease renewals or rent increases, disclosure is required if there is new information, e.g., new lead knowledge or records or reports generated since the last disclosure.

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2. Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR)

The HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule addresses the conditions that cause lead-based paint hazards for children and families in public housing and other federally assisted housing.

- a. Under the 1999 rule, the PHA is required to perform lead-based paint inspections and abate all identified lead-based paint.
- b. If the PHA did not complete the lead-based paint inspection, the PHA is required to perform lead-based paint risk assessments, interim controls of identified lead-based paint hazards, and periodic re-evaluations for hazards that may reoccur.
- c. If the PHA performed risk assessments and interim controls, the PHA is also expected to complete lead-based paint abatement as part of modernization.
- d. As of December 2020, the PHA should have either completed all lead-based paint abatement or have included it in regular capital needs planning.
- e. The PHA is responsible for all the activities regarding the elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) response and must follow HUD's guidance in PIH Notices 2011-44 and 2017-13.

3. Retention of Certification and Acknowledgment Information

- a. The PHA will maintain records that provide evidence that the family and any purchaser of a low-income housing development constructed prior to 1978 has received the required lead-based paint notification.
- b. The signature portion of the notification form will be retained in the PHA's family file for three (3) years after the family vacates the dwelling unit.

E. Lease Revisions or Modifications

Modifications to the lease require a written rider signed by the PHA and the tenant.

1. The lease, all policies, rules, regulations, schedules, charges, and documents which are part of the lease by attachment or by reference may be modified from time to time by the PHA, provided the PHA gives at least a 30-day written notice to tenants and tenant organizations, setting forth the proposed modification, the reasons therefor, and providing the tenants and tenant organizations an opportunity to present written comment which the PHA shall take into consideration prior to the proposed modification being adopted and becoming effective.
2. The PHA may provide notice of changes to the lease and incorporated documents by either of the following methods:
 - a. Deliver or mail a copy of such notice to each tenant, or
 - b. Post the notice in at least three (3) conspicuous places within each structure or building where affected dwelling units are located, as well as the Management Office, or if none, the Central Office of the PHA.

3. The PHA will ensure that all communications, including notifications, postings, or mailings will be accessible to persons with disabilities, limited English proficiency, or visual impairments.
4. If any change in the resident's status results in the need to change or amend any provision of the lease, or if the PHA desires to waive a provision with respect to the resident the existing lease is to be canceled and a new lease executed.

F. Termination of Lease

Termination of the lease will be in accordance with the provisions of the lease the tenant has signed. The PHA may at any time terminate the tenancy for:

1. Serious or repeated violation of material terms of the lease, such as the following:
 - a. Failure to make payments due under the lease.
 - b. Failure to fulfill household obligations.
2. Being over the income limit for the public housing program.
3. Other good cause. Other good cause includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse;
 - b. Discovery after admission of facts that made the tenant ineligible;
 - c. Discovery of material false statements or fraud by the tenant in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income;
 - d. Failure of a family member to comply with CSSR, as grounds only for non-renewal of the lease and termination of tenancy at the end of the 12-month lease term; and
 - e. Failure to accept the PHA's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease:
 - 1) That is on a form adopted by the PHA;
 - 2) With written notice of the offer of the revision at least 60 calendar days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect; and
 - 3) With the offer specifying a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.
4. Lease Termination Notices

The lease and the Termination and Eviction Policy will provide procedures to be followed by the PHA and the family in giving notice one to the other which will require that:

- a. Notices to the family will be in writing and delivered to the tenant or to an adult member of the tenant's household residing in the unit or sent by prepaid first-class mail properly address to the tenant; and
- b. Notices to the PHA will be in writing, delivered to the project office or the PHA central office or sent prepaid first-class mail properly addressed.

- c. If the tenant is visually impaired, all PHA notices will be in an accessible format.

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CHAPTER 24: REEXAMINATIONS

The PHA must adopt admission and continued occupancy policies concerning conducting annual and interim reexaminations and that the PHA shall conduct the reexaminations in accordance with such policies. The PHA reexamination policies must be in accordance with the PHA Plan. The annual reexamination determines the continued eligibility of the public housing family, the required unit size, and the appropriate tenant rent. Interim reexaminations are made because of changes in the family's circumstances between annual reexaminations or the last interim reexamination.

A. Annual Reexaminations

The PHA will conduct reexaminations at the following intervals:

1. Income-Base Rent:
 - a. The PHA will conduct a complete reexamination of family income, composition, and compliance with community service and self-sufficiency requirements, within 12 months of the previous annual reexamination or new admission for families paying income-based rent.
 - b. The PHA will make the appropriate adjustments in the tenant rent after consultation with the family and verification of the family's annual reexamination information.
2. Flat Rent:
 - a. The PHA will conduct a reexamination of family composition, compliance with community service and self-sufficiency requirements, and other criteria related to continued occupancy at least annually (every 12 months).
 - b. The PHA will conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every three (3) years.
 - c. At its discretion, the PHA may establish a policy requiring reexaminations of families paying flat rent at more frequent intervals, but not more frequently than annually unless the family requests a reexamination based on hardship circumstances.
3. The PHA must determine compliance once every 12 months with community service and self-sufficiency requirements for all families who pay an income-based or flat rent, including nonexempt individuals.
4. Non-Public Housing Over-Income Families

The PHA may not conduct an annual reexamination of family income for all non-public housing over-income families.

B. General Redetermination Requirements

The following redetermination requirements apply to all public housing families, except for non-public housing over-income families.

1. The annual reexamination date for the family will be aligned with the effective date of the family's lease.
2. The PHA will give each family the opportunity to choose between an income-based rent and a flat rent at the time of the annual reexamination.
3. Tenant rent increases or decreases as result of an annual reexamination or interim reexamination are always effective the first day of the month.
4. If the family fails to participate in the reexamination interview and/or fails to provide information required by the PHA, the family will be in violation of the lease and may be terminated from the public housing program.
5. If the PHA determines that a resident has falsified or misrepresented family income, composition, circumstances, conduct or behavior, the PHA will:
 - a. Evict the resident in accordance with state law and HUD regulations; or
 - b. Take such other remedial action as the PHA may deem necessary under pertinent HUD laws, rules, and regulations and PHA policies.
6. Any change in income resulting from the redetermination is annualized, even if the income is not expected to last for a full year. If the income changes again, the new amount of monthly income will be annualized again.
7. The PHA may require the family to move to an appropriate unit size based on the results of the reexamination.

C. Annual Reexamination Appointment

The PHA will maintain an annual reexamination tracking system and approximately 120 days in advance of the annual reexamination effective date the PHA will begin the annual reexamination process.

1. Scheduling the Annual Reexamination Appointment
 - a. The PHA will schedule the annual reexamination appointment within reasonable hours after reasonable notice.
 - b. Reasonable hours to conduct the annual reexamination appointment are between 9 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
 - c. The PHA will provide the family a written annual reexamination appointment notice. The notice will:
 - 1) State the date of the annual reexamination appointment, the location, time, and what information is required to be brought to the appointment.
 - 2) The head of household and all adult household members 18 years of age and older are required to attend the annual reexamination appointment.
 - 3) The PHA will advise the family if the family contains a member who is a person with disabilities, that the family may request, as a reasonable accommodation, a home

visit as an alternate format for the PHA to conduct the annual reexamination. The PHA may also conduct the annual reexamination by home visit as an alternate format for elderly families.

d. The annual reexamination appointment may be conducted in the following format:

- 1) In person, face-to-face appointment
- 2) Home visits as a reasonable accommodation for person with disabilities or for elderly families

e. The PHA will provide annual reexamination documents in an accessible format for families with disabilities or families with Limited English Proficiency.

f. The PHA will advise the family that a representative, of the family's choosing, may assist with the annual reexamination process.

2. Scheduling Conflict

The PHA will advise the family how to and when to request another appointment if there is a scheduling conflict.

a. The family may contact the PHA to reschedule the first annual reexamination appointment up to three (3) days prior to the appointment date. The family may contact the PHA by:

- 1) Phone call
- 2) Email
- 3) Fax

b. The PHA will reschedule one (1) day second annual reexamination appointment. The second annual reexamination appointment notice will be mailed or emailed promptly (within 10 days of the first appointment) and will be scheduled within 10 business days or a date which has been mutually agreed upon by the PHA and the family.

- 1) If the family fails to appear for the second appointment, the PHA will send the family a notice of termination and advise the family of their rights to request a grievance.
- 2) The PHA may grant an exception for failure to contact the PHA timely to reschedule the appointment if:
 - a) The family is able to document an emergency situation;
 - b) The family has experienced extenuating circumstances that prevented the family from canceling or attending the annual reexamination appointment; or
 - c) If the family request as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability.

3. Failure of the family to respond to either annual reexamination notice may result in termination of assistance.

D. *Streamlined Annual Reexamination Income Determination for Fixed Incomes

The PHA will conduct a streamlined income reexamination for verifying and adjusting fixed income sources over a three-year cycle for any family member with an unadjusted income consisting of 90% or more from fixed income sources.

1. The streamlined annual reexamination for fixed income is available for current public housing families only and may be implemented at the family's next annual reexamination.
2. The streamlined annual reexamination for fixed income is not available for public housing applicants. Upon admission to the program, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all income sources for all family members.
3. A family member with a fixed income source is defined as a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonable predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:
 - a. Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Supplemental Disability Insurance;
 - b. Federal, State, local, or private pension plans;
 - c. Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar type of periodic receipts; or
 - d. Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable cost of living adjustment (COLA) or current rate of interest.
4. The PHA must determine whether a source of income is fixed.
 - a. The PHA will compare the amount of the income from the source to the amount generated during the prior year.
 - b. If the amount is the same or if it has changed only as a result of a COLA or due to interest generated on a principal amount that remained otherwise constant, the source is fixed.
 - c. The PHA may also make such a determination by requesting the family to identify which source(s) of income are fixed.
 - d. The PHA will document in the family file how the PHA made its determination that a source of income is fixed.
5. When 90% or more of a family's unadjusted income consist of fixed income, the PHA will apply a COLA or COLAs to the family's fixed income sources, provided that the family certifies both that 90% or more of their unadjusted income is fixed income and the sources of fixed income have not changed from the previous year.
6. When less than 90% of a family's unadjusted income consists of fixed income, the PHA will apply a COLA to each of the family's sources of fixed income individually. The PHA will continue to third-party verify any non-fixed source of income for the family member annually.
7. The COLA or Current Interest Rate

- a. In the initial year in which a streamlined income determination is made, the PHA must apply the COLA to a source of income that has been previously verified.
- b. The PHA will adjust the family's fixed income using a COLA or current interest rate that applies to each specific source of fixed income and is available from a public source or through tenant-provided third-party verification.
- c. If no public verification or tenant-provided verification is available, the PHA must obtain third-party verification of the income amounts in order to calculate the change in the income from the source.

8. Streamlined Annual Reexamination Timeline

Year 1	The PHA will complete a move-in or annual reexamination consistent with the regulations on reexaminations.
Year 2 and 3	The PHA will complete an annual reexamination with the following streamlined income determination for each type of source: • Fixed Income: Apply inflation adjustment factor. The PHA will not collect third-party verification for the fixed income source. • Non-fixed income sources when fixed income is more than 90% of unadjusted income: The PHA will use the previous year's calculation. • Non-fixed income when fixed income is less than 90% of unadjusted income: The PHA will adjust the income using third-party verification. • Assets and Deductions: Completes verification and calculation of assets and deductions
Year 4	The cycle begins again.

E. Family Interim Reporting Requirements

The family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. The family may request one (1) interim reexamination per year.

1. The family must report within 10 business days of occurrence, the following to the PHA:

- a. Changes in family income (increases or decreases), including but not limited to changes in the source (earned and/or unearned), employer, employment status, etc.
- b. Any changes in the household composition, including additions and removal of household members.
- c. Increases or decreases in allowable deductions/allowances that may affect the adjusted income.

2. The family must report the change in circumstance in writing using the PHA interim report

form. The PHA Interim Report form is available **at the PHA office.**

3. The PHA may receive the the PHA interim report form:

By dropping it off at the PHA office (the family will be provided a receipt containing the day and time the form was dropped off).

F. PHA Interim Requirements

1. The PHA will conduct the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

The PHA will consider reasonable time based on the amount of time it takes the PHA to verify the information, but no longer than 30 days after the change in income was reported by the family.

2. When calculating a family's income, including asset income, during interim reexaminations, the PHA will use anticipated income (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period).

3. Decreases in Annual Adjusted Income

Decreases in annual adjusted income includes decreases in earned income, unearned income, and increases in the family's deductions and allowances.

- a. **The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's annual adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is 8% ore more of the family's annual adjusted income or a lower amount established by HUD through notice.**
- b. **The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 8% ore more of the family's annual adjusted income or a lower amount established by HUD through notice.**
- c. The PHA will not establish a dollar figure threshold amount instead of a percentage threshold.
- d. The PHA will round calculate the percentage decrease to the nearest unit (e.g., a calculated decrease of 9.5% may be rounded up to 10%).
- e. **Mandated Processing of Interim Reexamination and the HUD Established Threshold for Decreases in Family Size due to Death or Permanent Move-Out from the Assisted Unit**

HUD is requiring the PHA to apply a 0% threshold and to process an interim reexamination when there is a decrease in family size attributed to the death or permanent move-out from the assisted unit of a family member during the period since the family's last reexamination that results in a decrease in adjusted income of any amount.

- 1) If there is no change/decrease in adjusted income as a result of the decrease in family size, the PHA will process a non-interim transaction instead of an interim reexamination.
 - 2) The 0% threshold for interim reexaminations applies only to decreases in family size that result in a decrease in adjusted income.
 - 3) If the net effect of the changes in annual adjusted income due to a decrease in family size results in an increase in annual adjusted income, the PHA will process the removal of the household member(s) as a non-interim reexamination transaction without making changes to the family's annual adjusted income.
 - f. **The PHA has not adopted a retroactive rent decrease policy.**
4. Increases in Annual Adjusted Income
- The PHA must conduct an interim reexamination of family income when the PHA becomes aware that the family's adjusted income has changed by an amount that the PHA estimates will result in an increase of 10% or more in annual adjusted income or such other amount established by HUD through notice, except:
- a. **The PHA has adopted a local policy to not consider increases in earned income.**
 - b. **The PHA will include earned income increases in determining whether the 10% threshold is met for increases in adjusted income when the family previously had an interim reexamination performed for a decrease in annual adjusted income (earned, unearned, or combined) since the last annual reexamination; and**
 - c. **The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination if the family reports an increase in income within the three (3) months of their next annual reexamination effective date.**
- Families who delay reporting income increases until the last three (3) months of their certification period may be subject to retroactive rent increases in accordance with the PHA's policies.
- d. **The PHA will not establish a different threshold to conduct interim reexamination for increase in adjusted income.**
 - e. A series of smaller reported increases in adjusted income may cumulatively meet or exceed the 10% increase threshold, at which point the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.
 - f. When an increase of any size is reported by a family, the PHA will document the reported increase in the tenant file.
5. Over-Income Public Housing Families
- Regardless of changes in adjusted annual income, the PHA is required to conduct interim reexaminations at specific intervals of over-income public housing families to determine whether the family continues to exceed the income limit.
- a. This continued evaluation of the family's over-income status requires the PHA to notify

any family that exceeds the over-income limit that they remain over the income limit, even if the family is paying the flat rent.

- b. If the PHA determines the family's income fell below the over-income limit since the initial over-income determination, the over-income determination will reset.
- c. However, if the family has remained over-income for 24 consecutive months, any resulting income determination after the 24 consecutive months will not make the family eligible to remain in the public housing program beyond the period before the PHA enforces its continued occupancy policy for public housing over-income families.

6. Non-Interim Reexaminations

Families may experience changes within the household that do not trigger an interim reexamination but still need to be reported in a non-interim reexamination submission to HUD.

- a. The PHA will submit a separate, new action code on form HUD-50058.
- b. The code will be used for the following transaction types when an interim reexamination is not triggered under the final rule:
 - 1) Adding or removing a hardship exemption for the child-care expense deduction;
 - 2) Updating or removing the phased-in hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction (the phased-in relief will begin at an eligible family's first annual or interim reexamination, whichever is sooner, after January 1, 2024);
 - 3) Adding or removing general hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction;
 - 4) Adding or removing a minimum rent hardship;
 - 5) Adding or removing a non-family member (i.e., live-in aide, foster child, foster adult);
 - 6) Ending a family's EID or excluding 50% (decreased from 100%) of a family member's increase in employment income at the start of the second 12-month EID period.
 - 7) Adding a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination.
 - 8) Removing a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination.
 - 9) Adding/updating a family or household member's SSN.
 - 10) Updating a family member's citizenship status from eligible to ineligible or vice versa, resulting in a change to the family's rent and/or utility reimbursement, if applicable (i.e., family begins receiving prorated assistance or previously prorated

assistance becomes full assistance), or updating the prorated rent calculation due to the addition or removal of family members in household with an ineligible noncitizen(s).

INTERIM REEXAMINATION PHA ACTION		
Scenario	PHA Action	Notes
Family reports income increase or decrease	PHA will estimate the amount of the income change	The PHA will include the earned income in determining whether the 8% threshold has been met.
Estimate shows income decrease is 8% or more of adjusted income	PHA will conduct an interim reexamination	
Estimate shows income decrease is less than 8% or more of adjusted income	PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination	If the PHA uses the default 10% threshold, no interim reexamination is required.
Estimate shows an increase in applicable income is more than 10%	PHA will conduct an interim reexamination	The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination if the increase of income occurred in the last three (3) months before a regular annual reexamination.

G. Interim Household Composition Reporting Requirements

The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination when there is a change (addition or removal) in family composition. The composition of the assisted family, including household members, residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. No other persons, except those approved by the PHA, may reside in the assisted unit.

1. Addition of Family or Household Members

- a. Adding family members resulting from birth, court awarded custody or adoption does not require PHA approval. **The family must notify the PHA within 10 business days of the addition.**
- b. The family must request PHA approval to add a foster child/adult or live-in aide as a household member.
- c. Addition Persons Aged Under 18 (Minor)

When the family requests to add a minor to the family composition, the following will be required:

- 1) Copy of verification of birth

- 2) Declaration of Citizenship form for the minor.
- 3) Copy of SSN for new household members at least six (6) years of age or is under age six (6) and has an SSA-assigned SSN.
 - a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents at the time of the PHA request, or at the time of processing the interim of family income and/or composition.
 - b) If the family is unable to provide the required documentation of the SSN, the PHA will not add the new household member to the family composition until the family provides the documentation.
 - c) HUD does not authorize the PHA to generate an ALT ID for the affected household member.
 - d) Exception if the minor does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.
- 4) Copy of SSN for new household member who is under the age of six (6) and does not have an SSA-assigned SSN.
 - a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household.
 - b) If the family is unable to disclose and provide evidence of the SSN within 90 calendar days, the PHA will grant the family an additional 90-day period to comply with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines the family was unable to comply with the requirements due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and were outside the control of the family.
 - c) The child is to be included as part of the assisted household and is entitled to all the benefits of being a household member during the allotted time for the family to comply with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements.
 - d) The PHA will generate an ALT ID.
 - e) Upon expiration of the provided time period, if the family has not complied with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements, the PHA will terminate the entire family's housing assistance.
 - f) An exception to the above occurs when the minor does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.
- 5) For a parent or another person having custody or guardianship of such a minor the PHA will require one of the following documents:
 - a) Court-order assignment;
 - b) Statement from parent/guardian assigning custody or guardianship;
 - c) Custody Agreement filed in a court of law;

- d) Adoption papers; or
- e) Verification from a social service agency.
- 6) Declaration of any income (earned or unearned) and assets (including income from assets) for the minor.
- d. Addition of Adults 18 Years of Age or Older

When the family requests to add an adult person to the family composition, the following will be required:

 - 1) Copy of verification of birth
 - 2) Copy of a government issued photo identification
 - 3) Declaration of Citizenship form for the adult
 - 4) Copy of SSN for the new household members who has an SSA-assigned SSN.
 - a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents at the time of the PHA request, or at the time of processing the interim of family income and/or composition.
 - b) The PHA must terminate the public housing assistance if the family does not disclose and provide the required documentation.
 - c) However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued assistance the PHA, at its discretion, may defer the family's termination and provide the family an opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family noncompliant with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines:
 - (1) The failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside the control of the family; and
 - (2) There is a reasonable likelihood that the family will be able to disclose the SSN and provide such documentation of the SSN by the deadline.
 - d) If the family is unable to comply with the requirements by the specified deadline, the PHA will terminate the entire family's tenancy or assistance, or both.
 - e) The PHA must terminate the family's public housing assistance if the family submits falsified SSN documentation.
 - f) An exception to the above if the adult does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.
 - 5) Declaration of any income (earned or unearned) and assets (including income from assets) for the adult.

- 6) The individual will be required to sign form HUD-9886 (Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Form) and other PHA consent forms.
- 7) The adult is subject to the same screening (criminal background check) and eligibility requirements as the assisted family.
- e. Prior to approving the request to add a family or household member, except additions due to birth, court awarded custody or adoption, the PHA will generate:
 - 1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports for all minors and adults to determine if there is a SSA match involving another PHA or Multifamily program.
 - 2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if requested adult owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
- f. Denial of the Request to Add Family or Household Member
 - 1) The PHA will notify the family in writing if there is a determination to deny the request to add a family or household member.
 - 2) The assisted family may request a review of the PHA decision to deny the request.
 - 3) The family may request a grievance for the denial.
2. Removal of Family or Household Members
 - a. The family must promptly, within 10 business days notify the PHA if any family or household member no longer resides in the unit.
 - b. Failure to report the removal of a family or household member timely, may result in the family owing a retroactive rent and/or termination of public housing assistance.

H. Interim Reexamination Appointments

The PHA will maintain an interim reexamination tracking system to document the date interim changes were received and completed.

1. The Scheduling the Interim Reexamination Appointment
 - a. The PHA will schedule an interim reexamination appointment within reasonable hours after reasonable notice.
 - b. Reasonable hours to conduct and interim reexamination appointment are between 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
 - c. The PHA will provide the family a written interim reexamination appointment notice. The notice will:
 - 1) State the date of the interim reexamination appointment, the location, time, and what information is required to be brought to the appointment.
 - 2) State head of household are required to attend the interim reexamination appointment.
 - 3) The PHA will advise the family if the family includes a member who is a person with

disabilities, that the family may request, as a reasonable accommodation, a home visit as an alternate format for the PHA to conduct the interim reexamination. The PHA may also conduct the interim reexamination by home visit as an alternate format for elderly families.

d. The interim reexamination appointment may be conducted in the following format:

- 1) In person, face-to-face appointment
- 2) Home visits as a reasonable accommodation for person with disabilities or for elderly families

e. The PHA will provide interim reexamination documents in an accessible format for families with disabilities or families with Limited English Proficiency.

f. The PHA will advise the family that a representative, of the family's choosing, may assist with the interim reexamination process.

2. Scheduling Conflict

The PHA will advise the family how to and when to request another appointment if there is a scheduling conflict.

a. The family may contact the PHA to reschedule the first interim reexamination appointment up to 10 days prior to the appointment date. The family may contact the PHA by:

- 1) Phone call
- 2) Email

b. The PHA will reschedule one (1) second interim reexamination appointment. The second interim reexamination appointment notice will be mailed or emailed promptly (within 10 days of the first appointment) and will be scheduled within 10 business days or a date which has been mutually agreed upon by the PHA and the family.

- 1) If the family fails to appear for the second appointment, the PHA will send the family notice of termination and offer them an informal hearing.
- 2) The PHA may grant an exception for failure to contact the PHA timely to reschedule the appointment if:
 - a) The family is able to document an emergency situation;
 - b) The family has experienced extenuating circumstances that prevented the family from canceling or attending the interim reexamination appointment; or
 - c) If the family request as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability.

3. Failure for the family to respond to either interim reexamination notice may result in termination of assistance.

I. Verification of Annual/Interim Reexamination Information

The PHA will use EIV in its entirety to verify family employment and income during mandatory and interim reexaminations of family income and composition. The PHA will review the EIV Income and IVT Reports during mandatory and interim reexaminations of family income and/or composition to reduce family under reporting of income and improper subsidy payments. The PHA will follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures.

1. The PHA will obtain and document in the family file third-party verification of the following factors, or will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available:

- a. Reported family annual income;
- b. The value of the family's assets;

For a family with net assets equal to or less than \$50,000, the PHA may accept, for purposes of recertification of income, a family's declaration that it has net assets equal to or less than \$50,000, without the PHA taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration.

- 1)
2) The declaration must state the amount of income the family expects to receive from such assets; this amount must be included in the family's income.
 - 2) The PHA must obtain third-party verification of all family assets every three (3) years.
 - c. Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
 - d. Other factors that affect the determination of the family's adjusted income.
 - e. The PHA will maintain the EIV Income Report in the family file along with the form HUD-50058 and other supporting documentation to support income and rent determinations for mandatory and interim reexaminations of family income and composition.
2. Verifications for reexaminations must be an original or authentic document generated by a third-party source dated within the 60-day period preceding the reexamination or PHA request date.
 3. The family will be obligated to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary for use in regularly scheduled or interim reexamination of family income and composition. Failure to provide documentation may result in termination of assistance.
 4. The family must submit consent forms for obtaining wage and claim information from federal, state, or local agencies to furnish or release to the PHA such information determined necessary. The family's failure to comply with consent forms will result in termination of assistance.

J. Notification of the Annual/Interim Reexamination Results

The PHA will notify the family of the results of the annual/interim reexamination in writing.

1. Annual Reexamination Notification

- a. The notice will include the following:
 - 1) The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent; and
 - 2) The amount and effective date of the utility reimbursement (if applicable).
- b. For increases in tenant rent at annual reexamination, the PHA will complete annual reexaminations in advance so that the effective date is the first day of the month of the anniversary month following a 30-day notice from the PHA.
- c. Decreases in tenant rent at annual reexamination are effective the first day of the month of the anniversary month.
- d. If the family caused a delay in the reexamination process or failed to report all income and deductions the PHA will complete the annual reexamination using the prior year's income.
 - 1) The PHA will complete an interim reexamination to correct the file, if applicable.
 - 2) If the family owes a retroactive rent, the family will be required to enter into a Repayment Agreement.
 - 3) The family's assistance may be terminated due to a violation of the obligations of the family.
- e. If the TTP increased as a result of the annual reexamination, the PHA will advise the family of their rights to request a grievance hearing.

2. Interim Reexamination Notification

- a. The PHA will conduct or not conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with the PHA's policies regarding decreases and increases in annual adjusted income.
- b. If the interim reexamination results in no change in the tenant rent, the PHA will notify the family of such in writing.
- c. If the interim reexamination results in a change to the tenant rent, the notice will include the following:
 - 1) The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent; and
 - 2) The amount and effective date of the utility reimbursement (if applicable).

K. Effective Date of Interim Reexamination

1. Family Timely Report of Interim Changes

Family timely report of an interim change of family income or composition

- a. If the tenant rent increased as a result of the interim reexamination, the increase will

be effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.

- b. If the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the decrease will be effective the first day of the first month after the actual change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.

The PHA will apply timely reports of interim decreases retroactively.

2. Family Untimely Report of Interim Changes

Family untimely report of an interim change of family income or composition

- a. If the family failed to report the interim change timely and the tenant rent increased as result of the interim reexamination, the tenant rent will increase retroactively to the first day of the month following the date of the of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.

b. Decreases in Tenant Rent

- 1) If the family failed to report an interim change timely and the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the effective date of the decrease in tenant rent must be no later than the first rent period following completion of the interim reexamination.

2) Extenuating Circumstances

- a) The PHA will make the effective date of an interim reexamination retroactive to the first of the month following the date of the actual decrease in income as opposed to the first of the month following completion of the reexamination when a family's ability to report a change in income promptly was hampered due to extenuating circumstances, such as a natural disaster, or disruptions to the PHA's management operations.
- b) The PHA will ensure the earliest date that the retroactive decrease is applied is:
 - (1) The later of the first of the month following the date of the change that led to the interim reexamination, or
 - (2) The first of the month following the most recent previous income examination (i.e., most recent interim or annual reexamination or the family's initial examination if that was the family's only income examination before the interim reexamination in question).

c. Retroactive Tenant Rent

The PHA may not apply the retroactive tenant rent decrease prior to the later of the first of the month following:

- 1) The date of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income; or
- 2) The effective date of the family's most recent previous interim or annual reexamination (or initial examination if that was the family's last examination).

L. Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirements (CSSR)

This section outlines the community service and self-sufficiency requirements, provides a description of eligible activities, the responsibilities of the PHA and resident, and how the PHA will administer and document the requirement.

1. QHWRA mandates that each non-exempt adult family member (18 years old or older) who resides in public housing must contribute either:
 - a. Eight (8) hours of community service per month, or
 - b. Participate in an economic self-sufficiency program for eight (8) hours per month, or
 - c. Perform a combination of eight (8) hours of community service and participation in an economic self-sufficiency program per month.
 - d. The required community service contribution or self-sufficiency participation, or combination of both activities, may be completed at eight (8) hours each month or aggregated throughout the year, as long as 96 hours is completed by each annual reexamination.
2. The effective date of participation for all non-exempt family members is the date the family executes the lease containing the CSSR requirement. New admissions, as well as families in occupancy, are affected by this requirement.
3. The PHA will provide written notice to all applicants and residents of the CSSR requirement and describe the process to determine which family members are exempt from the requirement and the process to change the exemption status of family members.
4. The PHA may administer the CSSR requirement directly or may make the activities available to non-exempt family members through a contractor or partnership with qualifying organizations, including resident organizations, faith-based, and community agencies/organizations or institutions.
 - a. The PHA will provide names and contact information of agencies offering opportunities for residents, including persons with disabilities, to comply with the CSSR requirements.
 - b. The PHA will choose to coordinate with social service agencies, local schools, and human service offices to develop a referral list of names and agency contacts.

- c. PHAs that administer a ROSS or Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program will partnership with the Program Coordinating Committee.
 - d. The PHA will create an agreement with the local organizations to allow the organizations to advertise their program, assist with transportation, childcare, or other barriers and be able to verify the CSSR hours completed by the non-exempt family members.
5. Community Service Activities:
- Community service is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities.
- a. The PHA will provide guidance and a list of acceptable activities or advance approval of a community service activity to avoid the possibility of refusing to recognize the activity as eligible after the non-exempt family member performs it.
 - b. Eligible community service activities include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) Local public or nonprofit institutions, such as schools, Head Start Programs, before- or after-school programs, childcare centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult daycare programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing);
 - 2) Nonprofit organizations serving PHA residents or their children, such as: Boy or Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Club, 4-H Clubs, Police Activities League (PAL), organized children's recreation, mentoring, or education programs, Big Brothers or Big Sisters, Garden Centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs;
 - 3) Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels;
 - 4) Public or nonprofit organizations dedicated to seniors, youth, children, residents, citizens, special-needs populations or with missions to enhance the environment, historic resources, cultural identities, neighborhoods or performing arts;
 - 5) PHA housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter the PHA's insurance coverage); or work through resident organizations to help other residents with problems, including serving on the Resident Advisory Board, outreach and assistance with PHA-run self-sufficiency activities including supporting computer learning centers; and,
 - c. The PHA will accept community services activities performed at for profit-motivated entities, volunteer work performed at homes or offices of general private citizens, and court-ordered or probation-based community service.

- d. The PHA will not substitute community service activity performed by a non-exempt family member for work ordinarily performed by a PHA employee. The non-exempt family member may perform community service on PHA property or with or through PHA programs to assist with or enhance work done a PHA employee.

6. Economic Self-Sufficiency Activity:

Is any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of assisted families or to provide work experience for such families. It includes any work activities as defined in the Social Security Act.

a. Eligible economic self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Job readiness or job training while not employed;
- 2) Employment counseling and work placement;
- 3) Training programs through local One-Stop Career Centers, Workforce Investment Boards (local entities administered through the U.S. Department of Labor), or other training providers;
- 4) Education, including higher education (junior college or college);
- 5) Apprenticeships (formal or informal);
- 6) Substance abuse or mental health counseling;
- 7) Basic skills training;
- 8) Household management;
- 9) Reading, financial and/or computer literacy classes;
- 10) English as a second language and/or English proficiency classes;
- 11) Budgeting and credit counseling.

b. The PHA may coordinate the ROSS and Family Self-Sufficiency program, Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) with CSSR.

- 1) The PHA may include specific self-sufficiency activities into the ITSP;
- 2) The PHA may consider regular meetings with ROSS and FSS coordinator as CSSR activities.
- 3) ROSS and FSS coordinators may verify community service hours within the non-exempt family member's monthly logs

7. Exempt Residents:

a. The PHA will exempt the following family members from the CSSR requirements:

- 1) The elderly, age 62 years of age or older;
- 2) Blind or disabled as defined under law and who certify that because of this disability, he/she is unable to comply with the CSSR requirement;

- a) Existing documentation will be accepted as evidence of disability; however, disabled family members are not automatically exempt from the requirement.
 - b) A family member who is the primary caretaker for someone who is blind or disabled.
- 3) An adult family member engaged in work activities;

The PHA will consider 30 hours per week as the minimum number of hours for a work activity.

- 4) A family member who meets the requirements for being exempted from having to engage in a work activity under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or under any other welfare program of the State in which the PHA is located, including a State-administered Welfare-to-Work program;
 - 5) A family member receiving assistance, benefits or services under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or under any other State welfare program (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)) in which the PHA is located, including a State-administered Welfare-to-Work program, and has not been found by the State or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such a program; or
 - 6) A member of a non-public housing over-income family.
8. Non-Exempt Residents
- Non-exempt family members must participate in one of the following work activities:
- a. Unsubsidized employment;
 - b. Subsidized private-sector employment;
 - c. Subsidized public-sector employment;
 - d. Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;
 - e. On-the-job-training;
 - f. Job-search;
 - g. Community service programs;
 - h. Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual);
 - i. Job-skills training directly related to employment;
 - j. Education directly related to employment in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency; and

- k. Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalency, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate.
 - l. Providing childcare services to an individual who is participating in a community service program.
9. Change in exempt status:
- a. When a non-exempt family member becomes exempt, it is his/her responsibility to report the change in exempt status and provide documentation to the PHA.
 - b. When an exempt family member becomes non-exempt, it is his/her responsibility to report the change in status to the PHA.
 - c. The PHA will make the final determination whether to grant an exemption from CSSR. If a resident does not agree with the PHA's determination, the resident has the right to dispute the decision through the grievance process.
10. At lease execution or annual reexamination all adult family members of a public housing resident family must:
- a. Provide documentation, if applicable, that they qualify for an exemption from CSSR; and
 - b. Sign the CSSR Certification that they have received and read the CSSR Policy and understand that failure to comply with CSSR requirements will result in non-renewal of their lease, unless they are exempt from the CSSR requirement.
 - c. The effective date of participation of all non-exempt family members is the date the family executes the lease containing the CSSR requirement.
11. Acceptable Documentation Demonstrating Compliance with CSSR
- The PHA will verify annually exemptions to the CSSR requirement and compliance with CSSR requirements for non-exempt family members.
- a. At least 30 days before the annual reexamination and/or lease expiration, the PHA will review the exempt or non-exempt status and compliance of non-exempt adult family members.
 - b. At each regularly scheduled rent reexamination, each non-exempt family member must present a signed certification, on a form provided by the PHA, of their CSSR activities performed over the previous twelve 12 months.
 - c. Acceptable Documentation of Activities Completed Outside the PHA
 - 1) A signed certification to the PHA by such other organization that the family member has performed such qualifying activities; or
 - 2) The PHA may accept a signed self-certification by the family member that he or she has performed such qualifying activities. The signed self-certification must include the following:

- a) A statement that the tenant contributed at least eight (8) hours per month of community service not including political activities within the community in which the adult resides; or participated in an economic self-sufficiency program for at least eight (8) hours per month;
 - b) The name, address, and a contact person at the community service provider; or the name, address, and contact person for the economic self-sufficiency program;
 - c) The date(s) during which the tenant completed the community service activity, or participated in the economic self-sufficiency program;
 - d) A description of the activity completed; and
 - e) A certification that the tenant's statement is true.
 - f) The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the completion of CSSR activity completed outside of the PHA for the self-certification.
- d. The PHA will retain documentation of the CSSR performance or exemption in the family file.

12. Noncompliance with CSSR

The PHA will not evict a family due to non-compliance with CSSR requirements. The PHA will provide a written notification to the family which will include:

- a. A brief description of the finding of non-compliance with CSSR.
- b. A statement that the PHA will not renew the lease at the end of the current 12-month lease term unless:
 - 1) The tenant enters into a written Work-Out Agreement with the PHA, or
 - 2) The family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to the PHA explaining that the tenant or other non-compliant resident no longer resides in the unit.
- c. The Tenant Agreement to Comply - The Work-Out Agreement
 - 1) The PHA will not review the lease upon expiration of the term unless:
 - a) The tenant or other noncompliant family member enters into a Work-Out Agreement, and
 - b) All other nonexempt family members are currently complying with the service requirement or are no longer residing in the unit.
 - 2) The Work-Out Agreement will include:
 - a) The means which the non-compliant non-exempt family member will comply with the CSSR requirement;
 - b) The number of delinquent CSSR hours;
 - c) How the delinquent hours will be remedied during the next 12 months; and

- d) The number of hours, if any, that will be required under the new lease.
- 3) If a family refuses to sign or fails to comply with the terms of the written Work-Out Agreement, the PHA will initiate termination of the tenancy at the end of the current 12-month lease. The termination is due to the family's failure to comply with lease requirements.
- d. The PHA will provide the following when initiating the termination of tenancy:
 - 1) A 30-day notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for non-renewal of the lease;
 - 2) The tenant's right to request a grievance hearing on the PHA's determination;
 - 3) The right to request reasonable accommodations during the grievance process;
 - 4) The tenant's right to exercise any available judicial remedy to see timely redress for the PHA's nonrenewal of the lease because of noncompliance with the CSSR requirements;
 - 5) The tenant's rights to be represented by counsel;
 - 6) Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by the PHA, including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have; and,
 - 7) A decision on the merits.
- 13. The PHA will comply with non-discrimination and equal opportunity requirements and affirmatively further fair housing in all the PHA's activities.

CHAPTER 25: ZERO-INCOME FAMILIES

A zero-income family is a family who reports no source of income (earned or unearned) and no regular contributions and/or gifts during the most recent eligibility or reexamination process. A family who reports zero income will be required to provide information regarding how the family pays for necessary living expenses.

1. Special Reexaminations

a. The PHA will schedule a special reexamination of income and family composition with the family who reports zero income every 120 days using the same notice used for the annual reexamination process

b. To ensure each zero-income family is treated consistently, the PHA will:

- 1) Ask the family questions using the PHA's Zero Income Questionnaire.
- 2) Generate the EIV Income and the IVT Reports for each family.
- 3) Provide each family the EIV brochure, "What You Should Know About EIV."
- 4) Advise each family about the minimum rent hardship exemption and how to request an exemption
- 5) Follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures.

2. If the family reports no income (earned or unearned), regular monetary or non-monetary (in kind) contributions, or gifts from any source, all adult household members will be required to sign and date, under penalty of perjury, an individual zero income statement.

a. The family will be required to provide to the PHA receipts for all expenses (e.g., food and clothing, utility bills) for the most recent 4 months month period.

b. The PHA will annualize the amount of the receipts, except for HUD mandatory income exclusions, and the information generated from the EIV Income and IVT Reports to determine annual income.

3. If the family reports or the PHA determines that the family is receiving regular monetary or non-monetary (in kind) contributions or gifts from any source, the value will be annualized to determine annual income.

a. When outside sources are paying bills or donating household goods on a regular basis, the value of these contributions (unless a HUD required exclusion) will be included as annual income.

b. The family will be required to provide the names and contact information for all sources of regular contributions or gifts.

4. If the family's income cannot be projected with any reasonable degree of accuracy, the PHA will continue to schedule a special reexamination every 120 days.

5. Tenant rent increases determined at a special reexamination shall be made effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.

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CHAPTER 26: CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY OF PUBLIC HOUSING OVER-INCOME (OI) FAMILIES

HUD establishes income limits by family size for the area in which each PHA is located. These income limits will be published by HUD annually and are used to determine the family's initial eligibility and level of assistance for the public housing program. Section 103 of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA) of 2016 amended the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and placed an income limitation on families for continued occupancy in public housing units.

A. Applicability

Section 103 of HOTMA applies to all PHAs operating a public housing program, including Moving to Work (MTW) Agencies, with one exception, a PHA which owns or operates fewer than 250 public housing units. This PHA may lease a public housing unit to a non-assisted OI family, in accordance with its PHA Annual Plan (or supporting documents), if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. There are no eligible low-income applicants on the waiting list;
2. There are no eligible low-income families applying for public housing assistance when the unit is leased to an OI family;
3. The PHA advertises the availability of public housing units to eligible low-income families including publication of a notice for at least 30 days in at least one newspaper of general circulation before offering the unit to an OI family;
4. The OI family rents the unit on a month-to-month basis at a rental amount which is not less than the cost to operate the unit;
5. The lease to the OI family provides that the OI family agrees to vacate the unit when it is needed by an eligible family; and
6. The PHA gives the OI family at least 30 days' notice to vacate the unit when it is needed for rental by an eligible family.

B. Determination of Over-Income Limit

The PHA will determine the OI limit by multiplying the applicable income limit for a very low-income public housing family by a factor of 2.4.

1. The very low-income limit varies by family size.
2. The PHA will calculate the OI limit for each family size in its public housing program.
3. When determining the public housing family's OI status, the PHA will not include income that is excluded from such as amounts based on participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program and all families receiving the earned income disallowance (EID).
4. The PHA will compare the OI limit to the family's annual income during an annual or interim income reexamination.

If the family's annual income is greater than the OI limit, then the family exceeds the OI limit for the public housing program and will be notified.

5. Once the PHA has adopted its continued occupancy policy for public housing over-income families, the PHA will update the OI limits for the public housing program in its ACOP no later than 60 days after HUD publishes new income limits each year.

C. PHA Continued Occupancy Policy for Public Housing Over-Income Families

The continued occupancy policy for public housing over-income families (hereinafter referred to as continued occupancy policy) adopted and implemented by the PHA is in compliance with the Fair Housing Act, Civil Rights, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and will grant reasonable accommodations that may be necessary for persons with disabilities.

1. When the PHA becomes aware, either through an annual or interim reexamination that a public housing program family's income, including families participating in the FSS program and all families receiving EID, exceeds the established income limit for the family size, the PHA will implement its continued occupancy policy to terminate the tenancy of the OI public housing family **or** allow the OI public housing family to remain in the public housing unit and charge the OI public housing family the alternative non-public housing rent.

2. The PHA's continued occupancy policy is to terminate the tenancy of the OI family.

Note: The PHA may not evict or terminate the tenancy of OI families in the public housing program based on income until the family has been over 120% area median income for 24 consecutive months and the PHA has implemented the continued occupancy policy in the PHA's written policies.

D. 24 Consecutive Months Grace Period

The period of time an OI public housing family has to reside in their public housing unit is 24 consecutive months before the PHA enforces its continued occupancy policy.

1. Once the PHA has determined a public housing family to be over-income through an annual or interim reexamination, the effective date of the action will be the point in time for which the 24 consecutive month grace period begins.
2. If the PHA becomes aware, through a subsequent annual or interim reexamination, during the consecutive 24-month grace period that the family's income has decreased to an amount that is below the over-income limit, the family will be entitled to a new 24 consecutive month grace period if the PHA later determines that the family's income once again exceeds the over-income limit.
3. At all times prior to the end of 24 consecutive months, the family will continue to be public housing program participants.

4. There are no exceptions to the limitation on public housing tenancy for HUD assisted families who are determined to be over-income for 24 consecutive months.
5. During the 24 consecutive month grace period, the family will continue to pay their current rent choice amount (i.e., income-based rent, flat rent, or if applicable, the prorated rent for mixed families).
6. Because there is a 24-month process to declare an OI public housing family ineligible for public housing assistance, large increases to the OI limit for higher rental markets may result in public housing families who are OI in the initial 12-months not being considered OI in the second 12 months as the OI limit is adjusted upward in subsequent years.
7. If the family has exceeded the OI limit for 24 consecutive months, the PHA will enforce its continued occupancy policy for public housing OI family to terminate the tenancy of the OI family
8. Annual and Interim Reexaminations
For OI families who are in their grace period:
 - a. Annual and interim reexaminations will be conducted in accordance with the PHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP).
 - b. An income reexamination must be conducted 12 months after the initial over-income determination, unless it has been determined the family's income fell below the over-income limit since the initial over-income determination.
 - c. An income reexamination must be conducted 24 months after the initial over-income determination, unless it has been determined the family's income fell below the over-income limit since the second over-income determination.

E. Families Determined to be Over-Income Prior to the Final Rule

On July 26, 2018 (2018 Notice), HUD announced the official applicable effective date of the provisions of Section 103 of HOTMA as September 24, 2018, and instructed PHAs to complete the process for amending their OI policy within six (6) months after the applicable date published.

1. Effective March 24, 2019, the PHA was required to update its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) to implement a continued occupancy policy of over-income public families based on the 2018 Notice. All OI policies were to include the imposition of the over-income limit in the public housing program, when the 24 consecutive month grace period would begin, and the notification requirements to the over-income families.
2. HUD did not enforce the PHA's continued occupancy policy based on the 2018 Notice that required the PHA to either terminate families who have been over income for two (2) consecutive years or charge over-income public housing families an alternative rent as HUD had not provided guidance on how to determine such rent.

- a. If the PHA's continued occupancy policy opted to terminate, HUD determined that the PHA could elect to follow the policy but were not required to do so until the issuance of the Final Rule.

With the issuance of the Final Rule, the PHA must begin the termination procedure within the time frame specified in this policy.

- b. If the PHA elected not to terminate over-income families who exceed the grace period, the PHA was required to offer the families the option of paying an income-based rent or a flat rent at their next annual reexamination.

If the PHA's continued occupancy policy opted to charge an alternative rent, with the issuance of the Final Rule, the PHA must require the family to execute a new lease for Non-Public Housing Over-Income (NPHOI) families and charge the family the non-public housing rent no later than 60 days after the effective date of the Final Rule or at the next lease renewal, whichever is sooner.

3. OI public housing families who have already exceeded the 24 consecutive month grace period or two (2) consecutive reexamination cycles under the existing notification requirement are not entitled to another 24 consecutive month grace period.
4. If the PHA followed the previous existing notification which instructed the PHA to compare the OI limit to the family's adjusted income, the PHA does not need to redetermine the family's OI status based on the Final Rule guidance for annual or interim reexamination effective prior to the date of the Final Rule.
5. New notice requirements do not apply retroactively, so any family that has properly received notice under the previous existing notification requirement will not be required to receive new notices.

F. Notification of OI Families

If the PHA determines the public housing family has exceeded the OI limit pursuant to an income reexamination, the PHA will provide written notification to the family of the OI determination.

1. Initial OI Limit Notification
 - a. The PHA will provide written notification to the OI public housing family no later than 30 days after the PHA's initial determination.
 - b. The notice must state that the family has exceeded the OI limit and continuing to exceed the OI limit for a total of 24 consecutive months will result in the PHA following its continued occupancy policy to terminate the tenancy of the OI family.
 - c. The notice will contain information on the OI family's right to request a hearing and instructions on how to request such a hearing if the family disputes the PHA's determination.

- d. The PHA will make note to the family's file to calculate the family's income 12 months after the initial determination to determine if the family remains over-income.

2. Second OI Limit Notification

- a. The PHA will conduct an income reexamination 12 months after the initial OI determination, unless the PHA determined the family's income fell below the OI limit since the initial OI determination.
- b. If the PHA determines the family has exceeded the OI limit for 12 consecutive months, the PHA will provide written notification of this 12-month OI limit determination no later than 30 days after the income reexamination that led to the 12-month OI determination.
- c. The notice will state that the family has exceeded the over-income limit for 12 consecutive months and continuing to exceed the over-income limit for a total of 24 consecutive months will result in the PHA following its continued occupancy policy to terminate the tenancy of the OI family.
- d. The notice will include an estimate (based on current data) of the alternative non-public housing rent for the family's unit.
- e. The notice will contain information on the OI family's right to request a hearing and instructions on how to request such hearing if the family disputes the PHA's determination.
- f. The PHA will make note to the family's file to calculate the family's income 24 months after the initial determination to determine if the family remains over-income.

3. Third and Final OI Limit Notification

- a. The PHA will conduct an income examination 24 months after the initial OI determination, unless the PHA determined the family's income fell below the OI limit since the second OI limit determination.
- b. If the PHA determines the family has exceeded the OI limit for 24 consecutive months, the PHA will provide written notification of this 24-month OI limit determination no later than 30 days after the income reexamination that led to the 24-month OI limit determination.
- c. The notice will state that the family has exceeded the OI limit for 24 consecutive months and in accordance with the PHA's continued occupancy policy for OI families, the PHA will terminate the tenancy of the OI family.
- d. The notice will contain information on the OI family's right to request a hearing and instructions on how to request such a hearing if the family disputes the PHA's determination.

4. Reexaminations Flat Rent Options

- a. The PHA will no longer apply the three (3) year reexamination provision to families once the PHA determines that the family is over-income.
- b. Once a PHA determines the family is over-income, the PHA will follow the documentation and notification requirements of this section.

5. Effective Communication

The PHA will ensure that all notices and communications are provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other disabilities.

- a. For persons with vision impairments, upon request and free of charge, this may include brailled materials, large print, or materials on tape.
- b. For persons with hearing impairments, upon request and free of charge, this may include sign language or other types of interpretation, appropriate auxiliary aids, and services, such as interpreters, transcription services, and accessible electronic communications. Section 504 and ADA requirements (24 CFR 8.6 and 24 CFR 8.28; 28 CFR part 35, Subpart E).

G. Termination of Tenancy of an Over-Income Family

It is the PHA's continued occupancy policy to terminate the tenancy of over-income public housing families.

1. The PHA must terminate the tenancy of the OI family no more than six (6) months after the third and final written OI limit notice has been issued to the OI public housing family.
2. The PHA's notification to terminate the OI family's tenancy will state the period of time before tenancy termination.
 - a. It is the PHA's continued occupancy policy to terminate the tenancy of an OI public housing family 30 days after the third and final written OI limit notice has been issued to the OI public housing family.
 - b. The PHA will provide the appropriate notice of termination of tenancy (notice to vacate) in accordance with state and local laws.
3. The family's public housing lease will convert to month-to-month lease term to account for the period before termination of tenancy.
4. Families that are in the period before termination of tenancy continue to be public housing program participants and must abide by all the PHA's public housing requirements, including but not limited to:
 - a. Choice of Rent
 - 1) The PHA will continue to charge the OI public housing family the family's choice of income-based, flat rent, or if applicable prorated rent for mixed families during the period before termination.

- 2) The family must continue to pay the tenant rent by its due date.
- b. Annual and Interim Reexamination
 - 1) For OI families in the period before their tenancy termination, the PHA must conduct an interim reexamination of family income as required per the PHA's interim policies because the OI public housing family is still a public housing program participant prior to termination.
 - 2) However, decreases resulting from the income determination will not:
 - a) Reset the period before termination; or
 - b) Make the OI public housing family eligible to remain in the public housing program beyond the period before termination as per the PHA's continued occupancy policy.
- c. Compliance with the Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirements.

OI non-exempt adult family members in the period before their tenancy termination must continue to comply with CSSR.
5. Waiting List: Preference

The PHA whose policy is to terminate OI families after the 24 consecutive month grace period may not use this preference and this preference may not be applied to current public housing families (e.g., OI families facing termination of tenancy pursuant to PHA policies) or families who have vacated the public housing project.

H. Annual Reporting

The PHA will submit annually to HUD, and make publicly available, a report that specifies, as of the end of the year (end of the calendar year or December 31st), the number of families residing in public housing with incomes exceeding the over-income limit and the number of families on the waiting lists for admission to public housing projects and provide any other information regarding over-income families requested by HUD.

1. Data on the Number of OI Families Residing in Public Housing

This report will require no additional action on the part of the PHA. HUD will pull a report of this data as of December 31st each year and make it publicly available. The report will include:

 - a. The number of families residing in public housing with incomes exceeding the over-income limitation, including:
 - 1) The number of families in the 24 consecutive month grace period,
 - 2) Those that are in the period before termination, and
 - 3) Those that are NPHOI families paying the alternative non-public housing rent.

- b. The PHA will report on the number of OI families residing in the PHA's public housing through income data already provided by form HUD-50058, under OMB approval number 2577-0083 and through unit data in the Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/PIC) and/or its successor system: the Housing Information Portal (HIP).
- 2. Data on the Number of Families on Waiting Lists for Admission to Public Housing Projects
 - a. The waiting list data will be submitted via the *Public Housing Waiting List Data Collection Tool* in the Operating Fund Web portal.
 - 1) HUD will make the new reporting module available beginning January 1, 2024.
 - 2) All information provided, such as the number of households and the status of the waiting list (open or closed), should be current as of December 31st of the previous calendar year.
 - 3) All submissions will be due by March 31st of each year.
 - 4) HUD will combine this data with the data provided in IMS/PIC and/or HIP and the form HUD-50058 form and publish the Public Housing Over-Income Families and Waiting-Lists Report annually on the HUD website by April 30th of each calendar year.
 - b. The data may be provided by any authorized PHA official but will require the electronic signature of the Executive Director.
 - c. A PHA that maintains both an agency-wide and site-based wait lists, should be mindful not to duplicate households when reporting on the total number of families on the waiting list.

CHAPTER 27: INSPECTIONS

Inspection of the PHA facilities and its public housing stock is essential to help the PHA keep on track towards meeting its mission to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing to its public housing residents.

A. Types of Inspections

There are several types of inspections which are an integral to the PHA in meeting certain required standards as prescribed by HUD.

1. The primary goal in performing routine inspections is to identify necessary corrections before problems become severe, dangerous, or expensive.
2. HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) conducts annual physical inspections of the PHA's properties and the ongoing inspections afford the PHA the opportunity to be better prepared to correct any deficiencies in readiness for the REAC inspections.
3. PHA residents need to be aware that anytime a PHA employee is present in the resident's unit they are required to document if the "condition" of the unit and the family's housekeeping practices meet the PHA's housekeeping standards.
4. The PHA inspections may include but are limited to:
 - a. Move-in inspections
 - b. Move-out inspections
 - c. Annual Inspections/UPCS
 - d. Quality control inspections
 - e. Housekeeping and unit condition inspections
 - f. Suspected lease violation inspections
 - g. Emergency inspections
 - h. Preventive and routine maintenance inspections
 - i. A time that the family, a PHA employee, or other interested person determines that a special inspection is necessary

B. Move-In/Move-Out Unit Inspections

HUD regulations require the PHA to inspect the unit prior to move-in and at move-out.

1. Move-In Inspection
 - a. The PHA and a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older will inspect the unit to record the condition of the unit and equipment provided in the unit (including verifying applicable serial numbers) prior to move-in and commencement of occupancy by the family.

- b. The PHA will provide a written statement (e.g., a completed inspection form) of the condition of the unit and equipment in the unit.
 - 1) Both the family and the PHA, must agree on the condition of the unit, including any maintenance and/or deficiencies needing repair, by signing the completed inspection form.
 - 2) The PHA will retain a copy of the statement in the family file and provide a copy of the statement to the family.
- c. Applicant Refusal of the Unit
 - 1) An applicant may refuse the unit if the unit is not safe, decent, and sanitary (e.g., the unit is not ready for occupancy due to deficiencies).
 - 2) An applicant who refuses a unit because of deficiencies will not lose their position on the waiting list.
- 2. Move-Out Inspection
 - a. The unit and the premises will be inspected jointly by the family and the PHA, unless the family has vacated the unit without giving notice to the PHA and/or is unavailable. In such case, the PHA will inspect the unit independently.
 - b. The PHA will inspect the unit to record the condition of the unit and equipment provided at the time the family vacates the unit.
 - 1) The PHA will provide the family written notice of the move-out inspection.
 - 2) The family has the option to be present at the move-out inspection.
 - 3) The inspection will serve as a guide in determining damages beyond normal wear and tear when comparing it to the move-in inspection.
 - c. The PHA will provide a written statement identifying the difference in the condition of the unit and equipment from move-in to move-out, which will be the basis for any charges against the security deposit if the maintenance/repairs needed exceeds normal wear and tear.

C. National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE)

The Economic Growth Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act: Implementation of National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) establishes a new approach to defining and assessing housing quality. The purpose of NSPIRE is to strengthen HUD's physical condition standards and improve HUD oversight through the alignment and consolidation of the inspection regulations used to evaluate HUD housing across multiple programs. Implementation of the NSPIRE ensures that families of HUD housing live in safe, habitable dwellings, and the items and components located inside, outside, and within the units of HUD housing are functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards.

1. To ensure that all families live in safe, habitable units, NSPIRE defines the inspectable areas as items and components located inside the building, outside the building, and within the units of HUD housing must be functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards. NSPIRE standards apply to all HUD housing.

2. Inside

Inside of HUD housing (or “inside areas”) refers to the common areas and building systems that can be generally found within the building interior and are not inside a unit.

- a. Inside Common Areas

Common areas may include, basements, interior or attached garages, enclosed carports, restrooms, closets, utility rooms, mechanical rooms, community rooms, day care rooms, halls, corridors, stairs, shared kitchens, laundry rooms, offices, enclosed porches, enclosed patios, enclosed balconies, and trash collection areas.

- b. Building systems

Includes those components that provide domestic water such as pipes, electricity, elevators, emergency power, fire protection, HVAC, and sanitary services.

- c. The inside area must meet the following affirmative requirements. The inside area must:

- 1) Include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each level of the property. The Secretary may establish additional standards through Federal Register notification.
 - 2) Meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by the Secretary through Federal Register notification.
 - 3) For the inside area, any outlet installed within six (6) feet of a water source must be ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected.
 - 4) Have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
 - 5) Have permanently mounted light fixtures in any kitchen and each bathroom.
 - 6) Not contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.

3. Outside

Outside of HUD housing (or “outside areas”) refers to the building site, building exterior components, and any building systems located outside of the building or unit.

- a. Outside Components

May include fencing, retaining walls, grounds, lighting, mailboxes, project signs, parking lots, detached garage or carport, driveways, play areas and equipment, refuse disposal, roads, storm drainage, non-dwelling buildings, and walkways.

- b. Components found on the exterior of the building are considered outside areas
May include doors, attached porches, attached patios, balconies, car ports, fire escapes, foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows.
- c. The outside area must meet the following affirmative requirements:
 - 1) Outlets within six (6) feet of a water source must be GFCI protected; and
 - 2) Must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

4. Units

A unit (or "dwelling unit") of HUD housing refers to the interior components of an individual unit.

a. Components of a Unit

The interior of a unit may include the balcony, bathroom, call-for-aid (if applicable), carbon monoxide devices, ceiling, doors, electrical systems, enclosed patio, floors, HVAC (where individual units are provided), kitchen, lighting, outlets, smoke detectors, stairs, switches, walls, water heater, and windows.

b. The unit must also meet the following affirmative requirements. The unit must:

- 1) Have hot and cold running water in both the bathroom and kitchen, including an adequate source of safe drinking water in the bathroom and kitchen.
- 2) Include its own bathroom or sanitary facility that is in proper operating condition and usable in privacy. It must contain a sink, a bathtub or shower, and an interior flushable toilet.

3) Smoke Detectors

- a) The unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, in the following locations:
 - (1) On each level of the unit;
 - (2) Inside each bedroom;
 - (3) Within 21 feet of any door to a bedroom measured along a path of travel; and
 - (4) Where a smoke detector installed outside a bedroom is separated from an adjacent living area by a door, a smoke detector must also be installed on the living area side of the door.
- b) If the unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, the smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons.
- c) The Secretary may establish additional standards through Federal Register notification.

- d) Following the specifications of National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 72 satisfies these requirements.
- 4) The unit must have a living room and a kitchen area with a sink, cooking appliance, refrigerator, food preparation area, and food storage area.
- 5) The unit must have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two (2) persons.
- 6) The unit must meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by HUD through Federal Register notification.
- 7) The unit must have two (2) working outlets or one (1) working outlet and a permanent light within all habitable rooms.
- 8) Outlets within six (6) feet of a water source must be GFCI protected.
- 9) For climate zones designated by the Secretary through notice, the unit must have a permanently installed heating source. No unit may contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.
- 10) The unit must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
- 11) The unit must have a permanently mounted light fixture in the kitchen and each bathroom.

5. Health and Safety Concerns

The inside, outside and unit must be free of health and safety hazards that pose a danger to families.

a. Types of Health and Safety Concerns

Include, but are not limited to carbon monoxide, electrical hazards, extreme temperature, flammable materials or other fire hazards, garbage and debris, handrail hazards, infestation, lead-based paint, mold, and structural soundness.

b. Lead-Based Paint.

HUD housing must comply with all requirements related to the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards and have available proper documentation of such. The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and all applicable regulations apply.

6. Compliance with State and Local Codes

The standards for the condition of HUD housing in this section do not supersede state and local housing codes (such as fire, mechanical, plumbing, carbon monoxide, property maintenance, or residential code requirements).

- a. All HUD housing other than units assisted under the HCV program must comply with state or local housing codes in order to comply with this paragraph.

- b. State and local code compliance is not part of the determination of whether a unit passes the standards for the condition of HUD housing under this section for the HCV program, except in accordance with the HCV variant inspection standards.

7. Use of an Alternative Inspection or Additional Standard for the HCV Program

The PHA is not subject to the standards set by this section when the PHA is relying on an alternative inspection in accordance with the use of alternative inspections regulations.

8. Special Housing Types

Special housing types require standards unique to special types of housing. Unless modified by program-specific regulations, NSPIRE Standards will apply for these special housing types.

D. Inspection Requirements

The inspection requirement for HUD housing generally requires the inside, outside and unit to be inspected, in accordance with Section G of this Chapter. The inspection requirement for the PH program only applies to units occupied or to be occupied by PH families, and common areas and exterior areas which either service or are associated with such units.

1. Entities Conducting Inspections

- a. Under the public housing program the PHA is responsible for inspecting HUD housing under that program, unless another entity is assigned the inspection by the program regulations governing the housing, regulatory agreements or contracts.
- b. A PHA-owned unit receiving assistance must be inspected by an independent entity.
- c. The PHA, who is responsible for conducting an inspection of HUD housing to determine compliance, must inspect and score such HUD housing in accordance with the standards and procedures for identifying safe, habitable housing set out by the Secretary and published in the Federal Register.
- d. The PHA, conducting the inspection will identify each deficiency as "Life Threatening", "Severe," "Moderate", or "Low."

2. Public Housing Variant Inspection Standards

HUD may grant approval for inspection criteria variations for the following purposes:

- a. Variations which apply standards contained in local housing codes or other codes adopted by the PHA;
- b. Variations because of local climate or geographic conditions.
- c. The acceptability criteria variation may only be approved by HUD if the variation(s):
 - 1) Meets or exceeds the performance requirements, or
 - 2) Significantly expands affordable housing opportunities for families assisted under the PH program.

- d. HUD will not approve the variation if HUD believes that the variation is likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restricts their housing choice.

The PHA has not adopted any additional variation standards or local codes in addition to the NSPIRE Standards.

E. REAC Inspections

When conducting an inspection, REAC inspectors will inspect areas within the regulatory definitions for covered properties.

1. While the NSPIRE definitions of inspectable areas establish all potential areas that may be inspected, REAC may narrow locations in the applicable NSPIRE Standard or inspector protocols.
 - a. Within the NSPIRE Standards, REAC will include the specific areas to be inspected, along with the components and the types of deficiencies that may be recorded for the inspectable items.
 - b. NSPIRE inspections will focus on areas where residents live, areas residents can enter, and components or systems that could impact resident safety and health.
2. REAC inspectors will inspect areas and associated items or components that are listed in the regulations as affirmative requirements and those included within the NSPIRE Standards posted in the Federal Register.
3. REAC inspectors should not cite tenant-owned items or articles that are not considered components of the unit or inside or outside of HUD housing.
 - a. For example, a tenant owned picture with broken glass would not be cited for sharp edges, as that is a resident's personal property and not part of the unit or its components.
 - b. However, REAC inspectors may make an exception and cite certain tenant-owned items in the following examples for:
 - 1) Tenant-owned items that affect the performance of a fire safety system or otherwise puts the building at risk;
 - 2) Tenant-owned appliances and associated electrical and venting components, where that appliance is considered the primary item to meet the affirmative requirements; and
 - 3) Tenant-owned items, like an unvented fuel-burning appliance that is in violation of the affirmative requirements.
4. REAC will not inspect areas of the property that are not considered housing or part of the housing project, such as, commercial, or market-rate space used for nonresidential purposes, and sidewalks, fencing, roads and parking lots not owned or maintained by the property will not be inspected.

F. Annual Inspections/UPCS

The PHA must maintain its units in a manner that meets the physical condition standards in order to be considered decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.

1. The PHA is required to inspect each project annually in accordance with HUD's Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS).
2. UPCS addresses the following major areas:
 - a. Site,
 - b. Building exterior Building systems,
 - c. Dwelling units,
 - d. Common areas, and
 - e. Health and safety
3. Site
 - a. The site components, such as fencing and retaining walls, grounds, lighting, mailboxes/project signs, parking lots/driveways, play areas and equipment, refuse disposal, roads, storm drainage and walkways must be free of health and safety hazards and be in good repair.
 - b. The site must not be subject to material adverse conditions, such as abandoned vehicles, dangerous walks or steps, poor drainage, septic tank back-ups, sewer hazards, excess accumulations of trash, vermin or rodent infestation or fire hazards.
4. Building exterior
 - a. Each building on the site must be structurally sound, secure, habitable, and in good repair.
 - b. Each building's doors, fire escapes, foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows, where applicable, must be free of health and safety hazards, operable, and in good repair.
5. Building systems

Each building's domestic water, electrical system, elevators, emergency power, fire protection, HVAC, and sanitary system must be free of health and safety hazards, functionally adequate, operable, and in good repair.
6. Dwelling units
 - a. Each unit within a building must be structurally sound, habitable, and in good repair. All areas and aspects of the unit (for example, the unit's bathroom, call-for-aid (if applicable), ceiling, doors, electrical systems, floors, hot water heater, HVAC (where individual units are provided), kitchen, lighting, outlets/switches, patio/porch/balcony, smoke detectors, stairs, walls, and windows) must be free of health and safety hazards, functionally adequate, operable, and in good repair.

- b. Where applicable, the unit must have hot and cold running water, including an adequate source of potable water (note for example that single room occupancy units need not contain water facilities).
 - c. If the unit includes its own sanitary facility, it must be in proper operating condition, usable in privacy, and adequate for personal hygiene and the disposal of human waste.
 - d. The unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each level of the unit.
7. Common areas
- a. The common areas must be structurally sound, secure, and functionally adequate for the purposes intended.
 - b. The basement/garage/carport, restrooms, closets, utility, mechanical, community rooms, day care, halls/corridors, stairs, kitchens, laundry rooms, office, porch, patio, balcony, and trash collection areas, if applicable, must be free of health and safety hazards, operable, and in good repair.
 - c. All common area ceilings, doors, floors, HVAC, lighting, outlets/switches, smoke detectors, stairs, walls, and windows, to the extent applicable, must be free of health and safety hazards, operable, and in good repair.
 - d. These standards for common areas apply, to a varying extent, to all HUD housing, but will be particularly relevant to congregate housing, independent group homes/residences, and single room occupancy units, in which the individual units (sleeping areas) do not contain kitchen and/or bathroom facilities.
8. Health and safety
- a. All areas and components of the housing must be free of health and safety hazards.
 - b. These areas include, but are not limited to, air quality, electrical hazards, elevators, emergency/fire exits, flammable materials, garbage and debris, handrail hazards, infestation, and lead-based paint.

For example, the buildings must have fire exits that are not blocked and have hand-rails that are undamaged and have no other observable deficiencies.
 - c. The unit must have no evidence of infestation by rats, mice, or other vermin, or of garbage and debris.
 - d. The unit must have no evidence of electrical hazards, natural hazards, or fire hazards.
 - e. The units and common areas must have proper ventilation and be free of mold, odor (e.g., propane, natural gas, methane gas), or other observable deficiencies.
 - f. The unit must comply with all requirements related to the evaluation and reduction of lead-based paint hazards and have available proper certifications of such.

9. Compliance with state and local codes
 - a. The physical condition standards in this section do not supersede or preempt State and local codes for building and maintenance with which HUD housing must comply.
 - b. HUD housing must continue to adhere to these codes.
10. Although the PHA's annual physical inspection of the public housing units is no longer a component of the PHAS (Public Housing Assessment System) management operations score, the PHA will consider the following alternatives to satisfy the statute's intent and simultaneously free up PHA resources:
 - a. Inspect a representative sample of units
 - b. Establish a unit risk hierarchy based on historical records:
 - 1) Identify units that habitually inspect well and schedule the inspection less frequently.
 - 2) Identify units which represent maintenance challenges and schedule the inspection more frequently.
 - c. The inspections will serve as a guide to identify needed maintenance or repairs and to assess any damage above and beyond normal wear and tear.
 - d. The PHA will assess charges to the family for any damage above normal wear and tear.
11. The inspection form will be kept by the PHA and a copy will be given to the family if there are deficiencies.
12. If the unit fails inspection due to housekeeping or family caused damages, the family will be given 10 business days to correct the items identified during the inspection, after which a follow-up inspection will be conducted to ensure the family has corrected the items.
 - a. The family may be required to attend housekeeping classes to prevent the possibility of eviction.
 - b. Failure of the family to maintain a safe, decent and sanitary unit and premises will result in lease termination.

G. Scheduling Inspections

All PHA inspections of units will be conducted during normal business hours.

1. The PHA will provide the family at least two (2) days' notice before entry, prior to any inspection.
 - a. The PHA will encourage a member of the household 18 years of age or older to be present at the inspection.
 - b. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with advance notice.

2. The PHA may enter the dwelling unit at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists.
3. If the tenant and all adult members of the household are absent from the unit at the time of entry, the PHA will leave in the unit a written statement specifying the date, time and purpose of entry prior to leaving the unit.
4. The PHA will conduct follow-up housekeeping inspections if the family's housekeeping practices or other circumstances require.
6. Rescheduling the inspection
 - a. The family must notify the PHA at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled inspection to reschedule the inspection.
 - b. The PHA will reschedule the inspection no more than once unless the family has a verifiable good cause to delay the inspection.
 - c. If the family misses the rescheduled inspection, the family will have violated the lease and may be terminated from public housing assistance.

CHAPTER 28: PROGRAM INTEGRITY

Fraud is a criminal act in which individuals, groups, or businesses steal taxpayers' monies from HUD and its programs. Fraud can also lead to acts of violent crime. When fraud occurs, residents and tenants become survivors and HUD's programs are abused. Tenants who make false statements regarding their income or family size, or alter official documents, are committing fraud. HUD-assisted rental housing employees who engage in bribery, contract bid rigging, embezzlement, or who alter, forge, or destroy records are committing fraud.

A. Investigation of Suspected Abuse or Fraud

The PHA will initiate an investigation of a family in the event of one or more of the following circumstances:

1. Referrals, Complaints, or Tips
 - a. The PHA will follow up on referrals from other agencies, companies or persons which are received by mail, email, fax, telephone, or in person, which allege that a family is in non-compliance with, or otherwise, violating the lease, or any other program rules.
 - b. Such follow-up will be made providing that the referral contains at least one item of information that is independently verifiable.
 - c. A copy of the allegation will be retained in the family's file.
 - d. Anonymous complaints will be investigated if the information received contains specific allegations that can be independently verified. If the anonymous complaint is not specific, the information will be retained in files, but will not be used to initiate investigations.
2. PHA Detection of Suspected Abuse or Fraud
 - a. PHA Staff Awareness and Observations
 - 1) The PHA staff (to include inspection and maintenance personnel) will maintain high awareness of circumstances that may indicate program abuse or fraud, such as unauthorized persons residing in the household and indications of unreported income. The observations will be documented in the family's file.
 - 2) PHA staff discovers (as a function of a certification or reexamination, an interim reexamination, or a quality control review), information or facts that conflict with previous file data, the PHA's knowledge of the family, or is discrepant with statements made by the family.
 - b. PHA Quality Control File Reviews

On a random basis, an appropriate number of family files will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Such reviews will be completed by knowledgeable PHA staff who was not directly involved in the processing of such files. Such reviews shall include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Assurance that verification of all income and deductions is present;
 - 2) Changes in reported SSNs or dates of birth are noted;
 - 3) File documents are authentic;
 - 4) Ratio between reported income and expenditures is accurately computed; or
 - 5) Review of signatures are consistent with previously signed file documents.
3. Verification or Documentation

A follow-up will be made if the PHA receives EIV verification, independent verification, or documentation that conflicts with representations in the family's file (such as public record information, or credit bureau report, or reports from other agencies).

B. Steps to Investigating Allegations of Possible Abuse and Fraud

If the PHA determines that an allegation or referral warrants follow-up, the PHA staff member responsible for the family file will conduct the follow-up investigation. The steps taken will depend upon the nature of the allegation and may include the items listed below. In all cases, the PHA will secure the written authorization from the family for the release of information.

1. Interviews with head of household or other family members.
 - a. The PHA will discuss the allegation (or details thereof) with the head of household or family member by scheduling an appointment with the family.
 - b. A high standard of courtesy and professionalism will be maintained by the PHA staff person who conducts such interviews.
 - c. Under no circumstances will inflammatory language, accusations, or any unprofessional conduct or language be tolerated.
 - d. If possible, an additional staff person will attend such interviews.
2. Employers and Ex-Employers
Employers or ex-employers may be contacted to verify wages that may have been previously undisclosed or misreported.
3. Other Agencies
Investigators, caseworkers, or representatives of other benefit agencies may be contacted.
4. Public Records
 - a. If relevant, the PHA will review public records kept in any jurisdictional courthouse.
 - b. Examples of public records which may be checked are real estate, marriage, and divorce, uniform commercial code financing statements, voter registration, judgments, court or police records, state wage records, utility records and postal records.

5. Credit Bureau Inquiries (CBI)

In cases involving previously unreported income sources, a CBI (with proper authorization by the family) may be made to determine if there is financial activity that conflicts with the reported income of the family. CBI inquiries may be made in the following circumstances:

- a. If at the time of the final eligibility determination the information provided by the applicant conflicts with information obtained through outside sources or third-party verifications.
- b. When the family's expenditures exceed reported income, and no plausible explanation is given.
- c. When an allegation is received by the PHA wherein unreported income sources are disclosed.

6. Verification of Credit

In cases where the financial activity conflicts with file data, a Verification of Credit form may be mailed to the creditor in order to determine the unreported income source.

7. Neighbors/Witnesses

Neighbors and/or other witnesses may be interviewed if it is believed that they have direct or indirect knowledge of facts pertaining to the PHA's review.

C. Responding to Allegations of Possible Abuse and Fraud

The PHA will review allegations that contain one or more independently verifiable facts.

1. An internal file review will be conducted to determine:
 - a. If the subject of the allegation is a PHA public housing resident and, if so, to determine if the information reported has been previously disclosed by the family.
 - b. It will then be determined if the PHA is the most appropriate authority to do a follow-up (more so than police or social service). Any file documentation of past behavior, as well as corroborating complaints, will be evaluated.
2. If at the conclusion of the preliminary file review, there is/are fact(s) contained in the allegation which conflict with file data, and the fact(s) are independently verifiable, the PHA will initiate an investigation to determine if the allegation is true or false.

D. Maintaining Evidence and Statements Obtained by the PHA

Documents and other evidence obtained by the PHA during the course of an investigation will be kept in the family's file, or in a separate "work file."

E. Evaluation of Findings

If it is determined that a program violation has occurred, the PHA will review the facts to determine:

1. The type of violation (procedural, non-compliance, fraud);
2. Whether the violation was intentional or unintentional;
3. What amount of money (if any) is owed by the family; and
4. If the family is eligible for continued participation in the public housing program.

F. Resolving Confirmed Violations

Once a program violation has been documented, the PHA will propose the most appropriate remedy based upon the type and severity of the violation

1. Procedural Non-Compliance

This category applies when the family "fails to" observe a procedure or requirement of the PHA, but does not misrepresent a material fact, and there is no retroactive payment owed by the family.

a. Examples of Non-Compliance Violations are:

- 1) Failure to appear at a pre-scheduled appointment;
- 2) Failure to return verification in the time period specified by the PHA.

b. Warning Notice to the Family

In such cases, a notice will be sent to the family which contains the following:

- 1) A description of the non-compliance and the procedure, policy or obligation which was violated;
- 2) The date by which the violation must be corrected, or the procedure complied with;
- 3) The action which will be taken by the PHA if the procedure or obligation is not complied with by the date specified by the PHA;
- 4) The consequences of repeated (similar) violations.

2. Procedural Non-Compliance - Retroactive Payments

When the family owes money to the PHA for failure to report required changes, the PHA will issue a Notification of Overpayment. This notice will contain the following:

- a. A description of the violation and the date(s);
- b. Any amounts owed to the PHA;
- c. A 30 business response period; and
- d. The right to disagree and to request an informal hearing with instructions for the request of such hearing.
 - 1) Family Fails to Comply with PHA's Notice.

If the family fails to comply with PHA's notice, and a material provision of the lease has been violated, the PHA will initiate termination of tenancy.

2) Family Complies with PHA's Notice

- a) When the family complies with the PHA's notice, the PHA will meet with the family to discuss and explain the program provision that was violated.
- b) The PHA will complete a family counseling report, provide a copy to the family, and retain a copy in the family's file.

G. Misrepresentations

When the family falsifies, misstates, omits, or otherwise, misrepresents a material fact which results (or would have resulted) in an underpayment of the family's share, the PHA will evaluate whether or not the family had knowledge that their actions were wrong, and the family willfully violated the lease or the law.

1. Knowledge that the action or inaction was wrong

- a. This will be evaluated by determining if the family was made aware of public housing program requirements and prohibitions.
- b. The signature of the head of household, spouse, co-head, and other adult household members 18 years old or older on various PHA documents, such as but not limited to the Application for Admission, Application for Continued Assistance, lease, document to report an interim change, Personal Declaration, and Things You Should Know are adequate to establish knowledge of wrongdoing.

2. The family willfully violated the law

Any of the following circumstances will be considered adequate to demonstrate willful intent:

- a. An admission by the family of the misrepresentation;
- b. The act was done repeatedly;
- c. If a false name or SSN was used;
- d. If there were admissions to others of the illegal action or omission;
- e. The family omitted material facts which were known to them (e.g., employment of self or other household members);
- f. The family falsified, forged, or altered documents; and
- g. The family uttered and certified to statements at a mandatory reexamination or interim reexamination, which were later independently verified to be false.

H. The Tenant Conference for Serious Violations and Misrepresentations

When the PHA has established that material misrepresentation(s) has occurred, the PHA will schedule a tenant conference with the family representative and the PHA staff person who is most knowledgeable about the circumstances of the family misrepresentation(s).

The tenant conference will take place prior to any proposed action by the PHA.

1. The purpose of the tenant conference is to review the information and evidence obtained by the PHA with the family, and to provide the family an opportunity to explain any documented findings which conflict with representations in the family's file.
 - a. The PHA will take into consideration any documents or mitigating circumstances presented by the family.
 - b. The family will be given 10 business days to furnish any mitigating evidence.
2. The secondary purpose of the tenant conference is to assist the PHA in determining the course of action most appropriate for the family's case. Prior to the final determination of the proposed actions, the PHA will consider:
 - a. The duration of the violation and number of false statements;
 - b. The family's ability to understand the rules;
 - c. The family's willingness to cooperate and to accept responsibility for the family's actions regarding the amount of money involved;
 - d. The family's past history; and
 - e. Whether or not criminal intent has been established.

I. Disposition of Cases Involving Misrepresentation

In all cases of misrepresentation involving efforts to recover monies owed, the PHA may pursue, depending upon its evaluation of the criteria stated above, one or more of the following actions:

1. Criminal Prosecution

If the PHA has established criminal intent, and the case meets the criteria for prosecution, the PHA will refer the case to the local state or District Attorney, notify HUD's Regional Inspector General for Investigations (RIGI), and terminate the public housing assistance.

2. Administrative Remedies

The PHA will terminate the public housing assistance and demand payment of restitution in-full.

3. PHA Legal Action

If an amount of \$10,000 or more dollars is owed to the PHA due to family fraud, the PHA will seek restitution through legal judicial channels.

4. Continue Assistance

Contingent upon full lump-sum restitution or minimal term repayment plan and warning that repeat of the offense will result in immediate termination of public housing assistance.

J. Notifying Family of Proposed Action

1. The PHA will notify the family, by pre-paid first-class mail, of the proposed action no later than 10 calendar days after the tenant conference.
2. All notices will advise the family of their right to an informal hearing.

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CHAPTER 29: DEBT OWED TO THE PHA

When an action or inaction of the family results in the family underpaying the amount of the tenant rent, the PHA must hold the family liable to repay the under payment of tenant rent to the PHA. This tenant rent underpayment is referred to as retroactive rent.

A. Repayment Agreement for Families

The family is required to reimburse the PHA if the family was charged less tenant rent than required by HUD's rent formula, due to the family's underreporting, failure to report income, a temporary minimum rent hardship exemption, or payment owed under the schedule of charges. The family is required to reimburse the PHA for the difference between the tenant rent that should have been paid and the tenant rent that was charged.

1. The family may owe the PHA retroactive rent due to any of the following:
 - a. The applicant family owes the PHA monies from a previously tenancy or assistance
 - b. The family's failure to report income
 - c. The family underreporting of income
 - d. The family's failure to report or underreported changes in deductions or allowances
 - e. Other unreported or underreported changes
 - f. Temporary minimum rent hardship exemption
2. The PHA must determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as the PHA has documentation of family unreported or underreported income. Documents may include but is not limited to:
 - a. Initial, reexamination, and interim applications
 - b. EIV Income Reports, IVT Report, Income Discrepancy Reports
 - c. Form HUD-50058 and supporting documents

B. Establishing the Repayment Agreement

The Repayment Agreement is a formal document prepared by the PHA and entered into between the PHA and the family whereas the head of household acknowledges the debt and the amount owed to the PHA. It is similar to a promissory note but contains more details regarding the nature of the debt, the terms of repayment, special provisions of the agreement, and the remedies available to the PHA upon default of the agreement.

1. The Repayment Agreement must be:
 - a. In writing;
 - b. Dated;
 - c. Include the total retroactive rent amount owed;

- d. Amount of lump sum payment made at the time of execution of the Repayment Agreement, if applicable;
 - e. The monthly repayment amount; and
 - f. Signed by both the PHA and head of household.
2. The Repayment Agreement shall contain at a minimum the following provisions:
- a. Reference of the paragraph in the public housing lease whereby if the family is in non-compliance with the Repayment Agreement, that the family may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.
 - b. A statement that the monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is in addition to the family's regular tenant rent contribution.
 - c. A statement that the monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is payable to the PHA.
 - d. The terms of the Repayment Agreement may be renegotiated if there is a decrease or increase in the family's income.
 - e. Late or missed payments constitute default of the Repayment Agreement and may result in termination of tenancy and/or assistance.

C. Retroactive Payment Amount and Timeframe

The PHA shall set the monthly retroactive payment at an amount the family can afford based on the family's income.

1. The family has the option to repay the retroactive rent balance as follow:
- a. In a lump sum payment;
The lump sum payment amount shall be subtracted from the total amount of the retroactive rent owed to the PHA and the difference shall be paid in monthly payments until paid in full.
 - b. Monthly installments; or
 - c. A combination of a lump sum payment and monthly installments.
2. Monthly Retroactive Rent Payments
- a. The monthly retroactive rent payment plus the amount of the tenant rent the family pays at the time the Repayment Agreement is executed should be affordable and not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.
 - b. Monthly retroactive rent payments are due payable to the PHA by the 1st day of the month and shall be considered delinquent on the 15th day of the month.
 - 1) If the 1st day of the month falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the retroactive payment will be due the following Monday.

- 2) If the 1st day of the month falls on a holiday (federal, state, or local), the retroactive payment will be due the 15th day of the month. If the 15th day of the month falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the retroactive payment will be due the following Monday.
- c. The PHA shall not impose a late fee for delinquent retroactive rent payments.
 - d. The family, at its discretion, will be allowed, with no penalty, to pay more than the required monthly payment amount.
 - e. The retroactive rent payments are payable to the PHA and retroactive payments will be accepted by:
 - 1) Money order
 - 2) Cashier check
3. Retroactive Rent Repayment Time Period

The PHA shall have full discretion in establishing the number of months in the Repayment Agreement for the family to repay the debt owed to the PHA.

 - a. The period in which the retroactive rent amount will be repaid will be based on the amount of the lump sum payment made at the time the Repayment Agreement was executed, the monthly payments, the retroactive rent balance, and affordability for the family.
 - b. The PHA may consider family circumstances and family income when establishing the number of months in the Repayment Agreement.

D. Enforcing Repayment Agreements

The PHA shall not require terms or prohibitive payment that will force the family to leave the program.

1. HUD does not authorize any PHA-sponsored amnesty or debt forgiveness programs.
2. The family shall be required to make monthly payments until the debt is paid in full.
3. The PHA may terminate the family's assistance if the family is one (1) or more months delinquent on the payments.
4. The PHA shall terminate the family's assistance if the family:
 - a. Fails to make payments as agreed on an existing or new Repayment Agreement.
 - b. Refuses to enter into a Repayment Agreement
5. Public Housing Unit Transfers
 - a. Prior to transferring to another PHA public housing unit, the family must pay the retroactive rent amount in full.
 - b. The PHA will allow a family with a retroactive balance to transfer to another unit if the family's retroactive rent payment is current and the transfer is for the following reasons:

- 1) To protect the health and safety of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.
 - 2) As a reasonable accommodation for a family with a member who is a person with disabilities.
 - 3) Family size exceeds the maximum occupancy standard
 - 4) Protection of witnesses to violent crime as verified by a law enforcement agency or District Attorney
 - 5) Survivors of harassment
 - 6) Survivors of hate crimes
 - 7) A natural disaster declared
- c. If a request to transfer is denied, the family will be advised in writing of the reasons therefore and advised of their right to request an informal hearing.

E. Repayment Agreement with Previous Tenant or Program Participation

In some instances, families who were previously on a federally assisted housing program moved owing the PHA, another PHA, or a Multifamily housing program a debt.

1. If such a family applies for public housing assistance and during the applications process it is found that the applicant was a previous tenant who left owing a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program, the PHA will require the applicant to:
 - a. If the debt is owed to the PHA, the applicant must pay the debt in full to the PHA before being issued offered a public housing unit, or
 - b. If the debt is owed to another PHA or Multifamily program, the applicant must enter into a Repayment Agreement with the other PHA or Multifamily program to whom the debt is owed and pay the debt in full before being offered a public housing unit.
2. If the applicant states the debt owed to the PHA, other PHA, or Multifamily program has been paid in full, the PHA will require the applicant to provide documentation from the other PHA or the Multifamily program who the debt was owed to verify that the debt was paid in full. The PHA will research its records to determine if the debt to the PHA was paid in full.
3. If the applicant is currently in a Repayment Agreement with the PHA, another PHA, or a Multifamily program, the PHA will require the applicant to:
 - a. If the debt is owed to the PHA, the applicant must pay the debt in full to the PHA before being offered a unit, or
 - b. If the debt is owed to another PHA or Multifamily program, the applicant must provide documentation from the PHA or Multifamily program who holds the Repayment Agreement and pay the debt in full before being offered a unit.

F. Ineligibility for Repayment Agreements

The PHA will not enter into more than one Repayment Agreement with the family.

1. The PHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement with a family that currently has an active Repayment Agreement in effect.
2. The PHA will not enter into another Repayment Agreement if the family already has a Repayment Agreement in effect and incurs any additional debt to the PHA.
 - a. Any new debt to the PHA must be paid in full within 30 days of notice to the family of the new debt.
 - b. Failure for the family to pay the new debt in full may be grounds for termination of assistance.
3. The PHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement with a family that has breached a previous Repayment Agreement with the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program to pay amounts owed to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
4. The PHA shall not offer a Repayment Agreement to the family if the amount of the retroactive rent owed to the PHA is in excess of \$5,000.
 - a. The PHA will terminate the family's assistance, and
 - b. The PHA shall make every effort to recover the debt using a variety of collection tools, including but not limited to:
 - 1) Collection agencies
 - 2) Small claims courts
 - 3) Civil lawsuit
 - 4) State income tax set-off program

G. Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations

HUD maintains a national repository of debts owed to PHAs and adverse information of former participants who have voluntarily or involuntarily terminated participation in the public housing program (including the Disaster Housing Assistance Program).

1. This PHA will maintain this information within HUD's EIV system, Debts Owed to PHA's and Termination Module.
2. The PHA will collect the following adverse information once the family's participation in the public housing program has ended, whether the family voluntarily or involuntarily moves out of the public housing unit:
 - a. Amount of any balance the family owes the PHA (up to \$500,000) and explanation for balance owed (i.e., unpaid rent, retroactive rent (due to unreported income and/or change in family composition) or other charges such as damages, utility charges, etc.);

- b. Whether or not the family has entered into a Repayment agreement for the amount that the family owes the PHA;
 - c. Whether or not the family has defaulted on a Repayment Agreement;
 - d. Whether or not the PHA has obtained a judgment against the family;
 - e. Whether or not the family has filed for bankruptcy; and
 - f. The negative reason(s) for the family's end of participation or any negative status (i.e., abandoned unit, fraud, lease violations, criminal activity, etc.) as of the end of participation date.
3. The PHA shall maintain the debt owed and termination information in EIV for a period of 10 years from the end of participation date or such date consistent with state law.

H. Remaining Family Members and Prior Debt

1. As a party to the lease, remaining members of a resident family (other than head of household or spouse) 18 years of age or older will be responsible for retroactive rent, charges or other indebtedness incurred by the former head of household or spouse.
2. Remaining family members under the age of 18 shall not be held responsible for retroactive rent incurred by the former head of household.
 - a. A minimum rent hardship exemption previously granted to a family owing retro-active rent will be automatically revoked and the family will be required to pay the retro-active rent in full or enter into a repayment agreement for any retroactive rent owed, including rent owed during the hardship exemption period.
 - b. The PHA is required to and therefore shall report the terms of the executed repayment agreement and any unpaid debts to the PHA to HUD.

CHAPTER 30: RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Effective records management is necessary to safeguard family information and ensure the PHA's authority to obtain, use, and dispose of such information is in accordance and consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

A. EIV Printouts

The PHA is authorized to maintain the EIV Income and other reports in the tenant file for the duration of tenancy and no longer than three (3) years from the end of participation (EOP) date.

1. The PHA will maintain at a minimum, the last three (3) years of the form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation for all regular and interim reexaminations of family income.
2. The PHA will maintain all records for a period of at least three (3) years from the effective date of the action.

B. Authority to Obtain Criminal Records

HUD authorizes the PHA to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency and use the criminal conviction records obtained from the law enforcement agency to screen applicants for admission to or terminate families from the public housing program.

C. Receipt of Information from Law Enforcement Agencies

When the law enforcement agency receives the PHA's request, the agency must promptly release to the PHA a certified copy of criminal conviction records concerning the household member they have in their possession or under their control.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records must be provided in accordance with NCIC procedures.

The law enforcement agency may charge a reasonable fee for this service, but any fee charged by the agency for this service may not be passed on to the applicant.

D. Criminal Records

Consistent with limitations on the use of criminal records, the PHA will ensure that criminal records, including sex offender registration information, received from a law enforcement agency, state, or local agency are:

1. Maintained confidentially;
 - a. Housed in a locked file with access restricted to officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information.
 - b. The PHA must not retain criminal conviction records for longer periods, even if the records are stored separately from the family's file.

2. Not misused or improperly disseminated; and
3. Destroyed once the purpose(s) for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation.
 - a. For denial of admission
 - 1) If the PHA admits an applicant family to the public housing program, the PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal records no later than 10 calendar days after admission to the program.
 - 2) If the family is denied admission to the public housing program based on the criminal record, the PHA will retain the criminal record during the period allowed for requesting an informal hearing and if requested, until the informal hearing has been completed.
 - 3) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal record no later than 10 calendar days after the period allowed to request an informal hearing has expired or no later than 10 calendar days after receiving the informal hearing decision.
 - b. For termination of assistance
 - 1) If the PHA proposes termination of the family assistance from the public housing program based on the criminal record, the PHA will retain the criminal record during the period allowed for requesting an informal hearing and if requested, until the informal hearing has been completed.
 - 2) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal record no later than 10 calendar days after the period allowed to request an informal hearing has expired or no later than 10 calendar days after receiving the informal hearing decision.
 - c. If the family files a civil lawsuit for the denial of admission, termination of assistance, negligence, or breach of the PHA's disclosure of the criminal record, the PHA will destroy the criminal records no later than 10 calendar days after the statute of limitations has passed or the disposition of the civil lawsuit.
4. Sex offender registration criminal information
 - a. The PHA will not disclose any sex offender registration information obtained by the PHA.
 - b. The PHA will retain a record of the type of screening and the date the screening was performed for all sex offender registration criminal records.
 - c. The records management requirements do not apply to sex offender registration information that is public information or is obtained by the PHA other than from a state or local agency responsible for the collection or maintenance of such information.

E. Permitted Use and Disclosure of Criminal Records

Permitted use and disclosure of criminal records received by the PHA may only be used for applicant screening and/or for lease enforcement and termination.

1. Disclosure of criminal records

a. The PHA may disclose the criminal conviction which the PHA received from a law enforcement agency only as follows:

- 1) To officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information.

For example, if the PHA is seeking to terminate assistance to a public housing tenant on the basis of criminal activity/sex offender status as shown in criminal conviction records, the records may be disclosed to PHA employees performing functions related to the termination, or to the PHA hearing officer conducting an administrative grievance hearing concerning the proposed termination.

- 2) For use in connection with judicial eviction proceedings by the PHA to the extent necessary in connection with a judicial eviction proceeding.

For example, criminal conviction records may be included in pleadings or other papers filed in an eviction action, may be disclosed to parties to the action or the court, and may be filed in court or offered as evidence.

2. Penalties for improper release of information

a. Criminal Penalty

Conviction for a misdemeanor and imposition of a penalty of not more than \$5,000 is the potential for:

- 1) Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA, who knowingly and willfully requests or obtains any information concerning an applicant for, or tenant of the PHA under false pretenses; or
- 2) Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA, who knowingly and willfully discloses any such information in any manner to any individual not entitled under any law to receive the information.

b. Civil Liability

The PHA may be held liable to any applicant for, or tenant of, the PHA who is affected by either of the following:

- 1) A negligent or knowing disclosure of criminal records information obtained under statutory authority about such person by an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA if the disclosure is not authorized by this section; or
- 2) An applicant for, or tenant of, of the PHA may seek relief against a PHA for inappropriate disclosure by bringing a civil action for damages and such other relief as may be appropriate against the PHA.

- a) The United States district court in which the affected applicant or tenant resides, in which the unauthorized action occurred, or in which the officer, employee, or representative of the PHA alleged to be responsible resides, has jurisdiction.
- b) Appropriate relief may include reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs.

F. Use of Criminal Records

If the PHA proposes to deny admission or terminate assistance for criminal activity as shown in the criminal record obtained from a law enforcement agency, the PHA must:

1. Denial of Admission
 - a. Provide the subject of the record and the applicant with a copy of the criminal record.
 - b. Give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record, in the informal review process.
2. Termination of Assistance
 - a. Notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information, and
 - b. Provide the subject of the record and the tenant with a copy of the criminal record.
 - c. Give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record in the informal hearing process.
3. All information about a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse that is provided to the PHA and utilized for the purpose of terminating the assistance of the perpetrator or a household who has a member of the household who is a perpetrator of VAWA violence/abuse shall be maintained confidential pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act.

Note: The opportunity for an informal hearing must be provided before a denial of admission or termination of assistance on the basis of such information.

CHAPTER 31: OTHER MATTERS

The following pertains to requirements and/or references to guidelines for other matters involving admissions and occupancy.

A. Smoke-Free Living Environment

The PHA is dedicated to protecting the health and safety of its residents. In recognition that direct exposure to smoke or involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke can cause respiratory illness, heart disease, asthma, cancer and/or other adverse health effects and to reduce the risk of fires and maintenance cost, the PHA has implemented and adopted the Smoke-Free in Public Housing Policy.

1. The PHA prohibits the use of prohibited tobacco products in all public housing living units and interior areas, including but not limited to hallways, rental and administrative office, community centers, day care centers, laundry centers, and similar structures as well as in outdoor areas within 25 feet from public housing and administrative office buildings in which public housing is located.
2. Prohibited tobacco products are defined as items that involve the ignition and burning of tobacco leaves, such as (but not limited to) cigarettes, cigars, pipes and waterpipes (hookahs).
3. The PHA has included the following additional prohibited tobacco products and restricted areas:

Other PHA Prohibited Tobacco Products:

B. Pet Ownership

The dwelling lease establishes the PHA's policy on pet ownership. The PHA has a separate Pet Ownership Policy as an attachment to the lease, policies for family and elderly/disabled Pet Ownership rules.

C. Transfers

The dwelling lease requires the resident to transfer to a dwelling unit of appropriate size, based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by the PHA that such a dwelling unit is available. The PHA has a separate policy on the Transfers and Transfer Waiting List.

D. Emergency Transfer Plan (ETP)

1. The PHA shall adopt and follow the procedures in a model Emergency Transfer Plan which will provide that a tenant receiving rental assistance through or residing in a unit subsidized under the PHA, who is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking qualifies for an emergency transfer if:
 - a. The tenant expressly requests the transfer; and

- b. The tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit that the tenant is currently occupying; or
- c. In the case of a tenant who is a survivor of sexual assault, either the tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit that the tenant is currently occupying, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the date of the request for transfer.

The tenant who is a survivor of sexual assault may make an imminent harm request regardless of when or where the sexual assault occurred and the PHA may permit more than 90-calendar days from the date of the sexual assault.

- 2. The tenant may qualify for either an internal emergency transfer or external transfer:
 - a. An internal emergency transfer is the relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process.
 - b. An external emergency transfer is the relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be categorized as a new applicant; that is the tenant must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit.
- 3. The tenant may seek an internal emergency transfer and an external emergency transfer concurrently if a safe unit is not immediately available.
- 4. The PHA shall maintain the existing VAWA strict confidentiality measure in its Emergency Transfer Plan as to not disclose the location of the new unit to the abuser.
- 5. The PHA will make the Emergency Transfer Plan available upon request and when feasible, make the plan publicly available.
- 6. The PHA will keep a record of all emergency transfers requested under its Emergency Transfer Plan and the outcome of the requests. The PHA shall retain these records for a period of three (3) years or for a period of time as specified by program regulations. The PHA must report the requests and outcomes to HUD annually.
- 7. An emergency transfer request must not be construed to supersede any PHA eligibility or other occupancy requirements.

E. Collection

The PHA dwelling lease contains the PHA's policies with respect to the amount of rental payments, the due date, and charges for late payment and returned checks.

F. Termination of Lease

The PHA maintains a separate Termination and Eviction Policy for additional guidance.

G. Grievance Procedures

The PHA maintains a Grievance Procedures policy that is incorporated by reference in the lease and is posted in the Management Office.

H. Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirements

The PHA has a separate Community Service/Self-Sufficiency Policy.

I. Housekeeping Standards

The dwelling lease establishes the PHA's policy on housekeeping standards. The PHA has separate Housekeeping Standards Policy.

J. Resident Initiatives Policy

The PHA supports resident initiative for all its families. A separate policy has been developed for this program and is incorporated in this document by reference.

K. Preemption of Restrictions on Placement of Direct Broadcast Satellite, Multi-channel Multipoint Distribution Service and Television Broadcast Antennas

1. Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as amended effective January 1999 and October 25, 2000, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted the Over-The-Air Reception Devices Rule regarding restrictions on viewer's ability to receive video programming signals from direct broadcast satellites (DBS), multi-channel multipoint distribution (wireless cable) providers (MMDS) and television broadcast stations (TVBS).
2. This rule prohibits restrictions that impair the installation, maintenance or use of antennas used to receive video programming.
3. The rule applies to video antennas including direct-to-home satellite dishes that are less than one meter (39.37") in diameter (any size in Alaska), TV antennas and wireless cable antennas.
4. The rule prohibits most restrictions that:
 - a. Unreasonably delay or prevent installation, maintenance or use;
 - b. Unreasonably increase the cost of installation, maintenance or use; or
 - c. Preclude reception of an acceptable quality signal.
 - 1) The rule applies to acceptable size antennas placed on property that is rented (including public housing) on property which is under the tenant's exclusive use or control (i.e., balconies, patios, designated yard areas, etc.). Local governments and landlords may enforce restrictions that do not impair installation, use or maintenance of these antennas as well as restrictions needed for safety or historic preservation.
 - 2) The PHA will not unreasonably restrict the installation of antennas by residents if:

- a) The unit has a tenant use only area such as a balcony, patio or designated yard area for which they are solely responsible (mowing, watering, etc.).
 - b) The installation will not block or restrict access or egress to or from the unit or otherwise violate health and safety codes.
 - c) The installation does not result in damage to the unit (i.e., holes in walls or ceiling).
 - d) The installation of an interior antenna does not damage the unit beyond normal wear and tear.
 - e) The resident submits a request in writing asking to install an outside antenna. Inside antennas do not require approval in writing.
 - f) The resident agrees to restore any interior and exterior changes to original condition before vacating the unit. Otherwise, charges for repairs will apply.
- d. The PHA will not assess any fees designed to unreasonably restrict the tenant's right to install antennas as long as the tenant is in compliance with the limitations of this rule.

L. Occupancy of Police Officers

The PHA reserves the right to place Police Officers who would not otherwise be eligible in the PHA's units, if it is determined that their presence would contribute to the safety of and security of residents. The number and location of units and a description of the terms and conditions for them to occupy units is identified in the PHA's annual plan.

M. Minimum Heating Standards

If the PHA is in a state, territory, or local with existing minimum heating standards, the PHA shall utilize their respective local minimum heating standards for the public housing dwelling units.

Where state or local minimum heating standards do not exist, the PHA shall use the following HUD established minimum heating requirements for public housing dwelling units:

1. Minimum Temperature:
 - a. If PHA-controlled, the minimum temperature in each unit must be at least 68 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - b. If tenant-controlled, then the heating equipment must have the capability of heating to at least 68 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. Minimum Temperature Capability:
 - a. The PHA is allowed flexibility in maintenance of the indoor temperature when the outdoor temperature approaches the designed-day temperature.

- 1) The designed-day temperature refers to the lowest expected outdoor temperature that a heating system was designed to accommodate and still maintain the desired indoor temperature.
- 2) This should translate to an outdoor temperature in the 1st to 5th percentiles of low outdoor temperatures for an area.
- b. At no point should indoor temperatures in occupied space drop below 55 degrees Fahrenheit. This flexibility applies when at least one of the below criteria are met:
 - 1) The outside temperature reaches or drops below the design day temperature, or
 - 2) The outside temperature is within five (5) degrees Fahrenheit of the designed-day temperature for more than two (2) continuous days.
3. Measurement:

Temperature measurements must be taken three (3) feet above the floor and two (2) feet from an exterior wall in the habitable room.

APPENDIX A: HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES

HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES		
Level	Verification Technique	Ranking/Order of Acceptability
6	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) , using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System	Highest PHAs must pull the EIV Income Report for each family at every annual reexamination. EIV may be used as the sole verification of Social Security income. EIV income information may be used to calculate other types of annual income when family agrees (see Level 4 for more information).
5	Upfront Income Verification (UIV) using non-HUD system (e.g., The Work Number, web-based state benefits systems, etc.).	Highest
4	Written Third-Party Verification from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification;" or EIV + Self-Certification PHAs can choose either option when both are available to verify income. PHAs must use written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV (e.g., self-employment, Go Fund Me accounts, general public assistance, Veterans Administration benefits, etc.)	High Written, third-party verification is used when tenant disputes EIV-reported employment and income information. The EIV Income Report may be used to verify and calculate income if the family self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. The family must be provided with the information from EIV.
3	Written Third-Party Verification Form	Medium Use if Level 5 or Level 4 verification is not available or is rejected by the PHA and when the applicant or tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation. May substitute Level 2 for written, third-party verification form, only completing one of the two forms of verification before moving to self-certification.

HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES		
Level	Verification Technique	Ranking/Order of Acceptability
2	Oral Third-Party Verification	Medium
1	Self-Certification	Low Use as a last resort when unable to obtain any type of third-party verification or if specifically permitted, such as to determine actual income from assets when the family certifies that net family assets do not exceed \$50,000.

APPENDIX B: INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART

INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
WAGES			
Own Business	Net income from a professional or business operation [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(28)(i)].	Withdrawals of cash or assets from the professional or business operation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(ii)]. Do not deduct for expenditures for business expansion [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(28)(i)]. Do not deduct for amortization of capital indebtedness in determining net income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(i)].	Withdrawals of cash or assets from the professional or business operation, if the withdrawal is a reimbursement for cash or assets invested in the operation by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(ii)]. Allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(i)].
Federal Wage	Compensation received from federal government employment, which includes federal government agencies and instrumentalities.	Wages from federal government employment.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. Amounts earned by temporary Census employees; terms of employment may not exceed 180 days for the purposes of the exclusion [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(i)].
PHA Wage	Compensation earned through work performed for the Public Housing Agency (PHA).	Wages paid to any family member from the PHA.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by the resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iii)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)].
Military Pay	All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserve units).	The full amount of the head of household's or spouse's military pay, not just the amount sent home, regardless of whether the head of household or spouse or co-head is on the lease. Subsistent allowances. Uniform allowances. Other allowances.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. Other pay specifically excluded by law.
WAGES			
Other Wage	Wages and salary received from private or public sources (other than military pay and federal wages). Also include income in lieu of earnings in this category.	Overtime pay. Commissions. Fees. Tips. Bonuses. Other compensation for personal services. Severance pay. Termination pay.	Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. Income of a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult, as defined in 24 CFR 5.403 and 5.603 [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)]. Earnings and benefits from employment training programs funded by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses while attending a public assisted training program [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(ii)]. Incremental earnings and benefits from participation in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs and training of

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			a family member as resident management staff [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. See generally 79 Fed. Reg. 28,938 (May 20, 2014) and updated Federal Register Notice to be published June 2023 on federally mandated exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002 [Public Law 107-110, 42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4)].
WELFARE			
General Assistance	Payments made under a financial or medical assistance program(s) provided by a state, tribe, or local government jurisdiction.	Payments provided by a state, tribe or local government for medical or financial assistance	Amounts paid by or authorized by a State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(19)]. The value of allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 USC 2017b), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Incremental earnings and benefits from participation in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal and local employment training programs [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. Any amount received under the Richard B. School Lunch Act U.S.C.1760(e) and the Children Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 17809(b)) including reduced priced lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).
Annual Imputed Welfare Income	The annual income not received by a family because of a welfare benefit reduction but is included in the family's annual income for determining rent.	The dollar amount by which the family's welfare benefits were reduced by a TANF agency because of fraud or noncompliance [24 CFR 5.615].	The amount by which the family's welfare benefits were reduced, if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction [24 CFR 5.615(c)(5)].
TANF Assistance	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is a benefit designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Not all states refer to this income as TANF. A state may have a different name (other than TANF) for this type of income. See 45 CFR 260.31 for additional information on TANF assistance and exclusions.	TANF assistance is funded from federal or state dollars. The term assistance includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses) Payments to individual recipients by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf. Benefits based on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity in 45 CFR 261.30). Supportive services such as transportation and childcare provided to families who are <i>not</i> employed.	Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)]. For purposes of the FSS program only, see 24 CFR 984.103 for the definition of "welfare assistance."

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
SS/SSI/PENSIONS			
Pension	A periodic distribution paid for retirement benefits.	Pensions. Annuities. Retirement or profit- sharing plans. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAS). Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPS). Life insurance and endowment policies.	Lump-sum benefits payable as a death benefit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vii) and (26)].
SS/SSI/PENSIONS			
SSI	The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash assistance to family members who have limited income and resources, are 65 or older, blind, or disabled. Family members under 18 can also receive SSI if they have an impairment that prohibits an adult family member from working.	Periodic amounts received from the SSI program. State supplements to SSI.	Deferred periodic amounts from SSI benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]. Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i)].
Social Security	Benefits from the Social Security Administration.	Child's benefits. Divorced wife's insurance benefits. A widow(er) entitled to mother's or father's insurance benefits. Parent's, brother's, or sister's benefits. Retirement insurance benefits. Spouse's benefits. Surviving divorced spouse's benefits. Widow(er)'s benefits. Spouse's benefits. Comparable benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.	Deferred periodic amounts from Social Security benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].
SSDI	The Social Security Disability Insurance program.	Disabled workers' benefits. Disabled widow(er)'s benefits.	Deferred periodic amounts from Social Security benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
Child Support	Financial or medical assistance that a parent provides voluntarily or by court order for upkeep and general well-being of their child(ren).	Payments from a parent for child rearing. Regular contributions toward support from a public or private welfare agency.	The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);
Health and Medical Care Reimbursement	Any income received to reimburse medical expenses.		Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			

INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
Indian Trust/ Per Capita	Judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission, the Court of Claims, or funds held in trust for an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior.	Amounts over the first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds.	Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1626(c)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 USC 459(e)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat 2503-04), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. The first \$2,000 of per capita shares from judgment funds awarded by Indian Claims Commission or the US Court of Claims, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-08), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 USC 1721), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments received by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments, funds or distributions authorized, established or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-269; (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)) to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under NAHASDA and administered by the Office of Native American Programs [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled <u>Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.</u>, 816 F.Supp.2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-291), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
Other Non-Wage Sources	Any other income source not otherwise specified.		Payments received for the care of foster children (including kinship payments for residents) or foster adults, or State or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)]. Any assistance that 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu) requires be excluded from family income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]. (For Section 8 heads of households, spouses, and co-heads, the appropriations dictate. See PIH supplemental HOTMA notice.) Student financial assistance for tuition, books, and supplies, room and board, and other fees required

INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			and charged to a student by an institution of higher education and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]. (For Section 8 heads of households, spouses, and co-heads, the appropriations dictate. See PIH supplemental HOTMA notice.) Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)]. Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13)]. Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)]. Refunds or rebates under state or local law for property taxes paid on dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(18)]. Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(b) apply [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
			Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations shall not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments or allowances under DHHS' low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) (42 USC 8624(f)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 USC 3056(f)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]. Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 USC 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(17)]. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			established pursuant to the settlement in the Agent Orange product liability litigation (M.L.D. No.381), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Earned Income Tax Credit refund tax payments received on or after on or after January 1,1991, for programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and sections 221(d)(3) 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38U.S.C. 8133(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 USC 1811-16), and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821-22), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
			Any amount of crime victim compensation that the applicant (under the Victims Crime Act) receives through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-128 section 181(a)(2)), (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Payments made under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) (24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)). Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. Distributions of the principal or corpus of a trust, or distributions of income from a trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor, for irrevocable trusts or revocable trusts outside the control of the family or household that are excluded from net family assets under 24 CFR 5.603(b) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]. Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)]. Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Loan proceeds received by the family or a third party [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)].

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other Federal law [24 CFR 5.609(b)(21)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
			Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another Federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(23)]. Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay [24 CFR 5.609(b)(25)].
Unemployment Benefits	Periodic payments in lieu of earnings.	All payments in place of earnings, such as unemployment compensation, unless some other income exclusion is applicable.	See income exclusions at 5.609(b) to determine if any are applicable. See generally 79 Federal Register 28,938 (May 20, 2014) and updated Federal Register Notice to be published June 2023 on federally mandated exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)] to determine if any are applicable.
Safe Harbor Determination	When the PHA uses a safe harbor determination of family income, drawing on the total income as indicated by an approved Federal means-tested form of public assistance.	The entire family income provided by the annual income determination made by administrators of means-tested forms of Federal public assistance may be provided on one line.	

APPENDIX C: HUD INFLATIONARY ADJUSTMENT ITEMS

HUD will annually publish the eight inflation-adjusted items in the table below no later than September 1, and the updated values will be shared online at the HUDUser Web site. The publication will apply to both MFH and PIH programs. The revised amounts will be effective on January 1 of the following year.

Adjusted Item	Regulatory Reference	Amount Effective January 1, 2024 (subject to annual adjustment)	Rounding Methodology
Eligibility restriction on net family assets	24 CFR 5.618(a)(1)(i)	\$100,000	Nearest dollar
Threshold above which imputed returns must be calculated on net family assets	24 CFR 5.609(a)(2) and (b)(1)	\$50,000	Nearest dollar
Threshold above which the total value of non-necessary personal property is included in net family assets	24 CFR 5.603(b) Net family assets	\$50,000	Nearest dollar
The amount of net assets for which the PHA may accept self-certification by the family	24 CFR 5.618(b)(1) 24 CFR 5.659(e) 24 CFR 960.259(c)(2)	\$50,000	Nearest dollar
Mandatory deduction for elderly and disabled families	24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)	\$525	Next lowest multiple of \$25
Mandatory deduction for a dependent	24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)	\$480	Next lowest multiple of \$25
Income exclusion for earned income of dependent full-time students	24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)	\$480	Next lowest multiple of \$25
Income exclusion for adoption assistance payments	24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)	\$480	Next lowest multiple of \$25

List of Charges in Addition to Tenant Rent

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APPENDIX D: UTILITY ALLOWANCES OR CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCES

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APPENDIX E: DEVELOPMENTS OF SITES BY TYPE

Name of Development	Total # Units	General Occupancy (former Family Units)	Mixed Population (former Elderly Units)	Designated Elderly Units	Designated Handicap Units
COLTON/BONNEI FL011000001	57	56	0	0	0
DAKOTA PARK FL011000002	20	20	0	0	0
Washington Oaks/The Manor FL011000003	108	108	0	0	0
Cottages at Williamstown FL011000005	48	0	0	48	0
Twin Lake Estates Phase I	10	0	0	10	0

APPENDIX F: PHA INCOME LIMITS

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APPENDIX G: TABLE OF FLAT RENTS

Development:

Unit Size	Flat Rent
1	1193
2	1201
3	1470
4	1976
5	2469

APPENDIX H: SECURITY DEPOSITS

Number of Bedrooms	Amount of Security Deposit
1	300
2	300
3	300

Security Deposit Requirements	Set Amount
Pet deposit	500

APPENDIX I: TERMINATION AND EVICTION POLICY

As a landlord, **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland** (hereinafter referred to as PHA) has certain rights and responsibilities concerning termination of dwelling leases and eviction of residents who violate lease terms or are determined to be undesirable for other reasons.

A. Rights and Responsibilities

1. The PHA may terminate or refuse to renew a lease for serious or repeated violations of material terms of the lease by residents including, but not limited to, the following:

The regulation at 24 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 966.4(f)(12), requires under Section 6(1) that every lease signed by a resident of a public housing unit must contain a provision which authorizes the PHA to consider certain "criminal activity engaged in by the resident, members of their household, another person under the control of the resident, or their guests", including drug-related, *on or off* the PHA's premises to be "cause for termination of tenancy".

This lease provision authorizes termination of the lease and eviction of all members of the household. Thus, any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the PHA's public housing premises by other residents may be cause for such termination. (See CFR 966.4(e)(2) Grounds for Termination).

It is the policy of the PHA to terminate tenancy of any household where a member or guest engages in such criminal, drug-related or alcohol related activity.

The PHA retains the discretion to determine on a case-by-case basis whether or not the entire household or only the offending member(s) should be evicted for such criminal activity.

2. The PHA has a "zero tolerance" policy with respect to violations of lease terms regarding violent criminal activity.

The following are some examples of said activities:

- a. Displaying a deadly weapon in connection with a verbal or nonverbal threat of bodily harm.
- b. Inflicting any injury upon another person through the intentional, reckless, careless, or negligent use of a deadly weapon.
- c. Damaging any property through the intentional, reckless, careless, or negligent use of a deadly weapon.

B. Consideration of Favorable Factors

In the event of the receipt of unfavorable information with respect to a tenant and or lease violations that could cause termination of tenancy, the PHA will give consideration to the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct. The PHA will also consider factors that might indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct, such as:

1. Evidence of successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program for drug alcohol-related problems (requiring certification from a health professional, or State certified program). The resident may be required to provide evidence of otherwise being rehabilitated successfully (i.e., on-going participation in AA, ALANON, or other drug/alcohol support group).
2. The seriousness of the offending action.
3. The effect on the community of denial or the failure of the PHA to take such action.
4. The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action.
5. The effect of denial of admission on household members not involved in the offending action.
6. The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities.
7. The extent to which the tenant has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action.
8. The effect of the PHA's action on the integrity of the program.
9. The willingness of the tenant to exclude the offending household member in order to remain in the housing program, where the identified member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants denial.
10. Evidence of the tenant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social services or other appropriate counseling programs, and the availability of such programs.

C. Domestic Violence

1. The PHA may terminate or refuse to renew a lease to any household member who is a perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, collectively referred to as VAWA violence/abuse.
2. The PHA retains the discretion to determine on a case-by-case basis whether or not the entire household or only the offending member(s) should be evicted for such criminal activity.
3. An incident or incidents of actual or threatened VAWA violence/abuse will not be construed as a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the survivor or threatened survivor of that violence and shall not be good cause for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights of the survivor of such violence.
4. Criminal activity directly relating to a VAWA violence/abuse, engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control shall not be cause for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the survivor or threatened survivor of that VAWA violence/abuse. This does not limit the authority of the PHA to:
 - a. Terminate public housing assistance to individuals who engage in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others.

- b. Terminate public housing assistance to a tenant for any violation of a lease not premised on the act or acts of violence in question against the tenant or a member of the tenant's household, provided that the public housing agency does not subject an individual who is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to terminate.
- c. Terminate public housing assistance to a tenant if the public housing agency can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property or PHA if that tenant is not evicted or terminated from assistance.
- d. Upon relocation of the household member who is the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA shall terminate the assistance of the remaining family if the perpetrator of the VAWA violence/abuse remains in the household.

D. Termination by Family

1. A resident may terminate their lease at any time but must provide the PHA 30 days' notice in writing and should include a forwarding address for the PHA to return the resident's security deposit after the resident vacates the premises.
2. A notice of termination by the PHA or a resident may be given on any day of the month.

E. The PHA must provide residents a notice of termination as follows:

1. Thirty (30) days in advance, in cases of failure to pay rent;
2. Three (3) days in advance, in cases of creation or maintenance of a threat to the health and safety of other residents, or PHA employees, or a reasonable time in excess of three (3) days considering the seriousness of the situation.
3. Thirty (30) days in advance in all other cases.
4. The notice shall state the specific reasons for termination and inform the residents they have a right to reply, examine relevant PHA documents, copy relevant documents at their expense, and request a grievance hearing. The lease termination notice shall:
 - a. State that the resident is entitled to a grievance hearing on the termination.
 - b. Specify the judicial eviction procedure to be used by the PHA for eviction of the resident, and state that HUD has determined that this eviction procedure provides the opportunity for a hearing that contains the basic elements of due process as defined in HUD regulations.
 - c. State whether the eviction is for a criminal activity or for a drug-related criminal activity, or a pattern of alcohol abuse which threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or PHA employees.
5. HUD has issued a due process determination that the law of the state of Florida requires that the resident be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process (as defined in the Definition section of these policies) before

eviction from a dwelling unit. Therefore, the PHA has elected to determine that this grievance procedure shall not be applicable to any termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- a. Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of the PHA; or
 - b. Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises; or
 - c. Any activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member.
6. Any criminal activity is cause for termination of tenancy even in the absence of conviction or arrest.
 7. Any repeated pattern of alcohol abuse which threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or PHA employees.
 8. The PHA's eviction notices to residents must be in writing, hand delivered or sent by certified mail, with a return receipt requested.
 9. Notices under this grievance procedure shall be deemed delivered:
 - a. Upon personal service thereof to the complainant or an adult member (18 years of age or older) of the complainant's household;
 - b. Upon the date receipted for or refused by the addressee, in the case of certified or registered U.S. Mail; or
 - c. On the second day after the deposit thereof for mailing, postage prepaid, with the U.S. Postal Service, if mailed by first class mail other than certified or registered mail, unless the resident can prove that delivery of the notice, in fact, occurred at some other time.
 10. If a resident is visually impaired, any notice delivered to such resident shall be in an accessible format.
 11. The PHA will notify the local post office of residents evicted for criminal activity so that evicted persons will not return to the housing development to pick up their mail.

F. Future Eligibility for Assistance.

The PHA has established standards that prohibit and deny readmission of a previous resident and/or household member to the PHA's public housing program for certain drug, criminal and/or unfavorable family behaviors.

1. The PHA will prohibit and deny readmission to the PHA's public housing program for:
 - a. Persons evicted from federally assisted housing for drug-related criminal activity for five (5) years from the date of the eviction.
 - b. Person engaging in illegal use of a drug.

- c. Persons convicted of methamphetamine production for manufacture or production methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing (permanently prohibited admission).
 - d. Persons subject to sex offender registration requirement.
 - e. Persons that abuse or show a pattern of abuse of alcohol.
2. The PHA may prohibit and deny readmission to the PHA's public housing program for:
 - a. An applicant's past performance in meeting financial obligations, especially rent and/or utility payments.
 - b. An applicant's previous lease violations, including the failure to comply with community service and self-sufficiency requirements.
 - c. An applicant who left owing a debt to the PHA or any other PHA.
 - d. A record of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at any prior PHA public housing development which may have adversely affected the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants.
 - e. A history of criminal activity involving crimes of physical violence to persons or property and other criminal acts which would have adversely affected the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants.
 3. The eligibility determination for readmission will be based on the circumstances of the applicant family at the time the family reapplies.
 4. The PHA may require an applicant to exclude a household member in order to be readmitted to the public housing program where that household member has participated in or been culpable for any actions described above.
 5. In the event of unfavorable information with respect of an applicant, consideration shall be given to the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct, including seriousness of the offense.

APPENDIX J: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

The grievance procedure is an administrative remedy, prescribed by HUD to the **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland** (hereinafter referred to as PHA), to ensure adequate due process regarding adverse actions against public housing resident.

A. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the grievance procedures is to assure that the residents are afforded an opportunity for a hearing, if the resident disputes within a reasonable time, any PHA action or failure to act, involving the resident's lease, or PHA regulations which adversely affect the individual resident's right's, duties, welfare, or status, including, but not limited to:

- Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirements.
 - Minimum rent hardship exemptions.
 - Income changes resulting from welfare program requirements.
 - Improper disclosure or inappropriate use of information obtained by the PHA through criminal records, sex offender registration records, drug abuse treatment facility records and domestic violence records.
1. The grievance procedure shall be applicable to all individual grievances as defined herein.
 2. The PHA will furnish a copy of the grievance procedure to each tenant and to resident organizations.

B. Governing Law

The law governing this grievance procedure is Section 6 (K) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. sec. 1437d(k)) and subpart B of 24 CFR part 966 (24 CFR secs. 966.50-966.57).

C. Definitions

The following definitions of terms shall be applicable to this grievance procedure:

1. **Grievance**: Any dispute which a resident may have with respect to an action or a failure to act by the PHA in accordance with the individual resident's lease or PHA regulations, which adversely affects the individual resident's rights, duties, welfare or status.
2. **Complainant**: Any resident whose grievance is presented to the PHA or at the project management office in accordance with the requirements set forth in this procedure.
3. **Elements of Due Process**: An eviction action or termination of tenancy in a state or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
 - a. Adequate notice to the resident of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction;
 - b. Right of the resident to be represented by counsel;

- c. Opportunity for the resident to refute the evidence presented by the PHA, including the right to confront and cross examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the resident may have; and
- d. A decision on the merits.
- 4. *Expedited Grievance: The procedure established by the PHA for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:*
 - a. Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety and right to peaceful enjoyment of the PHA's public housing premises by other residents or employees of the PHA; or
 - b. Any drug-related or violent criminal activity on or off PHA premises.
- 5. *Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel:* An impartial person or persons selected by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of that person. Such individual or individuals do not need legal training.
- 6. *Resident organization:* An organization of residents, which includes any resident management corporation.
- 7. *Resident:* The adult person (or persons) other than a live-in aid:
 - a. Who resides in the unit and who executed the lease with the PHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such persons reside in the unit;
 - b. The person who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of the household of the resident family residing in the dwelling unit.

D. Incorporation in Lease

This grievance procedure shall be included in, or incorporated by reference in, all leases between the residents and the PHA.

E. Exceptions

These procedures are applicable to all individual grievances, as defined in Section C of this Policy, between the resident and the PHA with the following exceptions:

- 1. The PHA's grievance procedures are not applicable to disputes between residents not involving the PHA, or to class grievances.
- 2. The grievance procedures are not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of residents and the PHA's Board of Commissioners; and
- 3. Due Process Determination
 - a. A determination by HUD that law of the jurisdiction requires that the resident must be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from the unit. If HUD has issued a due process determination,

the PHA may exclude from the PHA's administrative grievance procedure any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- 1) Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of PHA; or
 - 2) Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises; or
 - 3) Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member.
- b. HUD will publish in the Federal Register a notice listing the judicial eviction procedures for which HUD has issued a due process determination.
 - c. HUD will make available for public inspection and copying a copy of the legal analysis on which the determinations are based.
 - d. If HUD has issued a due process determination, the PHA may evict the occupants of the unit through the judicial eviction procedures which are the subject of the determination.
 - e. In this case, the PHA is not required to provide the opportunity for a grievance hearing under the PHA's administrative grievance procedure.
4. Improper use of or disclosure of information obtained by the PHA through criminal records, sex offender registration records, and drug abuse treatment facility records, may be the subject of a grievance by a complainant of the PHA.

F. Grievance Process

Grievances shall be personally presented, either orally or in writing, to the PHA's central office, or to the office of the development in which the complainant resides.

Except as stated above, the PHA's procedures shall afford each resident an opportunity for a hearing on a grievance, in accordance with the requirements, standards, and criteria contained in these procedures, with such modifications as are required by state law.

1. Informal Settlement of Grievance

The primary objective of this process is to informally discuss and settle the grievance at the lowest level and as quickly as possible without a hearing.

- a. The PHA will review the grievance to:
 - 1) Ensure that the grievance can be appropriately addressed during the grievance process.
 - 2) Ensure the grievance is referred to the appropriate department or office responsible for the matter being grieved.
 - 3) Ensure the PHA is correctly handling disputes that differ from PHA operations, such as allegations of discrimination or harassment.

- 4) Inform the complainant may attend with a representative at their discretion and expense.
- b. The PHA will prepare a summary of such discussion within 10 business days.
- c. A copy of the summary of such discussion will be given to the resident and one shall be retained in the PHA's resident file. The summary of discussion will specify:
 - 1) The names of the participants,
 - 2) Date(s) of the meeting(s),
 - 3) The nature of the proposed disposition of the complainant and the specific reasons therefore,
 - 4) The rights of the complainant to a grievance hearing, and
 - 5) The procedures by which a grievance hearing may be obtained if the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the informal discussion.
- d. The PHA shall specifically include notice to the complainant of the following:
 - 1) The time limit to request a grievance hearing;
 - 2) The grievance hearing will be heard by a hearing officer and the procedures for selecting the hearing officer;
 - 3) What specifically must be included in the complainant's request for a grievance hearing;
 - 4) If the complainant fails to request a hearing within the required time period 10 business days after receiving the summary, the PHA's decision rendered at the Informal Settlement conference becomes final. However, the complainant does not waive the right to contest the PHA's action in an appropriate judicial proceeding;
 - 5) The complainant's rights to be represented by counsel or other representative at the grievance hearing; and
 - 6) The complainant requesting a hearing has a right to examine any PHA documents relevant to the hearing, including records and regulations. The complainant shall be allowed to obtain a copy from the PHA of any such documentation at the complainant's expense.
2. Procedures to Obtain a Grievance Hearing

A grievance hearing must be held before a hearing officer.

 - a. Request for a Grievance Hearing:
 - 1) The complainant shall submit a written or oral request for a hearing to the PHA, or to the development office, within 10 calendar days after receipt of the written summary of the Informal Settlement conference.
 - 2) The written request shall specify:

- a) The reasons for the grievance;
 - b) The action or relief sought;
 - c) The complainant's statement setting forth the times at which the complainant will be available for a hearing during the next 10 calendar days;
 - d) Complainant's preference, if any, concerning whether the grievance should be heard by a hearing officer.
- a. If the complainant fails to request a hearing within 10 business days after receiving the written summary of the Informal Settlement conference, the PHA's decision rendered at the Informal Settlement conference becomes final and the PHA is not thereafter obligated to offer the complainant a hearing.
 - b. Should the complainant fail to request a hearing, such failure shall not constitute a waiver by the complainant of his/her right thereafter to contest the PHA's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

G. Expedited Grievance Procedures

In states without due process determinations, the PHA has established an expedited grievance procedure for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- 1. Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the PHA's premises by other residents or employees of the PHA; or
- 2. Any drug-related or violent criminal activity on or off such premises.
- 3. Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member.

Note: In the case of a grievance under the expedited grievance procedure, Informal Settlement of Grievance is not applicable.

- 4. Request for a Grievance Hearing:
 - a. The complainant shall submit a written request for a hearing to the PHA or to the development office within 10 calendar days of the written notice of lease termination.
 - b. The written request shall specify:
 - 1) The reasons for the grievance;
 - 2) The action or relief sought.
 - c. The PHA will not consider grievances received after this timeframe.
 - 1) The PHA's decision becomes final and the PHA is not thereafter obligated to offer the complainant another request for a grievance.
 - 2) Should the complainant fail to request an expedited grievance or fail to request the expedited grievance timely, such failure shall not constitute a waiver by the

complainant of his/her right thereafter to contest the PHA's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

5. **Scheduling, Conducting and the Decision of the Hearing for Expedited Grievance**

a. The hearing officer will give scheduling priority to expedited grievances and will promptly schedule a hearing within 5 calendar days of receiving the request for a hearing.

a. The hearing officer shall conduct the expedited hearing in accordance with these Grievance Procedures.

b. The hearing officer shall prepare a written decision, together with the reasons therefore, within 10 calendar days after the hearing.

H. Selection of Hearing Officer

1. Grievances shall be presented before hearing officer.

The hearing officer shall be an impartial, disinterested person selected by the PHA. The hearing officer shall not be:

- a. The person who made or approved the decision,
- b. A subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision, or
- c. A member of the PHA Board of Commissioners.

I. Hearing Process

All grievances shall be personally presented, either orally or in writing, pursuant to the informal procedure prescribed in the paragraph on Informal Settlement of Grievance as a condition precedent to a hearing under this section.

1. **Scheduling Hearings**

- a. The hearing officer shall promptly schedule the hearing, for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the complainant and the PHA, upon the complainant's compliance with the above requirements.
- b. A written notification specifying the time, place, and the procedures governing the hearing shall be delivered to the complainant and the appropriate PHA official.
- c. The hearing may be conducted in person or through electronic communications such as teleconference or web meetings.

2. **Failure to Appear**

- a. If the complainant or the PHA fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer may make a determination to postpone the hearing, for a period not to exceed 10 business days or may make a determination that the party has waived his or her right to a hearing.

- b. The hearing officer will notify both the complainant and the PHA of the determination.
- c. A determination that the complainant has waived his or her right to a hearing shall not constitute a waiver of any right the complainant may have to contest the PHA's disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

3. Conducting the Hearing

The hearing shall be conducted informally by the hearing officer.

- a. At the hearing, the complainant must first make a showing of an entitlement to the relief sought.
- b. The PHA must sustain the burden of justifying the PHA's action or failure to act against which the complaint is directed.
- c. The complainant shall be afforded a fair hearing providing the basic safeguards of due process, which include the following:
 - 1) The opportunity to examine documents before the grievance hearing, and to copy, at the complainant's expense, all documents, records, and regulations of the PHA that are relevant to the hearing at the expense of the complainant.
 - 2) Any requested document not made available to the complainant may not be relied on by the PHA at the grievance hearing.
- d. The right to be represented by counsel or another person chosen as the complainant's representative and to have such person make statements on the complainant's behalf.
- e. The right to a private hearing, unless the complainant requests a public hearing.
- f. The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the complainant's complaint, to controvert evidence relied on by the PHA or development management, and to confront and cross examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the PHA or development management relies.
- g. Oral or documentary evidence pertinent to the facts and issues raised by the complainant may be received without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
- h. The hearing officer shall require the PHA, the complainant, legal counsel, and other participants or spectators to conduct themselves in an orderly fashion. Failure to comply with the directions of the hearing officer to obtain order may result in exclusion from the proceedings, or in a decision adverse to the interests of the disorderly party, and granting or denial of the relief sought, as appropriate.
- i. A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the grievance hearing.

J. Transcript

1. The complainant or the PHA may arrange, in advance and at the expense of the party making the arrangement, for a transcript of the hearing.
2. Any interested party may purchase a copy of such a transcript.

K. Decision of the Hearing Officer

The Hearing Officer will prepare a written decision, with the reasons therefore, within a reasonable time after the hearing (usually within 10 business days).

1. A copy of the decision shall be sent to the complainant and the PHA.
2. The PHA will retain a copy of the decision in the complainant's folder.
3. The PHA will maintain a log of all hearing officer decisions and make it available upon request of the hearing officer, a prospective complainant, or a prospective complainant's representative. At a minimum, the log must include:
 - a. The date of the hearing decision,
 - b. The general reason for the grievance hearing (failure to pay rent, CSSR noncompliance, etc.), and
 - c. Whether the decision was in the favor of the complainant or the PHA
4. The decision of the hearing officer will be binding on the PHA, which shall take all actions, or refrain from any actions, necessary to carry out the decision, unless the Board of Commissioners determines, within 10 calendar days, and promptly notifies the complainant of its determination, that:
 - a. The grievance does not concern PHA action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the complainant's lease or PHA regulations, which adversely affect the complainant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; and
 - b. The decision of the hearing officer is contrary to applicable federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations, or requirements of the ACC between HUD and the PHA.
5. A decision by the hearing officer or Board of Commissioners in favor of the PHA's action or failure to act, or a decision that denies the relief requested in whole or in part, does not waive the complainant's rights to a subsequent trial or judicial review.

L. Notification

Any notice to the complainant will be in writing.

1. PHA Notices

Notices under this grievance procedure shall be deemed delivered:

- a. Upon delivery to the complainant or to an adult member (18 years of age or older) of the complainant's household; or

- b. Sent by prepaid first-class mail properly addressed to the complainant.

2. Concurrent Notice

Notices to the PHA shall be in writing, delivered to the project office or the PHA central office or sent by prepaid first-class mail properly addressed.

- a. If a complainant has filed a request for grievance hearing in a case involving the PHA's notice of termination of tenancy, the complainant should be aware that the state law notice to vacate and the notice of termination of tenancy required under federal law can run concurrently.
- b. If the hearing officer upholds the PHA's action to terminate the tenancy, the PHA may commence an eviction action in court by the later of:
 - 1) The expiration of the date for termination of tenancy and vacation of premises stated in the delivered termination notice, or
 - 2) The delivery of the report of decision of the hearing officer to complainant.

M. Accommodation to Persons with Disabilities

1. The PHA will provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities throughout the grievance process.
2. This includes, but is not limited to, accommodating individuals with disabilities by accepting grievances at alternate sites or by mail, having PHA staff reduce an oral request for a grievance to writing for a tenant with a disability who cannot write due to the disability, and providing accommodations in the grievance hearing itself by providing qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants.

N. Effective Communications

The PHA will take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication during the grievance process for families that includes persons with disabilities or persons with Limited English Proficiency.

1. If the complainant is visually impaired, any notice to the complainant which is required must be in an accessible format.
2. Limited English Proficiency

The PHA will comply with HUD's "Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons" issued on January 22, 2007.

O. Modifications

This grievance procedure may not be amended or modified except by approval of a majority of the Board of Commissioners of the PHA, present at a regular meeting or a special meeting called for such purposes.

1. The PHA must provide at least 30 days' advance notice to residents and resident organizations of any changes proposed to be made to this grievance procedure, setting forth the proposed changes and providing an opportunity to present written comments.
2. The PHA shall consider any comments submitted before final adoption of any amendments.

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APPENDIX K: TRANSFERS AND TRANSFER WAITING LIST

Transfer means the movement of the family from one unit to another. Depending on the circumstances in each particular case, the PHA may require a family to move, permit a family to move, or physically help a family to move. This policy is incorporated into the Admissions and Continued Occupancy policy by reference. The **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland** (hereinafter referred to as PHA) policies and procedures for transferring families from one unit to another are as follows.

A. Nondiscrimination

The PHA will not discriminate against any person during the determination for or during any stage of the transfer process.

B. Types of Transfers

This policy sets forth several categories of transfers. Priority for transfer and the order in which families are transferred shall be subject to the hierarchy by category set forth below.

1. Emergency Transfers Due to Physical Hazards:

- a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
- b. Emergency transfers are mandatory when the unit or building conditions pose an immediate threat to resident life, health, or safety, as determined by PHA. Examples include but are not limited to:
 - 1) Fire damage
 - 2) A gas leaks
 - 3) No heat in the building during the winter
 - 4) No water
 - 5) Serious water leaks
 - 6) Toxic contamination
 - 7) Storm and wind damage
 - 8) Any condition requiring an emergency work order, as defined under PHAS, would qualify the family for an emergency transfer if the PHA were unable to make repairs in less than 24 hours.
- c. Alternative Accommodations
 - 1) In emergency situations when no other appropriate public housing units are available, the PHA may provide families with an HCV or cover the cost of hotel accommodations until repairs are made or a transfer the family an alternative housing is completed.

- 2) If alternative accommodations are available and the PHA cannot make the necessary repairs within a reasonable amount of time, the PHA is required to provide the family with alternative housing.
 - 3) The family is entitled to alternative accommodations even if the tenant, household member(s), guest, or other person(s) is responsible for the damage that caused the hazard or if a family is in the process of being evicted.
2. Emergency Transfers Due to Other Causes
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. The PHA may allow an emergency transfer to be made due to, but not limited to the following causes:
 - 1) To remove residents who are witnesses to crimes and may face reprisals.
 - 2) To provide options to residents who are victims of hate crimes or extreme harassment.
 - 3) Permit repair of unit defects hazardous to life, health, or safety, including lead hazard reduction work (above a specified scale and duration that disturbs lead-based paint or controls lead-based paint hazards).
 - 4) Alleviate verified medical problems of a serious, but not life-threatening nature.
 - 5) To protect members of the household who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - 6) Protect members of the household from attack by the criminal element in a particular property or neighborhood, based on threat assessment by a law enforcement agency.
3. Demolition, Disposition, Revitalization, or Rehabilitation Transfers
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. The PHA will provide transfers or alternative housing to families when necessary to demolish, sell, or choose to do major revitalization or rehabilitation to distressed public housing units, building or sites.
4. Occupancy Standards Transfers
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. Occupancy standards relate to the appropriate size and type of unit based on the household composition.
 - c. The PHA will ensure that the size and type of unit in which the household is living is appropriate for the household's size and needs.
 - d. If the PHA becomes aware of, or when the family reports changes in the household composition, the PHA will make a determination whether the unit is still the appropriate size or type.

- 1) If the PHA determines the household is not living in an appropriately sized or type of unit, the PHA will provide the family a written notice and place the family on the transfer list and move the household when an appropriately sized or type of unit becomes available.
 - 2) As per the lease, if the PHA determines that the size or type of the unit is no longer appropriate to household's needs, the family agrees to transfer and accept a new lease for a different unit appropriately sized or type upon written notice from the PHA.
- e. The PHA will comply with all state or local laws regarding occupancy standards and will consider the waiting list demand for unit sizes.
5. Court Ordered
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. The PHA will transfer families within and between developments in compliance with federal, state, and local court orders with respect to nondiscrimination laws and Executive Orders.
6. Capital Fund Program
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. The PHA will transfer families within developments and between developments as may be necessary to complete the program.
 - 1) The PHA is required to transfer a family only once during the modernization program, one-way to another unit of appropriate size, in accordance with the PHA's occupancy standards.
 - 2) The family does not have an automatic right to return to the unit from which they were transferred.
7. Reasonable Accommodations Transfer:
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. The PHA may authorize a resident's request for a transfer to a different or accessible unit as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with disabilities. The resident may request this transfer for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to:
 - 1) The family's need for a ground floor unit because of mobility issues.
 - 2) The family's need for a unit with certain physical (accessible) features that are not available in the current unit, and which cannot be retrofitted without undue financial and administrative burden to the PHA.
 - 3) The need for an additional room for large health-related equipment.
 - 4) The need for an additional sleeping room for a live-in aide.
 - 5) The need to be closer to medical facilities.

- 6) The PHA will not force a family that includes a family member with disabilities to transfer to another unit with physical (accessible) features.
8. Transfers under VAWA
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions and all other transfers except emergency transfers due to physical hazards.
 - b. Tenants who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (collectively VAWA violence/abuse) can request an internal or external emergency transfer from their current unit to a safe unit as determined by the tenant.
 - c. In addition to the transfers under VAWA, the PHA has adopted an VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan (ETP).
 - 1) The PHA's ETP allows tenants to make an internal emergency transfer under VAWA when a safe unit is immediately available.
 - 2) The ETP also describes policies for assisting tenants when a safe unit is not immediately available.
 - 3) The ETP policies ensure that requests for internal emergency transfers under VAWA receive, at a minimum, any applicable additional priority that the PHA may already provide to other types of emergency transfer requests.
 - 4) The ETP also describes reasonable efforts the PHA will take to assist a tenant who wishes to make an external emergency transfer when a safe unit is not immediately available.
 - d. The PHA may request in writing that the survivors provide documentation of an occurrence of a VAWA violence/abuse. However, no other documentation may be required to qualify the tenant for an emergency transfer.
9. Incentive Transfers
 - a. This type of transfer shall take priority over new admissions.
 - b. Transfers offered to new or rehabilitated units, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to residents with good rental histories.
 - 1) The PHA will occupy recently modernized and scattered site units through incentive transfers.
 - a) No applicants shall be admitted directly to scattered site units.
 - b) Depending on the PHA's vacant unit status, modernized units will be filled with incentive transfers, new applicants, or a combination of both.
 - c) The PHA reserves the right to fill modernization units in a manner that has the least impact on vacant units.
 - 2) Incentive transfers may be requested by the family or recommended by the PHA.

- 3) The PHA will consider incentive transfers to families with excellent residency histories and who meet the following conditions.
 - a) Must have lived in a PHA development for at least three (3) years.
 - b) On-time (no late payments) tenant rent payments for the past two (2) years.
 - c) No repayment agreement or unpaid balance at any time in the past two (2) years.
 - d) Good housekeeping record.
 - e) No reports or history of disturbances that resulted in lease violations or violence toward other residents, PHA staff, and/or PHA contractors as indicated by notices of lease violation in the family file.
 - c. Incentive transfers are voluntary on the part of the family.
 - d. No exceptions will be granted to the PHA's transfer eligibility requirements for incentive transfers.
 - e. The PHA's failure to process or recommend an incentive transfer is subject to the grievance procedure.
10. Resident-Initiated Transfers
- a. The PHA does not allow resident initiative transfers.
 - b. This type of transfer occurs when the family requests a unit transfer for their own convenience (e.g., better access to community services, proximity to school or employment, to be closer to relative, certain neighborhood, etc.).
 - c. The family must submit a written request, with the reason, for a transfer to a different unit.
 - d. The PHA will determine whether the request will be approved and will notify the family within 30 days if the family was approved for the transfer.
 - 1) If approved, the PHA will place the family's name to the transfer waiting list.
 - 2) The PHA will provide the family with additional information as to when, where, and how the family will be transferred.
11. Split Family Transfers
- a. This type of transfer will not take priority over new admissions.
 - b. The PHA has the option to allow large families with two (2) adult members to split into two (2) separate households and transfer to two (2) different units.
 - c. The PHA may offer a family a split transfer if the family's household composition changes and the family now require a larger unit than available in any PHA unit size.

- d. Requirements for a family to qualify for a split family transfer include:
 - 1) The persons who would be the original and new family head of household must both be listed on the most recent lease;
 - 2) The family must be overcrowded in accordance to the PHA's occupancy standards; and
 - 3) The reason for the split family transfer is the addition of children through birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody.
- e. Split family transfers are considered a type of occupancy standards transfer.

C. Mandatory and Optional Transfers

- 1. The family must comply with the following mandatory transfers:
 - a. Emergency Transfers Due to Physical Hazards
 - b. Emergency Transfers Due to Other Causes
 - c. Demolition/Disposition/Revitalization/Rehabilitation
 - d. Occupancy Standards Transfers
 - e. Court Ordered Transfers
 - f. Capital Funds Program Transfers
- 2. The family may choose to request and/or accept the following optional transfers:
 - a. Reasonable Accommodation Transfers
 - b. VAWA Emergency Transfers
 - c. Incentive Transfers
 - d. Resident Initiated Transfers
 - e. Split Family Transfers
- 3. Families who dispute mandatory transfers may utilize their option to request a grievance to resolve such disputes.

D. Transfer Priorities

The PHA has prioritized the transfers according to the standards in the lease. The PHA has placed transfers into three (3) categories to make the priorities clear and manageable.

- 1. Category 1 Administrative Transfers:

These transfers will take priority over new admissions.

 - a. Emergency Transfers Due to Physical Hazards
 - b. VAWA Emergency Transfers
 - c. Emergency Transfers Due to Other Causes

- d. Demolition/Disposition/Revitalization/Rehabilitation
 - e. Court Ordered Transfers
 - f. Capital Funds Program Transfers
2. Category 2 Administrative Transfers:
- These transfers will take priority over new admissions.
- a. Occupancy Standards Transfers
 - b. Reasonable Accommodation Transfers
 - c. Incentive Transfers
3. Category 3 Administrative Transfers:
- These transfers will not take priority over new admissions.
- a. Resident Initiated Transfers
 - b. Split Family Transfers
 - c. May be made to: avoid concentration of the most economically and socially deprived families, correct occupancy standard, or address situations that interfere with peaceful enjoyment of the premises.

E. Eligibility for Transfers

The PHA is permitted to establish eligibility requirements for optional and resident-requested transfers. The transfer eligibility requirements are not applicable for mandatory transfers involving emergency situations, reasonable accommodations, VAWA emergencies, and demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation.

1. The PHA has established the following eligibility requirements for optional and resident-requested transfers:
 - a. The tenant and household member(s) must not have engaged in criminal activity that threatens the health and safety of residents and staff;
 - b. The family does not owe back rent or other charges, or does not have a pattern of late payments;
 - 1) If back rent or other charges are owed, the PHA will not approve a transfer until a payment plan is established; or
 - 2) If the family has breached a prior payment plan and owes back rent or other charges, the back rent or other charges must be paid in full prior to the PHA's approval of the transfer.
 - c. The family must meet reasonable housekeeping standards and have no housekeeping lease violations;

The PHA will not approve a transfer for a family with housekeeping standards violations until the family passes a follow-up housekeeping standards inspection.

- d. The family does not have a history of damaging property; and
 - e. The family has the ability to get the utilities turned on in the name of the head of household (applicable only to properties with tenant-paid utilities).
2. The PHA may make exceptions to the transfer eligibility requirements for emergency transfers or when it is to the PHA's advantage to make the transfer.
3. The exception to the transfer eligibility requirements will be made by the central transfer administrator taking into account the recommendations by the Property Manager.
4. The PHA will make the final determination to whether to approve or deny a family's optional transfer request.

F. Processing Transfers

The PHA will establish and maintain a centralized transfer waiting list. Property Managers are responsible for submitting requests for transfers including necessary documentation, to the central transfer administrator.

1. The central transfer administrator will sort requests for transfer into the appropriate categories.
 - a. Admissions will be made in the following order:
 - 1) First: Emergency transfers; then
 - 2) Category 1 Administrative Transfers; then
 - 3) Category 2 Administrative Transfers; then
 - 4) Applicants, and then
 - 5) Category 3 Administrative Transfers.
 - b. Within each category, transfer applications will be sorted by the date the completed file (including any verification needed) is received from the manager.
2. Category 2 transfers to correct occupancy standards may be recommended at the time of reexamination or interim redetermination. This is the only method used to determine over/under-housed status.
3. Residents in a Category 2 over/under housed status will be advised in their 30 day "Notice of Result of Reexamination" that a transfer is recommended, and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.
4. Interviewers will record transfer recommendations in duplicate for each manager affected by the transfer.
5. When a head of a household, originally housed in a bedroom by him/herself, has or adopts a child, the family will not be approved for a Category 2 transfer until the child is two (2) years of age.

- a. Exceptions: spouse or partner returns to the unit, marriage takes place, or the family decides to remain in the unit and the unit is large enough (using the maximum-persons-per-unit standard) to accommodate the number of persons now in the household.
 - b. Other than for births, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child that occur during tenancy, PHA's prior approval of additions to the household is required.
6. Split-family transfers to resolve under-housing may be processed as Category 2 administrative transfers.
 - a. Families that split into two "new" households will be transferred to two different units or a portion of the "old" household may be transferred to a single unit depending on family circumstances and unit availability.
 - b. Options for split-family transfers will be considered in order to minimize the impact on vacant units.
7. Category 3 transfers will only be processed after all other transfers have been processed.

G. Cost of Transfers

1. The PHA will pay the reasonable cost of transfers that are:
 - a. Initiated by the PHA due to demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation
 - b. Required because of building system failure, conditions that pose a physical hazard, or other emergency condition the PHA is unable to repair in a timely manner.
 - c. Required as a reasonable accommodation for residents with disabilities.
2. The family will bear the cost for transfers due to:
 - a. Occupancy transfers for change in family composition;
 - b. Moving to a non-accessible unit (when accessibility features are not required by the family);
 - c. Incentive transfers; and
 - d. All resident-initiated transfers.
3. However, where there is a hardship, the Property Manager may recommend that families be reimbursed their out-of-pocket expenses.
4. Reasonable cost for transfers may include:
 - a. Cost of packing, moving and unloading; and
 - b. Cost of disconnecting and reconnecting any existing resident-paid utility services (i.e., telephone and cable television).

H. Notice of Transfer

Families that are to be transferred will be given a 30-day notice, said time period to commence at the approximate time of delivery of the Notice of Transfer. The notices shall be:

1. Hand-delivered, and
2. Mailed, both prepaid first-class mail and certified mail.

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APPENDIX L: HOUSEKEEPING STANDARDS POLICY

Properties owned by the **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland** (hereinafter referred to as PHA) will be maintained pursuant to HUD standards, the ACOP, and lease. In an effort to improve the livability and conditions of units owned and managed by the PHA, the PHA has developed uniform housekeeping standards for all resident families.

A. Applicability

The PHA's housekeeping standards will be applied fairly and uniformly to all resident families.

B. PHA Responsibilities

The PHA will inspect each unit at least annually, to determine compliance with the standards.

1. Upon completion of an inspection the PHA will notify the resident in writing if he/she fails to comply with the standards.
2. The PHA will advise the resident of the specific correction(s) required to establish compliance and indicate that housekeeping standards training is available.
3. Within a reasonable period of time, the PHA will schedule a second inspection.
4. Failure of a second inspection will constitute a violation of the lease terms.

C. Resident Responsibility

The resident is required to abide by the housekeeping standards set forth below. Failure to abide by the housekeeping standards is a violation of the lease terms and can result in eviction.

D. Interior Standards

1. General:
 - a. Walls: Should be clean, free of dirt, grease, holes, cobwebs, and fingerprints.
 - b. Floors: Should be clean, clear, and free of hazards.
 - c. Ceilings: Should be clean and free of cobwebs.
 - d. Light Fixtures: Should be free of any dust build-up; light covers in place and not broken.
 - e. Windows: Should be clean and not nailed shut. Shades should be intact.
 - f. Woodwork: Should be clean, free of dust, gouges, or scratches.
 - g. Doors: Should be clean, free of grease and fingerprints. Doorstops should be present. Locks should work.
 - h. Heating units and water heater closet: Should be accessible (no locks, no clutter) dusted and not used for storage.
 - i. Infestation: No evidence of rodents or insect infestation; bait stations and traps clean.

- j. Electric Hazards: No electrical cords running loosely across floors; no overloads, no hazards.
 - k. Trash: Shall be disposed of properly and not left in the unit.
 - l. Evidence of Pet: Litter box, cage, and/or fish tank clean and odor free; no evidence of urine or damage caused by pet.
2. Kitchen:
- a. Stove: Should be clean and free of food and grease.
 - b. Refrigerator: Should be clean. Freezer door should close properly, and freezer have no more than one inch of ice. No stickers (decals) on refrigerators.
 - c. Cabinets: Should be clean and neat. Cabinet surfaces and countertops should be free of grease and spilled food. Cabinets should not be overloaded. Storage under the sink should be limited to small or lightweight items to permit access for repairs. Do not store heavy pots and pans under the sink.
 - d. Exhaust Fan: Should be free of grease and dust.
 - e. Sink: Should be clean, free of grease and garbage. Dirty dishes should be washed and put away in a timely manner.
 - f. Food storage areas: Should be neat and clean without spilled food.
 - g. Trash/garbage: Should be stored in a covered container until removed to the disposal area.
 - h. Floor: Should be clean and dry.
3. Bathroom(s):
- a. Toilet and tank: Should be clean and odor free.
 - b. Tub and shower: Should be clean and free of excessive mildew and mold. Where applicable, shower curtains should be in place, and of adequate length.
 - c. Lavatory/countertop: Should be clean.
 - d. Exhaust fans: Should be free of dust.
 - e. Floor: Should be clean and dry.
4. Storage Areas:
- a. Linen closet: Should be neat and clean.
 - b. Other closets: Should be neat and clean. No flammable materials should be stored in the unit.
 - c. Other storage areas: Should be clean, neat, and free of hazards.

E. Exterior Standards

The following standards apply to family and scattered site developments only; some standards apply only when the area noted is for the exclusive use of the resident:

1. Yards/grassy area: should be free of debris, trash, indoor furniture, and abandoned cars.
2. Exterior walls: Should be free of graffiti, clean, free of dirt, grease, holes, and cobwebs.
3. Porches (front and rear): should be clean and free of hazards. Any items stored on the porch shall not impede access to the unit.
4. Steps (front and rear): Should be clean, and free of hazards.
5. Sidewalks: Should be clean and free of hazards.
6. Storm/screen doors: Should be clean; glass intact; no damage.
7. Parking area: Should be free of abandoned cars. There should be no car repair in the lots.
8. Hallway/stairwell: Should be swept clean and free of debris; free of any tripping hazards.
9. Laundry Area: Should be swept clean; no soiled laundry piled up; lint removed from dryer; dryer vented to the outside.
10. Utility room/storage area: Should be free of trash; no vehicle parts stored; no flammable materials.
11. Discarded food/grease: No evidence of grease or food disposed of outside of unit; no feeding dishes for animals outside of unit.
12. Other: Laundry and yard tools should not be left out overnight.

F. Housekeeping Standards Training

Housekeeping standards training will be available at no cost to any resident family requesting or needing assistance in complying with the housekeeping standards.

1. Participation in housekeeping standards training is voluntary. If the resident family options not to participate in housekeeping standards training, the resident family is still responsible to be in full compliance with the housekeeping standards.
2. The PHA will not conduct any inspections for housekeeping standards until the resident family has completed the housekeeping standards training or has provided their written decision to opt out of the housekeeping training.
3. After participation in the housekeeping standards training or if the resident family decides not to participate in housekeeping standards training, if the resident family is found to be in noncompliance with any housekeeping standards on any two (2) housekeeping standards inspections, regardless of when the violations occurred, the noncompliance with the housekeeping standards will constitute a violation of the lease terms and the resident family may be evicted.

GLOSSARY

Acronyms Used in the Public Housing Programs	
Acronym	Definition
ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
ADA	The Americans with Disabilities Act
BR	Bedroom
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EBL	Elevated Blood-Lead Level
EID	Earned Income Disallowance
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification System
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency
FUP	Family Unification Program
FY	Fiscal Year
FYE	Fiscal Year End
GAO	Government Accounting Office

Acronyms Used in the Public Housing Programs	
Acronym	Definition
HA	Housing Agency
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HOTMA	Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IMS	Inventory Management System
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IVT	Income Validation Tool
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MF	Multifamily Housing Program
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTW	Moving to Work
NDNH	National Directory of New Hires
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
NOFA	Non-Public Housing Over-Income Family
OI	Over-Income
OIG	HUD Office of the Inspector General
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to Achieve Self-Support

Acronyms Used in the Public Housing Programs	
Acronym	Definition
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PHP	Public Housing Participant
PIC	PIH Information Center
PIH	Public and Indian Housing
PMSA	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
QC	Quality Control
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration
REAC	Real Estate Assessment Center
SAFMR	Small Area Fair Market Rent
SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
SWICA	State Wage Information Collection Agency
TPS	Temporary Protective Status
UA	Utility Allowance
UIV	Upfront Income Verification
URP	Utility Reimbursement Payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
VCA	Voluntary Compliance Agreement

DEFINITIONS

Abandonment

Means absence of the resident from the dwelling, without notice to the PHA, for one full rental period or in excess of 15, whichever is less; providing such absence occurs only after tenant rent for the dwelling unit is delinquent.

ACC Expiration Date

The last day of the term during which a particular public housing development is subject to all or any of the provisions of the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC). The ACC term for a particular development expires at the latest of:

1. The end of the "Debt Service Completion Date," which is the last day of a one-year period beginning with, and inclusive of, the last debt service Annual Contribution Date for the development, as determined under the ACC (e.g., if the last debt service Annual Contribution Date is June 15, 1983, the one-year period continues through the end of the day on June 14, 1984, which is the debt Service Completion Date); or
2. The end of the date of full repayment of any indebtedness of the PHA to the Federal government in connection with the development; or
3. The end of the last date of an extension of the term of the ACC provisions related to development operation, as effected under 24 CFR, Sections 969.105, Extension of ACC upon Payment of Operating Subsidy, or 969.106, ACC Extension in Absence of Current Operating Subsidy.

Accessible

When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of a facility or a portion of a facility other than an individual dwelling unit, means that the facility or portion of the facility when designed, constructed, or altered, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities. The phrase "accessible to and usable by" is synonymous with accessible.

When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of an individual dwelling unit, means that the unit is located on an accessible route, and when designed, constructed, altered, or adapted, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities.

A unit that is on an accessible route and is adaptable and otherwise in compliance with the standards set forth in 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32, is "accessible" within the meaning of this paragraph.

When a unit in an existing facility which is being made accessible as a result of alterations is intended for use by a specific qualified individual with disabilities (e.g., a current occupant of such unit or of another unit under the control of the same recipient, or an applicant on a waiting list), the unit will be deemed accessible if it meets the requirements of applicable standards that address the particular disability or impairment of such person.

Accessible Route

A continuous unobstructed path connecting accessible elements and spaces in a building or facility that complies with the space and reaches requirements of applicable standards prescribed by 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32.

An accessible route that serves only accessible units occupied by persons with hearing or vision impairments need not comply with those requirements intended to affect accessibility for persons with mobility impairments.

Actual Income from Assets

If the cash value of the family total net assets is \$50,000 or less, the asset income is the actual income to be derived from the assets.

Actual and Imminent Threat

Refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: The duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Adaptability

The ability of certain elements of a dwelling unit, such as kitchen counters, sinks, and grab bars, to be added to, raised, lowered, or otherwise altered, to accommodate the needs of persons with or without disabilities, or to accommodate the needs of persons with different types or degrees of disability.

For example, in a unit adaptable for a hearing-impaired person, the wiring for visible emergency alarms may be installed, but the alarms need not be installed until such time as the unit is made ready for occupancy by a hearing-impaired person.

Adjusted Income

Annual income less allowable HUD deductions and allowances means annual income (as determined under § 5.609) of the members of the family residing or intending to reside in the dwelling unit, after making the following deductions:

- Mandatory deductions.
 - \$480 for each dependent, which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25;
 - \$525 for any elderly family or disabled family, which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$25;
 - The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds ten percent of annual income:

- Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family; and
- Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with a disability, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with a disability) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the combined earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and
 - Any reasonable childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
 - Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
- Additional deductions: For public housing, a PHA may adopt additional deductions from annual income.

Admission

The point when the family becomes a participant in the program.

Adult

A person who is 18 years of age or older or has been convicted of a crime as an adult under any federal, state or tribal law.

Affiliated Individual

A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or

Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Alternative Non-Public Housing Rent

This is the monthly amount the PHA must charge non-public housing over-income (NPHOI) families, allowed by PHA policy to remain in a public housing unit and who have completed the 24 consecutive month grace period.

It is a monthly rent equal to the greater of

- The applicable fair market rent, as defined in 24 CFR part 888, subpart A, for the unit; or
- The amount of the monthly subsidy provided for the unit, which will be determined by adding the per unit assistance provided to a public housing property as calculated through the applicable formulas for the Public Housing Capital Fund and Public Housing Operating Fund.
 - For the Public Housing Capital Fund, the amount of Capital Funds provided to the unit will be calculated as the per unit Capital Fund assistance provided to a PHA for the

development in which the family resides for the most recent funding year for which Capital Funds have been allocated;

- For the Public Housing Operating Fund, the amount of Operating Funds provided to the unit will be calculated as the per unit amount provided to the public housing project where the unit is located for the most recent funding year for which a final funding obligation determination has been made;
- HUD will publish such funding amounts no later than December 31 each year.

Annual

Occurring once a year.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC)

A contract under the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, between HUD and the PHA, containing the terms and conditions under which the Department assists the PHA in providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for low-income families.

The ACC must be in a form prescribed by HUD, under which HUD agrees to provide assistance in the development, modernization, and/or operation of a low-income housing development under the Act, and the PHA agrees to develop, modernize, and operate the development in compliance with all provisions of the ACC and the Act, and all HUD regulations and implementing requirements and procedures.

A written agreement between HUD and a PHA to provide annual contributions to the PHA to cover housing assistance payments and other expenses pursuant to the Act.

Annual Income

Includes, with respect to the family:

- All amounts, not specifically excluded, received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age, and
- When the value of net family assets exceeds \$50,000 (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.

Applicant

A family or individual that has applied for admission to the public housing program but is not yet a program participant.

Application for Admission

A written form, completed in accordance with PHA requirements, signed by the applicant, and submitted to the PHA. The purpose of the application is to determine whether the applicant is eligible for public housing.

Auxiliary Aids

Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

For example, auxiliary aids for persons with impaired vision may include readers, Braille materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices.

Auxiliary aids for persons with impaired hearing may include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's), interpreters, note takers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Bifurcate

To divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD-covered program and State or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed, and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Building Entrance on an Accessible Route

An accessible entrance to a building that is connected by an accessible route to public transportation stops, to accessible parking and passenger loading zones, or to public streets or sidewalks, if available. A building that complies with ANSI A117.1-1986 or a comparable standard complies with the requirements of this paragraph.

Check-meter

A device for measuring utility consumption within each individual dwelling unit where the utility service is supplied to the PHA through a Master-meter System. The PHA pays the Utility Supplier of the Utility Service on the basis of the Master-meter readings and uses the Check-meter to determine whether and to what extent the Utility consumption of each dwelling unit is in excess of the Allowance for PHA-Furnished Utilities.

Child

A member of the family, other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Childcare Expenses

Amounts anticipated being paid by the family for the care of children under thirteen (13) years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, to actively seek employment or to further his or her education, and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed.

The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare, and in the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of income.

Reasonable childcare expenses, as defined by the PHA, shall not exceed the actual costs incurred.

CIS

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Citizen

A citizen by birth, naturalization, or national of the United States.

Co-Head

An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a cohead or spouse but not both. A cohead never qualifies as a dependent. The cohead must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Common Space

Space available for use by assisted families and other occupants of the unit.

Common Use Areas

Rooms, spaces or elements, inside or outside of a building, that are made available for the use of residents of a building or the guests thereof. These areas include hallways, lounges, lobbies, and laundry rooms, refuse rooms, mailrooms, recreational areas and passageways among and between buildings.

Community Service

The performance of voluntary work or duties in the public benefit that serve to improve the quality of life and/or enhance resident self-sufficiency, or/and increase the self-responsibility of the resident within the community in which the resident resides.

Community Service Exempt Individual

An adult who:

- Is 62 years or older;
- Is a blind or disabled individual, as defined under Section 216(i)(1) or Section 1614 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 416(i)(1); 1382c), and who certifies that because of this disability she or he is unable to comply with the service provisions of this subpart, or
 - Is a primary caretaker of such individual;
- Is engaged in work activities;
- Meets the requirements for being exempted from having to engage in a work activity under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or under any other welfare program of the State in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program;
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits or services under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or under any other welfare program of the State in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered

welfare-to-work program, and has not been found by the State or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such a program; or

- Is a member of a non-public housing over-income family.

Complainant

Any resident whose grievance is presented to the PHA or at the project management office.

Computer Matching

The agreement describes the responsibilities and obligations of the parties participating in a computer match.

Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), for all program participants with valid personal identifying information (name, date of birth (DOB), and social security number (SSN)) reported on the form HUD-50058.

Consent Form

Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and payments of retirement income), and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service.

The consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participants to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Consolidated ACC

HUD's annual Grant Funding Exhibits to the ACC, which together with the ACC, constitute the annual grant agreement for the PHA's public housing program.

Contiguous MSA

In portability, an MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

Continued Assistance Family

This is a mixed family who meets all the following requirements:

- The family was receiving assistance under a Section 214 covered program on June 19, 1995; and
- Whose head of the household or spouse has eligible immigration status according to the requirements of the restrictions on assistance to non-citizens; and
- The family does not include any person (who does not have eligible immigration status) other than:
 - The head of the household;

- Any spouse of the head of the household;
- Any parents of the head of the household;
- Any parents of the spouse;
- Any children of the head of the household or spouse.

This does not define "family" for purposes of eligibility at the PHA (see "Family" in this Definitions section).

Contract of Participation

A contract is a form approved by HUD, entered into between a participating 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 into between the PHA and all members of the family who elect to participate in the FSS program. These plans are attached to the contract of participation as exhibits.

Controlled Substance

A drug or chemical whose manufacture, possession, or use is regulated by a government, such as illicitly used drugs or prescription medications that are designated by law.

Covered Families

Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits from a state or other public agency under a program for which federal state or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition of such assistance.

Covered Person

A tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control.

Currently Engaging In

With respect to behavior such as illegal use of a drug, other drug-related criminal activity, or other criminal activity, currently engaging in, means that the individual has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that the individual's behavior is current.

Dating Violence

The term 'dating violence means violence committed by a person

- Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor, and
- Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Day Laborer

An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.

Days

- Calendar days: Means every day on the calendar, including weekends and holidays. For purposes of the Administrative Plan, "day" without the prefix "calendar" means, every day on the calendar.
- Consecutive days: Means days that follow without interruption or gaps.

Business days: Means the hours of operations of the PHA, excluding weekends and holidays.

Decent, Safe and Sanitary Housing (In Good Repair)

Housing is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair if the requirements of 982.401 (Housing Quality Standards) and the Uniform Physical Condition Standards implemented by HUD in September of 1998 are met.

Dependent

A member of the family (which excludes foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Dilapidated Housing

See the definitions of Substandard Housing.

Disability Assistance Expenses

Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Disabled Family

A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability. It may include two or more persons with disabilities living together, or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

Disabled Person (or "Person with a Disability")

This definition no longer includes any person whose "disability" is solely related to drug or alcohol dependency.

Disallowance

An exclusion from annual income.

Discriminatory Housing Practice

The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability.

An act that is unlawful under Sections 804, 805, 806, or 818 of the Fair Housing Act.

Displaced Person/Family

A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief.

Divestiture Income

Imputed income from assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant in the last two years for less than fair market value.

Domestic Violence

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the survivor, by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

The term "spouse or intimate partner of the survivor" includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Drug

A controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act.

Drug Abuse Treatment Facility

An entity: that holds itself out as providing, and provides, diagnosis, treatment, or referral for treatment with respect to illegal drug use; and that is either an identified unit within a general care facility, or an entity other than a general medical care facility.

Drug-Related Criminal Activity

The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

Drug-Trafficking

The illegal selling, transporting, or importing of unlawful control substances.

Dwelling

Any building, structure or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land which is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure or portion thereof.

Earned Income

Earned income means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment.

Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program

Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families.

These programs include job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, financial or household management, apprenticeship and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.

Elderly Family

Elderly family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. It may include two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

Elderly Person

An individual who is at least 62 years of age.

Elements of Due Process

Means an eviction action or termination of tenancy in a State or local court in which the following safeguards are required:

- Adequate notice to the resident of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction.
- Opportunity for the resident to examine all relevant documents, records and regulations of the PHA, prior to the trial, for the purpose of preparing a defense.
- Right of the resident to be represented by counsel.

- Opportunity for the resident to refute the evidence presented by the PHA, including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses, and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the resident may have.
- A decision on the merits.

Elevated Blood Lead Level

A confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of a child under age 6 equal to or greater than the concentration in the most recent guidance published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on recommending that an environmental intervention be conducted.

Eligible Families

Current residents of public housing and applicants who have been screened and notified they are eligible, but a unit is not yet available for them.

Emergency Condition

A situation in which failure to supply immediate relief would pose a serious threat to the life, health, or safety of the applicant for admission.

Enrollment

Enrollment means the date that the FSS family entered into the contract of participation with the PHA.

Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

Is a web-based computer system that contains employment and income information of individuals who participate in HUD rental assistance programs.

Escrow Deposit

An amount in dispute with respect to rent or other charges which must be paid by the family and held by the PHA pending resolution of a grievance. Escrows are not required for families requesting minimum rent hardship exemption or contesting a reduction in welfare benefits.

Evidence of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

The documents that must be submitted as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Expedited Grievance

The procedure established by the PHA for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety and right to peaceful enjoyment of the PHA's public housing premises by other residents or employees of the PHA; or
- Any drug-related or violent criminal activity on or off PHA premises.

Extremely Low-Income Family

A "very low-income family" whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:

- The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or
- 30% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustment for smaller and larger family, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Eviction

Means any action initiated by the PHA to regain possession of the unit and use of the premises.

Facility

All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.).

Fair Market Rent (FMR)

The rent that would be required to be paid in the particular housing market area in order to obtain privately owned, decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. This Fair Market Rent includes utilities (except telephone). Separate Fair Market Rents will be established by HUD for dwelling units of varying sizes (number of bedrooms) and will be published in the Federal Register in accordance with 24 CFR Part 888.

Familial Status

Familial status covers:

- Families with children under the age of 18,
- Pregnant persons
- Any person in the process of securing legal custody of a minor child (including adoptive or foster parents)
- Persons with written permission of the parent or legal guardian

Under the Fair Housing Act, a family may not be discriminated against because of familial status.

Family

Includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

- A single person, who may be:
 - An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person;
 - An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or
- A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
 - A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
 - An elderly family;
 - A near-elderly family;
 - A disabled family;
 - A displaced family; and
 - The remaining member of a tenant family.

Family Income

Means monthly income as defined in HUD regulations, i.e., annual income divided by 12.

Family Project (Family Development/General Occupancy Development)

Any development assisted under Section 9 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, which is not an elderly development. For this purpose, an elderly development is one that was designated for occupancy by the elderly at its inception (and has retained that character) or, although not so designated, for which the PHA gives preferences in tenant selection (with HUD approval) for all units in the development to elderly families. A building within a mixed-use development which meets these qualifications shall, for the purposes of 24 CFR, Part 965, Subpart H, Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention, be excluded from any family development. Zero bedroom units, for the purposes of Subpart H, are excluded from any family development.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS)

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 U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

FSS Account

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

FSS Credit

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

FSS Family

FSS family or participating family means a family that resides in public housing, and that elects to participate in the FSS program, and whose designated head of the family has signed the contract of participation.

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" set forth in regulations.

FSS Slots

FSS slots refer to the total number of public housing units that comprise the minimum size of a PHA's public housing FSS program.

Federal Preference

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 has permanently eliminated federal preferences. However, the language and criteria of the former Federal preferences may be retained or adopted by the PHA as their local preferences. Therefore, these definitions remain without the reference to "Federal." Means a resident selection preference for admission of applicant families that are any of the following:

- Involuntarily displaced;
- Living in substandard housing (including families that are homeless or living in a shelter for the homeless);
- Paying more than 50 percent of family income for rent.

Federally Assisted Housing

- Public housing;
- Housing receiving project-based or tenant-based assistance under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937;
- Housing that is assisted under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended by section 801 of the National Affordable Housing Act;
- Housing that is assisted under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959; as such section existed before enactment of the National Affordable Housing Act;
- Housing that is assisted under Section 811 of the National Affordable Housing Act;
- Housing financed by a loan or mortgage insured under section 221(d)(3) of the National Housing Act that bears interest at a rate determined under the proviso of section 221(d)(5) of such Act;

- Housing insured assisted or held by HUD or by a State or local agency under section 236 of the National Housing Act;
- Housing assisted by the Rural Development Administration under section 514 or section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949.

Fixed Source of Income

A family member with a fixed source of income is a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonably predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:

- Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Disability Insurance;
- Federal, state, local, or private pension plans;
- Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar types of periodic receipts; or
- Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable COLA or current rate of interest.

Flat Rent

Flat rent is determined annually by the PHA and is based on the market rental value of the unit. The PHA will establish a flat rent for each public housing unit that is:

- No less than 80% of the applicable Fair Market Rent (FMR); or
- No less than 80% of an applicable small area FMR (SAFMR) or unadjusted rent, if applicable, as determined by HUD, or any successor determination, that more accurately reflects local market conditions and is based on an applicable market area that is geographically smaller than the applicable market area. If HUD has not determined an applicable SAFMR or unadjusted rent, the PHA must rely on the applicable FMR; or
- Established based on an exception from HUD.

The PHA must revise, if necessary, the flat rent amount for a unit no later than 90 days after HUD issues the new FMRs.

For units where utilities are tenant-paid, the PHA must adjust the flat rent downward by the amount of a utility allowance for which the family might otherwise be eligible.

If a new flat rent would cause a family's rent to increase by more than 35%, the family's rent increase must be phased in at 35% annually until such time that the family chooses to pay the income-based rent, or the family starts to pay the established flat rent.

Foster Adult

A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under State law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with

the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster Child

A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under State law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Full-Time Student

A person attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis based on the standards of the institution.

Gender Identity

Means the gender with which a person identifies, regardless of the sex assigned to that person at birth and regardless of the person's perceived gender identity.

Perceived gender identity means the gender with which a person is perceived to identify based on that person's appearance, behavior, expression, other gender related characteristics, or sex assigned to the individual at birth or identified in documents.

Good Faith

Means honesty in fact, in the conduct of the transaction concerned, as evidenced by all surrounding circumstances.

Grievance

Any dispute which a resident may have with respect to PHA action or failure to act in accordance with the individual resident's lease, or PHA regulations which adversely affect the individual resident's rights, duties, welfare, or status.

Guest

Only for purposes of 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart A and I, and Parts 882, 960, 966, and 982, means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. The requirements of parts 966 and 982 apply to a guest as so defined.

Handicap/Disability

With respect to a person, a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities; a record of having such an impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment. This term does not include current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance (as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act; 21 U.S.C. 802). For the purpose of 24 CFR Part 100, Discriminatory Conduct Under the Fair Housing Act, an individual shall not be considered to have a disability solely because that individual is a transvestite (a person, especially a male, who dresses in the clothing of the opposite sex for psychological reasons).

Handicapped/Disabled Assistance Expenses

Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which Annual Income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a Disabled Family member, and that are necessary to enable a Family member (including the Disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the Family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Handicapped/Disabled Person

A person having a physical or mental impairment that:

1. Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
2. Substantially impedes the person's ability to live independently; and
3. Is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

Has a Record of Such an Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

Head of Household

The head of household is the adult member of the family who is designated for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Hearing Officer/Hearing Panel

An impartial person or persons selected by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of that person. Such individual or individuals do not need legal training.

Health and Medical care Expenses

Health and medical care expenses are any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body.

Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

Homelessness

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) revised the definition of homeless for HUD's homeless assistance programs. While the HUD regulations maintain four categories for defining people who are homeless, the PIH definition for IMS-PIC reporting (Form 50058) is narrowed to the following two categories:

Category 1: An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings,

- including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; **or**
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals); **or**
 - An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

Category 4: Any individual or family who:

- Is **fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking**, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence; **and**
- Has no other residence; **and**
- Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

HOTMA (Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016)

On July 29, 2016, HOTMA was signed into law (Pub. L. 114-201, 130 Stat. 782). HOTMA makes numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections 3, 8, and 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (1937 Act).

In addition to amending regulations for HUD's public housing and Section 8 programs, the HOTMA Final Rule revises the program regulations for several other HUD programs. HUD did this in the interest of aligning its requirements across its programs or because the underlying program statute required HUD to make the revisions. These include the regulations for:

- HUD's Community Development Block Grants,
- HOME Investment Partnerships,
- Housing Trust Fund,
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS,
- Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202), and
- Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811) programs.

Since HUD and other federal agencies may use the regulations revised as part of this rulemaking in the calculation of income for other programs or activities, the public should be aware that the effects of this rulemaking are not limited to the programs listed in this rule and preamble.

Household

Includes everyone who lives in the unit. Household members are used to determine the unit size.

Housing Agency (HA)

A State, county, municipality or other governmental entity or public body authorized to administer the program. The term "HA" has been replaced by the term "PHA" (Public Housing Agency) and no longer includes an Indian Housing Authority (IHA).

Housing Assistance Limitation for Single Persons

A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a resident family may not be provided public housing and other project-based assistance in a housing unit with two or more bedrooms.

Housing Manager/Assistant Housing Manager

A Housing Manager is any person who, irrespective of title, is responsible for the day-to-day management and operation, which may include the supervision of employees, of a low-income housing development or developments. An Assistant Housing Manager is any person who, irrespective of title, is responsible for assisting a Housing Manager in performing his/her managerial responsibilities.

Housing Provider (Responsible Entity)

- The owner or manager of the housing facility;
- The owner or manager of the common and public use areas of a housing facility, when the dwelling units are individually owned;
- The term "housing provider" may include any person or entity that operates a housing facility. The term "housing provider" includes any person or entity that represents the property owners of a community in their housing interest, including homeowners or resident associations, whether or not there is common ownership operation of any portion of a community.

Housing Subsidies

Means, assistance to meet the costs and expenses of temporary shelter, rental housing or homeownership, and includes rent, mortgage or utility payments.

HUD

The Department of Housing and Urban Development or its designated officer or employee.

HUD Field Office

Any HUD Office that has been delegated authority under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to perform functions pertaining to the area in which the PHA is located.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

Now called the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

Imputed Income from Asset

Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by the average passbook savings rate as determined by the PHA.

Imputed Welfare Income

The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Income Limits

HUD establishes Extremely Low-Income, Very Low-Income and Low-Income limits that are used to determine if assisted housing program applicants qualify for admission to HUD-assisted programs. These income limits are based on HUD estimates for area median family income (using Metropolitan Statistical Areas or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Bureau of the Census definition of family) with specific statutorily permissible adjustments. If the income limits based on this approach would be less than if based on the relevant State non-metropolitan median family income level, income limits are based on the State non-metropolitan family income level.

Income-Based Rent

An amount based on the projected family income for the subsequent 12-month period.

Independent Contractor

An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax.

In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.

Individual Training Services Plan

Means a written plan that is prepared for the head of the FSS family, and each adult member of the FSS family who elects to participate in the FSS program, by the PHA in consultation with the family member, and which sets forth:

- The supportive services to be provided to the family member;
- The activities to be completed by that family member; and
- The agreed upon completion dates for the services and activities. Each individual training and services plan must be signed by the PHA and the participating family member, and is

attached to, and incorporated as part of the contract of participation. An individual training and services plan must be prepared for the head of the FSS family.

Institution of Higher Education

An institution of higher education as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002.

Interim Reexaminations

A family may request an interim reexamination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination.

The PHA must conduct any interim reexamination within a reasonable period of time after the family request or when the family's adjusted income decreases by 10% or more (or lower threshold per HUD or PHA policy) for when a family's adjusted income increases by 10% or more; however, the PHA may not consider any increase in the earned income of the family when estimating or calculating whether the family's adjusted income has increased, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the certification period.

Jurisdiction

The area in which the PHA has authority, under state and local law, to administer the public housing program.

Kin-GAP Payments

Kin-GAP payments are subsidies that go to, or on behalf of, children leaving the juvenile court system to live with a relative or legal guardian. This is an excluded income.

Kinship Care Payments

Kinship care payments are foster care subsidies that go to, or on behalf of, children living with a relative or legal guardian. This is an excluded income.

Law Enforcement Agency

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), police departments, and other law enforcement agencies that hold criminal conviction records. (Note that the NCIC is a division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)).

Lead-Based Paint

Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Lead is a highly toxic metal that may cause a range of health problems, especially in young children. When lead is absorbed into the body, it can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs, like the kidneys, nerves and blood.

Lease

A written agreement between the PHA and the tenant for the leasing of a unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the unit by a family with public housing assistance.

Live-In Aide

A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

- Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;
- Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

Local Preference

A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families.

Location (or Site)

A term used to identify units located in any common geographical area. It may be a development, a portion of a development, two or more developments, or an entire development plus one or more portions of another development. If the units are divided by a major architectural or topographical barrier, such as a freeway, stream or retaining wall, that substantially impairs mutual access, the separated units constitute separate locations or sites.

Low-Income Family

A family whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of the prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low-income family.

Major Life Activities

As used in the definition of disability, means functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.

The limitation on major life activity cannot be insubstantial. It must be significant.

Management Contract

A written agreement between a resident management corporation and a PHA as provided by 24 CFR 964.35, Management Responsibilities.

Marriage

Marriage certified by a formal marriage license, or an informal marriage, as may be specified in State or local laws or regulations.

Master-Meter System

A Utility distribution system in which a PHA is supplied Utility Service by a Utility supplier, through a system meter or meters, and distributes the Utility Service to its residents.

Medical Expenses

Those medical expenses, including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which Annual Income is computed, and that are not covered by insurance. (Medical expenses are allowable only for Elderly or Disabled Families.)

Minimum Rent

Is the PHA-determined minimum TTP amount. The minimum rent is the least a family will contribute toward rent and utilities. The PHA can set the minimum rent anywhere from \$0 to \$50.

Minor

A member of the family, other than the head of family or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Mixed Family

A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Mixed Population Project

A public housing project, or portion of a project that is reserved for elderly families and disabled families at its inception (and has retained that character). If the project was not so reserved at its inception the PHA has obtained HUD approval to give preference in Tenant Selection for all units in the project (or portion of project) to elderly families and disabled families. These projects were formerly known as elderly projects.

Monthly Adjusted Income

One-twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly Income

One-twelfth of annual income.

National

A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Canal Zone, etc.

Near-Elderly Person/Family

Near-elderly family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.

Net Family Assets

Net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

Noncitizen

A person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States.

Non-Public Housing Over-Income Family

A family whose income exceeds the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months and is paying the alternative non-public housing rent. These families will no longer be public housing program (PHP) participants.

Normal Wear and Tear

Means deterioration which occurs, based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, abuse or intentional damage of the premises, equipment or chattels of the PHA by the resident, members of the resident's household, or by his/her invitees or guests. However, uncleanness does not constitute normal wear and tear.

Occupancy Standards

These standards are established by the PHA for determining the number of bedrooms required for families of different sizes and compositions.

Older Person

A person 55 years of age or older.

Other Person Under the Tenant's Control, for the Purposes of the Definition of Covered Person (Drug-Related and Criminal Activity)

The person, although not staying as a guest (as defined under "guest") in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises (as defined under "premises") because of an invitation express or implied from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not under the tenant's control.

Other Person Under the Tenant's Control

Means that the person, although not staying as a guest in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not under the tenant's control.

Overcrowded

A unit that does not meet the following PHA occupancy standards.

Over-Income Family

A family whose income exceeds the over-income limit.

Over-Income Limit

The over-income limit is determined by multiplying the applicable income limit for a very low-income family, as defined in § 5.603(b) of this title, by a factor of 2.4. HUD has codified this definition.

Participant

Has the following meaning for the programs referred to in the regulations.

1. Part 960: a resident under the program.
2. Part 905: a resident or homebuyer under the program.

Partnership Process

A specific and ongoing process that is designed to ensure that residents, resident groups, and the PHA work in a cooperative and collaborative manner to develop, implement, and monitor the CIAP or CGP. At a minimum, a PHA shall ensure that the partnership process incorporates full resident participation in each of the required program components.

Passbook Rate and Determination

Annually HUD will publish the passbook rate based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, which is an average of national savings rates published on a monthly basis.

Person with Disabilities for Eligibility

Is person who:

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
- Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that: Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or
- Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001;
- Does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
- For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence; and

- Means "individual with handicaps," as defined in §8.3 of this title, for purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Person with Disabilities for Reasonable Accommodations

Any person who:

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities;
- Has a record of such impairments; or
- Is regarded as having such an impairment.
- **Is Regarded as Having an Impairment:** As used in the definition of disability, means:
 - Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities, but that is treated by another person as constituting such a limitation;
 - Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
 - Has none of the impairments defined under the definition of "physical or mental impairment," below, but is treated by another person as having such an impairment.

PHA Plan

The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by the PHA and approved by HUD.

PHAS (Public Housing Assessment Program)

The revised assessment program for public housing authorities that became effective on October 1, 1998, and applies first to housing authorities with fiscal years ending September 30, 1999.

Physical or Mental Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, includes:

- Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; Musculo-skeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; Genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
- Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.
- The term "physical or mental impairment" includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance) and alcoholism.

Police Officer

A person determined by the PHA to be, during the period of residence of that person in public housing, employed on a full-time basis as a duly licensed professional police officer by a Federal, State, or local government or by any agency of these governments. An officer of an accredited police force of a housing agency may qualify.

Premises

Means, facilities, appurtenances, areas and other facilities held out for use of the resident, or whose use is promised to the resident coincidental with occupancy of a dwelling unit. For purposes of Drug-Related and Criminal Activity, premises means, the building or complex or development in which the public housing unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Preponderance of Evidence

Evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Previously Unemployed

With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Processing Entity

The person or entity that, under any of the programs covered in 24 CFR, Part 5.210-5.238, is responsible for making eligibility and related determinations and any income reexaminations.

Project (Development)

Includes any of the following that meet the requirements of 24 CFR, Part 964, Resident Participation and Management in Public Housing:

- One or more contiguous buildings;
- An area of contiguous row houses;
- Scattered site buildings.

The whole of one or more residential structures and appurtenant structures, equipment, roads, walks, and parking lots which are covered by a single contract for Federal financial assistance or application for assistance, or are treated as a whole for processing purposes, whether or not located on a common site.

Project (Development) for the Elderly or Disabled (24 CFR, Section 942.3)

Means any development assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (other than under Section 8 or Section 17 of the Act), including any building within a mixed-use development, that

was designated for occupancy by the elderly or disabled at its inception, or, although not so designated, for which the PHA gives preference in Tenant Selection (with HUD approval) for all units in the development (or for a building within a mixed-use development) to elderly or disabled families. For the purposes of 24 CFR, Part 942, Pet Ownership in Public Housing for the Elderly or Disabled, this term does not include developments assisted under the Low-Rent Housing Homeownership Opportunity program--Turnkey III; 24 CFR, Part 5.300 et al, or under Title II of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937--Indian Housing; 24 CFR, Part 905.

Promptly

Means within 10 calendar days

Prorated Tenant Rent

For families that include both members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status and members who do not have eligible immigration status (or elect not to state that they have eligibility), the amount of tenant rent is prorated based on the percentage of household members who are citizens or have established eligible immigration status.

Prorated tenant rent does not apply to families exceeding the income limits or over-income families.

Public Housing Agency (PHA)

Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, (or agency or instrumentality thereof) that is authorized to engage in or to assist in the development or operation of low-income housing. For the purposes of 24 CFR, Part 942, Resident Participation and Management in Public Housing, the term Public Housing Agency does not include Indian Housing Authorities.

Public Use Areas

Interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a building that are made available to the general public. Public use may be provided at a building that is privately or publicly owned.

Qualified EID Family

A family receiving public housing assistance:

- Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
- Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
- Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance,

but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance—provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

Real Property

Has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located.

Reasonable Accommodation

A reasonable accommodation is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service that may be necessary for a person with disabilities to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces, or to fulfill their program obligations.

Reasonable Modification

Is a structural change made to existing premises, occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, in order to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises.

Reasonable modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings and to common and public use areas.

Examples include the installation of a ramp into a building, lowering the entry threshold of a unit, or the installation of grab bars in a bathroom. Under the Fair Housing Act, prohibited discrimination includes a refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises.

Reexaminations

The PHA must reexamine the income and composition of all families at least once 12 months. The family is required to submit any certification, release, information or documentation that the PHA or HUD has determined necessary.

The PHA will adjust the total tenant payment, offer the family a choice of rent, and verify compliance with the community service and self-sufficient requirement for non-exempt household members, during the reexamination process.

Remaining Members

Means a person who was a member of a household occupying a PHA unit, and who remains in the unit after other members of the household have departed, usually because of marriage, separation, divorce, death, or long-term illness requiring placement in a nursing home or other facility.

Rent

See definitions of rent as stated in Rent Burden Preference as noted below.

Resident

Means a person entitled, under a rental agreement (lease), to occupy a unit in peaceful possession, to the exclusion of others, and includes the owner of a mobile home renting premises, other than a lot or parcel in a mobile home park, for use as a site for the location of the mobile home.

Resident Council

An incorporated or unincorporated non-profit organization or association that meets each of the following requirements:

- It must be representative of the residents it purports to represent.
- It may represent residents in more than one development or in all of the developments of a PHA, but it must fairly represent residents from each development that it represents.
- It must adopt written procedures providing for the election of specific officers on a regular basis (but at least once every three years).
- It must have a democratically elected governing board. The voting membership of the board must consist of residents of the development or developments that the resident organization or resident council represents.

Resident Groups

Democratically elected resident groups such as PHA-wide resident groups, area-wide resident groups, single development resident groups, or RMCS.

Resident Management

The performance of one or more management activities for one or more developments by a resident management corporation under a management contract with the PHA.

Resident Management Corporation

The entity that proposes to enter into, or enters into, a management contract with a PHA that meets the requirements of 24 CFR, Part 964, Subpart C, Resident Management Under Section 20 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. The corporation must have each of the following characteristics:

- It must be a non-profit organization that is incorporated under the laws of the State in which it is located.
- It may be established by more than one resident organization or resident council, so long as each such organization or council (a) approves the establishment of the corporation and (b) has representation on the Board of Directors of the corporation.
- It must have an elected Board of Directors.
- Its bylaws must require the Board of Directors to include representatives of each resident organization or resident council involved in establishing the corporation.
- Its voting members must be residents of the development or developments it manages.

- It must be approved by the resident council. If there is no council, a majority of the households of the development must approve the establishment of such an organization to determine the feasibility of establishing a corporation to manage the development.
- It may serve as both the resident management corporation and the resident council, so long as the corporation meets the requirements of 24 CFR, Part 964, for a resident council.

Responsible Entity

The PHA administering the low-income public housing program under an ACC with HUD.

Retail Service

Purchase of utility service by PHA residents directly from the utility supplier.

Seasonal Worker

An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

Section 214

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1436a). Section 214 restricts HUD from making financial assistance available for non-citizens unless they meet one of the categories of eligible immigration status specified in Section 214.

Section 214 Covered Programs

Programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply are programs that make available financial assistance pursuant to the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437-1440), Section 235 or Section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) and Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s).

Section 504

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794, prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in program and activities conducted by HUD or any federal agency that receive financial assistance.

Security Deposit

Means an amount of currency delivered to the PHA by the family as a pledge to abide by terms or conditions of the rental agreement.

Sexual Assault

Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the survivor lacks capacity to consent.

Sex-Offender

HUD determines a sex-offender to be someone who is required to be registered in a state life-time sexual offender registry.

Sexual Orientation

Means one's emotional or physical attraction to the same and/or opposite sex (*e.g.*, homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality).

Single Person

A person who lives alone, or intends to live alone, and who does not qualify as an elderly family, a displaced person, or the remaining member of a resident family.

Social Security Number

The number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and that identifies the record of the person's earnings that are reported to the Administration.

The social security number has nine digits separated by hyphens, as follows: 000-00-0000. It does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary under the Social Security System.

Special Admission

Admission of an applicant that is not on the PHA waiting list or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Specified Welfare Benefit Reduction

A reduction of welfare benefits, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program. It does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

- At expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;
- Because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements;
- Because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

Spouse

Spouse refers to the marriage partner who is someone you need to divorce in order to dissolve the relationship. It includes the partner in a common law marriage.

It does not cover boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or co-head.

Stalking

The term 'stalking' means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Stalking may include to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and/or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily harm to: (i) that person; (ii) a member of the immediate family of that person; or (iii) the spouse or intimate partner of that person. Immediate family member means, with respect to a person- - a spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in loco parentis; or any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood and marriage.

State

Any of the States of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions of the United States (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands) and Indian tribes.

Statement of Family Responsibility

An agreement, in the form prescribed by HUD, between the PHA and a family to be assisted under the Program, stating the obligations and responsibilities of the two parties.

Surcharge

The utility supplier installs, owns, and operates a utility meter that includes consumption for at least one building/property and there are meters (check-meters) installed to measure consumption for each of the individual units in the building/property. The PHA sets allotments for allowable utility consumption for each unit and surcharges residents for consumption that exceeds the allotted amount. The PHA may own the individual dwelling unit meters, or the utility supplier may own the meters. Independent of who owns the utility meters, the PHA is responsible for surcharging residents.

Supportive Services

Those appropriate services that a PHA will make available, or cause to be made available to an FSS family under a contract of participation, and may include:

- Childcare: Childcare of a type that provides sufficient hours of operation and serves an appropriate range of ages;
- Transportation: Transportation necessary to enable a participating family to receive available services, or to commute to their places of employment;
- Education: Remedial education; education for completion of secondary or post-secondary schooling;
- Employment: Job training, preparation, and counseling; job development and placement; and follow-up assistance after job placement and completion of the contract of participation;
- Personal welfare: Substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling;

- Household skills and management: Training in homemaking and parenting skills; household management; and money management;
- Counseling: Counseling in the areas of: The responsibilities of homeownership; 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 Money management; and
- Other services: Any other services and resources, including case management, 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.

SWICA

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA), the State agency, including any Indian tribal agency, receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the State, or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information.

Tenant

The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executed the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant (Resident) Participation

A process of consultation between residents and the PHA concerning matters affecting the management of public housing, as a means of providing residents with information about PHA plans and decisions and affording them opportunities to make comments and recommendations, on an advisory basis, about those plans and decisions.

Tenant Rent

- The amount payable monthly by the family as rent to the PHA.
- Where all utilities (except telephone & cable) and other essential housing services are supplied by the PHA, tenant rent equals Total Tenant Payment.
- Where some or all utilities (except telephone & cable) and other essential housing services are not supplied by the PHA, and the cost thereof is not included in the amount paid as rent, tenant rent equals Total Tenant Payment less the allowance for tenant-purchased utilities.

Term

Means the period of occupancy specified in the rental agreement. Effective April 28, 2000, the term of the lease agreement for public housing units is 12 months and automatically renewable except for non-compliance with the community service requirement, where applicable.

Total Tenant Payment

Is the minimum family contribution to the gross rent and is calculated as the greater of:

- 30% of monthly adjusted income;
- 10% of monthly income;
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only);
- The PHA minimum rent;
- For public housing only, the alternative non-public housing rent.

Unearned Income

Any annual income, as calculated under 24 CFR 5.609, that is not earned income.

Unit Size

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

Unreimbursed Medical Expense Costs

This deduction is granted only to elderly or disabled families. A range of medical expenses and services can be claimed to the extent that the total medical expenses exceed three percent (3%) of annual income. Determination of eligibility for reimbursement of expenses will be consistent with the current IRS Publication 502.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV)

Is the verification of income before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a number of individuals.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)

Formerly called the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)

Formerly called the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

U.S. National

A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession, or persons who have obtained a U.S. Certificate of Naturalization.

Utilities

Water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection, and sewage services. Telephone service is not included.

Utility Allowance

The cost of utilities (except telephone & cable) and other housing services for an assisted unit that is not included in the tenant rent, but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, and an amount equal to the estimate made and adopted by the PHA of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit, by an energy conservative household of modest circumstances, consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

Utility Reimbursement

Where applicable, the utility reimbursement shall be paid to the family in the manner provided in the pertinent program regulations. A PHA or owner may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the utility company without the consent of the family; however, the PHA must advise the family of the amount paid.

VAWA

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e *et seq.*).

VAWA Violence/Abuse

Collectively domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Verification Techniques and Ranking:

- Level 6: Highest
Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV system)
- Level 5: Highest
Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using non-EIV (e.g., The Work Number, web-based state benefits systems, etc.)
- Level 4: High
Written, third-party verification from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification;" EIV + Self-Certification; PHAs can choose either option when both are available to verify income. PHAs must use written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV (e.g., self-employment, Go Fund Me accounts, general public assistance, Veterans Administration benefits, etc.) Party Verification.
- Level 3: Medium
Written Third-Party Verification Form
- Level 2: Medium
Oral Third-Party Verification
- Level 1: Low
Self-Certification (not third-party verification)

Very Low-Income Family

A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area, on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Veteran

A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.

Violent Criminal Activity

Any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

Waiting List Admission

An admission from the PHA waiting list.

Welfare Assistance

Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments (including assistance provided under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) program).

Welfare Rent

The portion of welfare assistance specifically designated to meet the family's actual housing costs.

NOTICE

The Nelrod Company has made its best efforts to comply with regulations, laws, and Federal/local policies. The Nelrod Company does not offer advice on legal matters or render legal opinions. We recommend that this policy be reviewed by the Housing Authority's general counsel and/or attorney prior to approval by the Board of Commissioners.

The Nelrod Company is not responsible for any changes made to these policies by any party other than The Nelrod Company

DRAFT

Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland
Lakeland, Florida

PUBLIC HOUSING DWELLING LEASE
PART I & PART II

ADOPTED BY PHA BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RESOLUTION NO.: _____

DATE OF ADOPTION: _____

EFFECTIVE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION: _____

Authorized Use by the **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland**
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PART I: PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTIAL LEASE AGREEMENT

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This Lease Agreement (called the lease) is between **Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland**, (hereinafter referred to as PHA) and tenant named in Part II of this lease (called tenant).

A. DESCRIPTION OF PARTIES OF THE DWELLING UNIT

1. Composition of the Household

Only those persons, approved by the PHA and identified as members of the tenant's household in Part II of this lease may occupy the dwelling unit (hereinafter referred to as unit).

- a. Tenant: The name of the head of household or co-head, if applicable, will be referred to as the tenant in the unit.

The terms tenant, resident, and family may be used interchangeably in this lease.

- b. Family members: Includes all PHA-approved members of the tenant's household, except live-in aides and foster children/adults, who lives in the unit, and names have been added to the lease, and whose numbers and characteristics are used to calculate the tenant rent.
- c. Household members: Includes all PHA-approved members of the tenant's household, including live-in aides and foster children/adults, who are authorized to live in the unit and names have been added to the lease, and whose numbers are used to determine unit size.
- d. The tenant must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child.
- e. The tenant must request advanced PHA approval to add any other member as an occupant of the unit.
- 1) The tenant agrees to wait for PHA approval before allowing additional persons to move into unit.
 - 2) Such approval will be granted only if the new family members pass PHA screening criteria and a unit of appropriate size is available.
 - 3) Permission to add live-in aides and foster children/adults shall not be unreasonably refused.
 - 4) Failure on the part of the tenant to comply with this provision is a serious violation of the material terms of the lease, and the PHA may terminate the lease.
- f. The tenant shall report any deletions of the household members named on Part II of the lease to the PHA in writing, within 10 business days of the occurrence. The tenant

shall date and initial Part II of the lease whenever the composition of the household changes (i.e., a member moves into or out of the unit).

2. The Unit

The PHA leases the unit to the tenant subject to the terms and conditions contained in the lease.

- a. The unit is the unit the PHA leases to the tenant and is occupied by the tenant and PHA-approved members of the household.
- b. The unit must be the sole private residence of the tenant and PHA-approved members of the household.

B. LEASE TERM AND RENEWAL

1. The initial lease term for the unit must be for a 12-month term.
2. The lease shall automatically renew for successive terms of 12 months, unless otherwise modified or terminated.
3. The PHA will not renew the lease if the family has violated the resident community service and self-sufficiency requirement.

C. TENANT RENT

Tenant rent is the amount of rent payable by the family to the PHA. The amount of the tenant rent is stated in Part II of the lease.

1. The amount of tenant rent will be determined in compliance with HUD regulations and requirements and in accordance with the PHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP).
2. The lease will specify the amount of tenant rent due, both for a full month and the pro-rated amount for the initial or final partial month (if applicable).
3. The tenant rent shall remain in effect unless adjusted by the PHA in accordance to HUD regulations and PHA policies in the ACOP.
4. The amount of the tenant rent is subject to change in accordance to HUD regulations and PHA policies in the ACOP.
5. Tenant rent is due and payable in advance on the 5th day of each month and shall be considered delinquent after the 10th day of the month. If the 10th day of the month falls on a weekend or holiday, in which case tenant rent will be late as of the close of business on the next full business day.
 - a. Tenant rent may include utilities as described in Part II, Paragraph 6 of the lease and includes all maintenance services due to normal wear and tear.

- b. When PHA makes any change in the amount of tenant rent, PHA shall give written notice to the tenant.
 - 1) The written notice will be given to the tenant in accordance with state law.
 - 2) The notice will state the new amount of tenant rent and the date from which the new tenant rent amount is applicable.
 - 3) The notice will state that the tenant may ask for an explanation of how the tenant rent amount is computed by the PHA. If the tenant asks for an explanation, the PHA will respond in a reasonable time.
- c. Tenant rent redeterminations are subject to the grievance procedures.

D. OTHER CHARGES

In addition to tenant rent, the tenant is responsible for the payment of certain other charges specified in this lease. The type(s) and amounts of other charges are specified in Part II of this lease. Other charges can include:

- 1. Maintenance Costs:
 - a. The cost for services or repairs to the unit, common areas or grounds beyond normal wear and tear caused by the tenant, members of the household or guests/visitors.
 - b. The tenant shall be charged for the cost of such service in accordance with the Schedule of Maintenance Charges posted by the PHA or based on the actual cost to PHA for the labor and materials needed to complete the work.
 - c. If work must be performed outside normal working hours, overtime rates will be charged.
- 2. Surcharge for Excess Usage:
 - a. At developments where some or all utilities are provided by the PHA, a surcharge shall be assessed for excess consumption usage, including extra consumption due to operation of approved tenant-supplied appliances.
 - b. This surcharge does not apply to tenants who pay their utilities directly to a utility supplier.
- 3. Installation Charges: A charge will be assessed for installation of tenant air conditioners or approved appliances.
- 4. Late Charges:

A late charge will be assessed for payment of rent or other charges after the date specified in Part II of this lease.
- 5. Notification of Other Charges
 - a. PHA shall provide written notice of the amount of any charge or surcharge in addition to tenant rent and when the charge or surcharge is due.

- b. Charges or surcharges, other than tenant rent, are due two weeks (14 days) after the tenant receives PHA's written notice of the charge or surcharge.
 - c. Failure to pay surcharges on the due date shall be considered a serious violation of the terms of the lease and shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
6. Retroactive Rent:
- a. The tenant shall be required to pay retroactive rent resulting from, the tenant's underreporting or failure to report income, failure to provide adequate documentation, failure to report changes in a timely manner, or misrepresentation of income or family circumstances to the PHA.
 - b. The PHA shall determine the retroactive rent amount as far back as the PHA is able to document. Upon determination of the retroactive rent amount, the family shall be required to pay the retroactive amount in full or enter into a Repayment Agreement with the PHA.
 - c. The Repayment Agreement shall clearly state the total retroactive rent amount payable to the PHA in addition to the family's regular monthly rent. The repayment time period in which the retroactive rent balance will be paid shall be based on the monthly payments determined and the retroactive balance.
 - d. The PHA shall have full discretion in establishing the number of months in the Repayment Agreement for the family to pay the debt.
 - e. A minimum rent hardship exemption previously granted to a family owing retroactive rent will be automatically revoked and the family will be required to pay the retroactive rent in full or enter into a Repayment Agreement for any retroactive rent owed, including rent owed during the hardship exemption period.
 - f. Late and missed retroactive rent payments by the family shall constitute default on the Repayment Agreement. In such cases, the PHA shall have the right to terminate this lease and obtain possession of the unit pursuant to available legal remedies.

E. PAYMENT LOCATION

All payments must be made by check or money order at the Management Office or mailed to John Wright Homes Manager Office, 2130 Elizabeth St. Lakeland, FL 33815.

The PHA will not accept cash payment.

There will be a \$35 charge on any returned check. Tenants who have submitted a returned check will be required to make all future payments by money order or cashier's check.

F. SECURITY DEPOSIT

1. Tenant Responsibilities: The tenant agrees to pay a security deposit prior to occupancy. The dollar amount of the security deposit is located in Part II of this lease.
2. PHA Responsibilities: After the tenant vacates the unit and the premises have been inspected by the PHA, the security deposit shall be refunded to tenant, less any charges for:
 - a. Unpaid rent and other charges;
 - b. If ordered by a judge, the payment of court costs, expenses, and attorney fees incurred in enforcing this lease or in recovering possession of the unit.
 - c. Cost of non-routine cleaning or repair beyond normal wear and tear of the unit or its equipment;
 - d. Cost of rekeying locks if keys are not returned to the Management Office;
 - e. Prorated rent if required written notice of intent to vacate is not provided.
3. The Security Deposit may not be used to pay tenant rent or other charges while the tenant occupies the unit.
4. Security Deposit Refund
 - a. No refund of the security deposit will be made until the tenant has vacated the unit and the PHA has inspected the unit.
 - b. The return of a security deposit, less any amounts owed for unpaid charges and damages beyond normal wear and tear, shall occur within 30 days after the tenant has vacated the unit.
 - c. PHA agrees to return the security deposit, if any, to the tenant in accordance with state law, when the tenant vacates the unit, less any deductions for any costs indicated above, so long as the tenant furnishes PHA with a forwarding address and 30-day notice of intent to vacate (written notice not applicable to death during tenancy).
 - d. It is the responsibility of the tenant to provide the PHA a forwarding address.
 - e. If any deductions are made to the security deposit, the PHA will furnish the tenant with a written statement of any such deductions from the security deposit.
 - f. The tenant does not forfeit the right to a refund of the security deposit or the right to receive a written statement of damages and charges for failing to provide a forwarding address to the PHA.

G. APPLIANCES AND UTILITIES

1. PHA Supplied Appliances:
 - a. If indicated by an (X) on Part II of this lease, the PHA will provide the specified appliance.
 - b. Other major electrical appliances, air conditioners, freezers, extra refrigerators, washers, dryers, etc., may be installed and operated only with prior written approval of PHA.
2. PHA Supplied Utilities:
 - a. If indicated by an (X) on Part II of this lease, the PHA will supply the indicated utility.
 - b. PHA will not be liable for the failure to supply utility service for any cause whatsoever unless the PHA acted intentionally or negligently in not supplying utility services.
 - c. The tenant agrees not to waste utilities provided by the PHA and to comply with any applicable laws, regulations, or guidelines of any governmental entity regulating utilities or fuels or restrictions of specific appliances.
3. Tenant-Paid Utilities:
 - a. All utilities shall be in the name of the head of the household or other adult household member who has signed the lease.
 - b. Utility Allowance
 - 1) If the tenant is paying income-based tenant rent and resides in a development where PHA does not supply the utilities, a utility allowance shall be established, appropriate for the size and type of unit, for utilities the tenant pays directly to the utility supplier.
 - 2) The Total Tenant Payment (TTP) less the allowance for utilities equals the tenant rent.
 - 3) If the tenant's actual utility bill exceeds the utility allowance for utilities, the tenant shall be responsible for paying the actual bill to the utility supplier.
 - 4) If the tenant's actual utility bill is less than the utility allowance, the tenant shall receive the benefit of such savings.
 - 5) If the utility allowance for utilities exceeds TTP, the PHA will pay a utility reimbursement directly to the family. If the utility reimbursement is equal to or less than \$45 per month, the PHA will make quarterly payments to the tenant or utility supplier rather than make monthly payments
 - 6) PHA may change the utility allowance at any time during the term of the lease and shall give the tenant 45 days written notice of the revised utility allowances prior to the proposed effective date along with any resultant changes in tenant rent or utility reimbursement.

- c. The tenant agrees to maintain utility service in the unit at all times. Failure to maintain utility service for more than 7 days curable shall be considered a serious violation and shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
- d. The tenant agrees to maintain sufficient heat to prevent freezing of piped water.
 - 1) If for any reason the tenant is unable to maintain sufficient heat, he/she shall immediately notify the PHA.
 - 2) Failure to notify the PHA of frozen or damaged water pipes is grounds for termination of this lease.
- 4. Illegal tampering with utility metering devices shall be considered a violation and grounds for termination of this lease.

H. USE AND OCCUPANCY

The tenant has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the unit by the members of the household authorized to reside in the unit, as listed on Part II of this lease, and receive guests in the unit.

1. Guests

For the purposes of this lease, a guest is a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

- a. The tenant must notify the PHA management when a guest(s) will be staying for more than 14 days.
- b. The PHA may provide for exceptions for longer stays to the tenant for valid reasons which may include but not limited to:
 - 1) The tenant's son/daughter home on military leave;
 - 2) The tenant's son/daughter on college break during the holidays;
 - 3) Care of a relative staying with the tenant to recuperate from a medical procedure;
 - 4) Children who are visiting in accordance with visitation privileges subject to a joint custody arrangement.
- c. The PHA recognizes the tenant's right to give reasonable accommodation to their guests.
- d. Guests who remain with the tenant or in the unit beyond the allotted time period or PHA-granted extension will be considered to be occupants and their presence constitutes a violation of the lease by the tenant.
- e. Exceptions may be granted, upon the tenant's written request to the PHA, for an extension of this provision.

- 1) The PHA will consider granting the exception only if the tenant can identify and provide documentation of the guest's primary residence.
 - 2) If the PHA discovers that the guest represents the tenant's address as his/her residence address for the purpose of receiving mail, benefits, or other purposes, the guest will be considered an unauthorized occupant of the unit and no future visitation will be approved for this guest.
- f. Any person banned from PHA property, any lifetime state sex offender registrant, or any person currently engaging in any criminal and/or drug-related activity will not be permitted as an overnight guest.
2. The tenant is responsible for the conduct of the members of the household and guests which includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Damages (beyond ordinary wear and tear) to the unit or premises by members of the household and guest.
 - b. Any drug-related criminal activity engaged in, on, or near the premises by members of the household and guest.
 - c. Any violent criminal activity, including acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (collectively referred to VAWA (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act) crimes), on or near the premises by members of the household and guest.
3. Profitmaking Activities

With the prior written consent of the PHA, the tenant and members of the household may engage in legal profitmaking activities in the unit, where the PHA determines that such activities are incidental to the primary use of the leased unit for residence by members of the household.

I. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Reexamination of Rent, Unit Size, and Eligibility

The tenant has the option to choose between income-based or flat rent at each annual reexamination. The rent amount as fixed in Part II of this lease is due each month until changed as described below:

a. Scheduled Reexaminations

1) Income-Based Rent

- a) The PHA will conduct a complete reexamination of family income, composition, and compliance with community service and self-sufficiency requirements, within 12 months of the previous annual reexamination or new admission for families paying income-based rent.

- b) The PHA will make the appropriate adjustments in the tenant rent after consultation with the family and verification of the family's annual reexamination information.

2) Flat Rent

- a) The PHA will conduct a reexamination of family composition, compliance with community service and self-sufficiency requirements, and other criteria related to continued occupancy at least annually (every 12 months).
 - b) The PHA will conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every three (3) years.
 - c) At its discretion, the PHA may establish a policy requiring reexaminations of families paying flat rent at more frequent intervals, but not more frequently than annually unless the family requests a reexamination based on hardship circumstances.
- 3) All adult members of the household must accompany the tenant head of household to the reexamination interview.
- 4) The PHA may use the results of the reexamination to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit.
- b. Tenants paying a flat rent and if the tenant's income is reduced or allowable deductions increased, the tenant may request a change to the income-based rent. Such changes shall occur no more than once between annual reexaminations.

2. Rent Adjustments

The PHA will notify the tenant in writing of any tenant rent adjustments. The notice will state the new amount of tenant rent and the effective date of the tenant rent adjustment.

a. Annual Reexamination Effective Date

- 1) For increases in tenant rent at annual reexamination, the PHA will complete annual reexaminations in advance so that the effective date is the first day of the month of the anniversary month of the lease following a 30-day notice from the PHA.
- 2) Decreases in tenant rent at annual reexamination are effective the first day of the month of the anniversary month of the lease.
- 3) If the family caused a delay in the reexamination process or failed to report all income and deductions the PHA will complete the annual reexamination using the best available information.

b. Interim Reexamination Effective Dates

The family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. **The family may request one (1) interim reexamination per year.**

- 1) The family must report within 10 business days of occurrence, the following to the PHA:
 - a) Changes in family income (increases or decreases), including but not limited to changes in the source (earned and/or unearned), employer, employment status, etc.
 - b) Any changes in the household composition, including additions and removal of household members.
 - c) Increases or decreases in allowable deductions/allowances that may affect the adjusted income.
- 2) Interim Decreases
 - a) The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's annual adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is 8% or more of the family's annual adjusted income or a lower amount established by HUD through notice.
 - b) The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 8% or more of the family's annual adjusted income or a lower amount established by HUD through notice.
 - c) HUD requires the PHA to apply a 0% threshold and to process an interim reexamination when there is a decrease in family size attributed to the death or permanent move-out from the assisted unit of a family member during the period since the family's last reexamination that results in a decrease in adjusted income of any amount.
- 3) Interim Increases
 - a) The PHA has adopted a local policy to not consider increases in earned income.
 - b) The PHA will include earned income increases in determining whether the 10% threshold is met for increases in adjusted income when the family previously had an interim reexamination performed for a decrease in annual adjusted income (earned, unearned, or combined) since the last annual reexamination; and
 - c) The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination if the family reports an increase in income within the three (3) months of their next annual reexamination effective date.
 - d) A series of smaller reported increases in adjusted income may cumulatively meet or exceed the 10% increase threshold, at which point the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

- c. If it is found that the tenant has misrepresented the facts upon which the rent is based so that the rent the tenant is paying less than the rent that he/she should have been charged, the PHA will apply an increase in rent retroactive to the first of the month following the date the misrepresentation occurred.
 - d. If it is found that an error was made at admission or reexamination by the PHA, the tenant will not be charged retroactively for errors made by the PHA.
 - e. If the household income or family composition changed
 - 1) The tenant must report any and all changes in income or family composition within 10 business days of such change, and rent will be adjusted in accordance with the current PHA Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy and HUD regulations.
 - 2) Failure to report within this timeframe may result in a retroactive rent charge.
 - 4) The tenant can show a change in circumstances, such as loss of employment, increase in medical costs, childcare costs, etc.
 - f. Public assistance (welfare assistance) to the tenant or household member commences or is terminated. Such a change must be reported to the PHA within 10 business days.
 - 1) The tenant rent will not be reduced where there is reduction in welfare payments received because of non-compliance with an economic self-sufficiency program and/or fraud in the welfare program.
 - 2) No determination with respect to rent reduction/non-reduction will occur until the public assistance provider provides written verification of the circumstances of the public assistance change;
 - g. HUD regulations or federal statutes require a change in tenant rent.
3. Tenant Obligation to Supply Information
- a. The tenant agrees to supply any information (which includes but is not limited to submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status, and any requested certification, releases, or other documentation) that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary in administration of the public housing program.
 - b. The tenant agrees to supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or an interim reexamination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements.
 - d. Failure to supply such information when requested is a serious violation of the terms of the lease and shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
 - e. PHA Responsibility for Reexamination and Verification

The PHA will obtain and document in the tenant file third-party verification of the following factors, or will document in the tenant file why third-party verification was not available:

- 1) Reported tenant family annual income;
 - 2) The value of assets;
 - 3) Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
 - 4) Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income or income-based rent.
 - 5) The PHA will maintain the EIV Income Report in the tenant file along with the form HUD-50058 and other supporting documentation to support income and rent determinations for mandatory and interim reexaminations of tenant income and composition.
 - a) Failure to supply such information when requested is a serious violation of the terms of the lease and shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
 - b) All information must be verified by the PHA.
 - c) PHA shall give the tenant reasonable notice of what actions the tenant must take and of the date by which any such action must be taken for compliance under this section.
 - d) This information will be used by PHA to decide whether the amount of rent should be changed and whether the unit size is still appropriate for the tenant's needs.
 - e) This determination will be made in accordance with the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, which is available for review in the PHA office.
4. Family Release and Consent
- a. As a condition of admission to or continued assistance under the public housing program, the tenant and all other adult members of the household agrees to execute consent forms authorizing any depository or private source of income, or any federal, state or local agency, to furnish or release to the PHA or HUD such information as the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary.
 - b. The use or disclosure of information obtained from the tenant and/or members of the household or from another source pursuant to this release and consent shall be limited to purposes directly connected with administration of the public housing program.
 - c. Failure to sign consent and release forms is a serious violation of the terms of the lease and shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
5. The tenant agrees to pay maintenance and other charges, if any, in accordance with the approved Schedule of Repairs and Other Charges and to accept a "Notice of Rent Adjustment" when delivered by the PHA.

6. Zero Income or Temporary Rent:

- a. If the tenant reports zero income or is placed on a temporary rent, the tenant must report income and expenses to the PHA every 30 days until a regular income is established.
- b. Failure to report income and expenses to the PHA every 30 days as required shall be considered grounds for termination of this lease.

7. Minimum Rent:

The PHA has established a minimum rent of \$130 dollars.

Elderly/disabled families are exempt from the minimum rent.

8. Minimum Rent Hardship Exemption:

The minimum rent is subject to the following:

- a. A request for a minimum rent hardship exemption must be requested in writing before the tenant rent becomes delinquent.
- b. The PHA shall suspend the minimum rent the first of the following month because of a financial hardship which may include:
 - 1) Loss of eligibility for or awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state or local assistance program;
 - 2) The tenant would be evicted because he/she is unable to pay the minimum rent;
 - 3) The income of the tenant has decreased because of changed circumstances, including loss of employment;
 - 4) A death in the family has occurred which affects the tenant's circumstances;
 - 5) Other circumstances which shall be determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis.
- c. Circumstances supporting the request for a minimum rent hardship exemption must be documented by the tenant and verified by the PHA before an exemption is granted.
- d. If the tenant requests a hardship exemption prior to the tenant rent becoming delinquent under this section, and the PHA reasonably determines the hardship to be of a temporary nature, exemption shall not be granted during the 90-day suspension period beginning on the date of the written request for exemption by the tenant.
 - 1) The tenant shall not be evicted during the suspension period for non-payment of rent.
 - 2) In such a case, if the tenant thereafter demonstrates that the financial hardship circumstance is long-term and ongoing, the PHA shall retroactively exempt the tenant from the minimum rent requirement for the 90-day suspension period.

- a) Temporary Minimum Rent Hardship Exemption:
 - (1) During the suspension period, the tenant's rent will be zero (\$0).
 - (2) When the hardship is determined to be temporary (90 days), the tenant will enter into a Repayment Agreement at the end of the suspension period for the difference between the income based rent and minimum rent.
- b) Long-Term Minimum Rent Hardship Exemption:
 - (1) If the hardship is determined to be long-term, the tenant rent will be adjusted based on the income-based rent formula.
 - (2) The tenant will not be required to repay the amount of the reduction.
- e. This section does not prohibit the PHA from taking eviction action for other lease violations unrelated to financial hardship.

9. Transfers

A transfer is when the family moves from one unit to another. Transfers may occur when the PHA requires a family to move, permits a family to move, or physically helps a family to move. The PHA has prioritized transfers into three (3) categories:

a. Category 1 Transfers:

1) Emergency Transfers Due to Physical Hazards

A PHA requires transfer when the unit or building conditions pose an immediate threat to resident life, health, or safety, as determined by PHA.

2) VAWA Emergency Transfers

Tenants who are victims of VAWA crimes can request an emergency transfer from their current unit to a safe unit as determined by the tenant.

3) Emergency Transfers Due to Other Causes

A PHA may allow a transfer to alleviate verified medical problems of a life-threatening nature and to protect member of the household from attack by the criminal element in a particular property or neighborhood, based on threat assessment by a law enforcement agency.

4) Demolition/Disposition/Revitalization/Rehabilitation

a) A PHA required transfer when necessary to demolish, sell, or choose to do major revitalization or rehabilitation to distressed public housing units, building or sites.

b) Actual costs for such moves will be paid by PHA.

5) Court Ordered Transfers

A PHA requires transfer in compliance with federal, state, and local court orders with respect to nondiscrimination laws and Executive Orders.

6) Capital Funds Program Transfers

A PHA required transfer within developments and between developments as may be necessary to complete the program.

b. Category 2 Transfers:

1) Occupancy Standards Transfers

- a) If the PHA determines that the size of the unit no longer meets the PHA occupancy standards based on household composition, PHA shall send the tenant a written notice.
- b) The tenant further agrees to accept a new lease for a different unit of the appropriate size and type and move to the new unit at the family's expense.
- c) A tenant without disabilities who is housed in a unit with special features for persons with disabilities, must transfer to a unit without such features should a tenant with disabilities need the unit. Reasonable costs for such moves will be paid by PHA.

2) Reasonable Accommodation Transfers

- a) If a tenant makes a written request for special unit features because of a documented disability, PHA shall modify tenant's existing unit or transfer the tenant to another unit with the features requested.
- b) The cost for such moves will be at the PHA's expense.

3) Incentive Transfers

The PHA may offer to transfer a family with an excellent residency history, as determined by the PHA, to a new or rehabilitated unit.

c. Category 3 Transfers:

1) Resident Initiated Transfers

The family may request a unit transfer for their own convenience.

2) Split Family Transfers

The PHA has the option to allow large families with two (2) adult members to split into two (2) separate households and transfer to two (2) different units.

d. Involuntary Transfers

- 1) In the case of involuntary transfers, the tenant shall be required to move into the unit made available by the PHA.
- 2) **The tenant shall be given 30 calendar days to move following delivery of a transfer notice.**
- 3) Refusal to move shall be grounds for termination of the lease.

- 4) Involuntary transfers are subject to the grievance procedures, and no such transfers shall be made until either the time to request a grievance has expired or the grievance procedure has been completed.
- e. PHA will consider tenant requests for transfers in accordance with the transfer priorities established in the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policies.

J. PHA OBLIGATIONS

PHA shall be obligated:

1. To maintain the units, project, facilities, and common areas, not otherwise assigned to a tenant for maintenance and upkeep, in a clean and safe condition.
2. To comply with the requirements of applicable building codes, housing codes, and HUD regulations materially affecting health and safety.
3. VAWA Requirements

To comply with the provisions of VAWA with regard to specific protections afforded to an applicant family, tenant, and affiliated individuals who is a victim of a VAWA crime. Specific protections under VAWA include:

- a. An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will not be construed as:
 - 1) A serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or
 - 2) Good cause to terminate the tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the victim or threatened victim of such incident.

- b. Criminal Activity Related to a VAWA Crime

A tenant may not be denied tenancy or occupancy rights solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to a VAWA crime if:

- 1) The criminal activity is engaged in by a member of the household of the tenant or any guest or other person under the control of the tenant, and
- 2) The tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of a VAWA crime.

- c. Limitations of VAWA Protections

- 1) Nothing in this section limits the authority of the PHA to evict a tenant or terminate assistance for a lease violation unrelated to a VAWA crime that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant, provided that the PHA does not subject such a tenant, who is or has been a victim of a VAWA crime, to a more demanding standard than other tenants in making the determination whether to evict, or to terminate assistance or occupancy rights.

- 2) Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the authority of the PHA to evict or terminate assistance to any tenant or lawful occupant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants, employees of the PHA, or those providing service to the public housing assisted property if that tenant or lawful occupant is not terminated from assistance.
 - a) Words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an "actual and imminent threat" if they meet the following standards:
 - b) A physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:
 - (1) The duration of the risk;
 - (2) The nature and severity of the potential harm;
 - (3) The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
 - (4) The length of time before the potential harm would occur.
4. To make necessary repairs to the unit.
5. To maintain in good and safe working order and condition electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilation, and other facilities and appliances, including elevators supplied or required to be supplied with PHA.
6. To provide and maintain appropriate receptacles and facilities (except tenant's household container(s) for the deposit of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste to be removed from the premises.
7. To supply running water, reasonable amounts of hot water, and reasonable amount of heat at appropriate times of the year according to local custom and usage, except where the building that includes the unit is not required by law to be equipped for that purpose or where heat or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive control of tenant and supplied by direct utility connection.
8. To inspect the unit with the tenant before the tenant moves in and to give the tenant a written statement of the condition of the premises, the unit and the equipment provided with the unit.
9. To inspect the unit to record the condition of the unit and equipment when the tenant moves out and give the tenant a written description and itemized statement of any charges for repairs beyond normal wear and tear.
10. To enforce the terms of this agreement fairly, impartially, and in good faith and not to discriminate against any tenant in the provision of services, or in any manner, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability.

11. To post or make available in the Management Office copies of all rules, regulations, schedules of charges, grievance procedure and other documents and policies which are part of this lease (by attachment or by reference). Copies may be obtained by the tenant at his/her expense.
12. To notify the tenant of specific grounds for any proposed adverse action by the PHA. (Such adverse action includes, but is not limited to, a proposed lease termination, transfer of the tenant to another unit, or imposition of charges for maintenance and repair, or for excess consumption of utilities.)
13. To provide the tenant and the subject of the record a copy of any criminal conviction record or record of lifetime registration for sex offenders at such time as any adverse action (eviction action) based on such record is proposed. The household will be provided an opportunity to dispute the accuracy of such information in an appropriate forum (court, hearing or grievance procedure) before final action is taken.
14. For all aspects of the lease and grievance procedures, to provide persons with disabilities reasonable accommodations to the extent necessary to provide such persons with an opportunity to use and participate in those procedures.

K. TENANT OBLIGATIONS

The tenant shall be obligated:

1. To use the unit solely as a private residence for the tenant and the tenant's household as approved by the PHA and listed in Part II of this lease, and not to use or permit the use of the unit for any other purpose.

This provision does not exclude the care of foster children/adults or live-in aide of a member of tenant's family, provided the accommodation of such persons conforms to PHA's Occupancy Standards, and so long as PHA has granted prior written approval for the foster child(ren) or live-in aide to reside in the unit.
2. Not to receive assistance for occupancy of any other unit assisted under any Federal housing assistance program during the term of the lease.
3. Not to assign the lease, nor sublease the unit.
4. Not to give accommodation to boarders or lodgers.
5. Not to give accommodation to guests (in excess of time specified in this lease) without the advance written consent of PHA.
6. To refrain from the absence of any family member listed in Part II of this lease from the unit for more than 60 consecutive calendar days without previously informing the PHA.
7. To abide by the necessary and reasonable regulations disseminated by PHA for the benefit and well-being of the housing development and tenants.
 - a. These regulations will be posted publicly in the project office and incorporated by reference in this lease.

- b. Violation of such regulations constitutes a violation of the lease.
- 8. The PHA is authorized to implement a requirement that a specified segment of its public housing families work or engage in an acceptable substitute for work, such as a training program, as a condition of tenancy, subject to all applicable Fair Housing and civil rights requirements and the mandatory admission and prohibition requirements imposed by sections 576-578 of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (QHWRA) and Section 428 of P.L. 105-276.
 - a. Work requirements, including training programs, shall not apply to the following:
 - 1) A one parent household where childcare is not available for children under 4 years of age.
 - 2) Persons with disabilities or the elderly.
 - 3) Persons with disabilities or the elderly, and families that include persons with disabilities or the elderly, must have equal access to the full range of program services and other incentives.
 - b. Work is considered working at least 30 hours per week.
 - c. All non-working families must report their income to the PHA every 30 days.
 - d. To comply with the work requirements, household will be referred to the Polk County Career Source.
 - e. Families in noncompliance with the work requirements will be given 90 days to comply.
 - f. Failure to comply with the work requirements may result in termination of assistance.
- 9. To comply with the requirements of applicable state and local building or housing codes, materially affecting health and/or safety of tenant and tenant household.
- 10. To keep the unit and other such areas and appliances as may be assigned to the tenant for the tenant's exclusive use in a clean and safe condition.
 - a. This includes keeping front and rear entrances and walkways for the exclusive use of tenant, free from hazards and trash and keeping the yard free of debris and litter.
 - b. Exceptions to this requirement may be made for tenants who have no household members to perform such tasks because of age or disability.
 - c. Tenants who repeatedly fail to maintain housekeeping standards established by the PHA (as documented by maintenance inspections, pest control inspections, and other housekeeping inspections) will be required to participate in housekeeping classes.
 - d. Repeated failure of housekeeping inspections shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
- 11. To avoid obstructing sidewalks, areaways, galleries, passages, elevators, stairways, and to avoid using these for purposes other than going into and out of the unit.

12. To dispose of all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other household waste in a sanitary and safe manner only in containers approved or provided by the PHA.
To refrain from, and cause members of the tenant's household or guest to refrain from, littering or leaving trash in common areas.
13. Not to engage in legal profitmaking activities in the unit without prior written approval by the PHA.
14. To maintain tenant-paid utility service in the unit at all times. Failure to maintain utility service for more than 7 days curable hours shall be considered a serious violation and shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
15. To use only in a reasonable manner all electrical, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other facilities and appurtenances including elevators.
16. To pay charges for excess utilities, if applicable for the unit, and other charges 14 calendar days after the PHA provides written notice of the charges.
17. To avoid overloading electrical circuits by limiting the use of electrical appliances and attachments when it appears that an overload caused by the connection of too many appliances at the same time would result in a hazardous condition.
18. To refrain from and cause household members and guests to refrain from destroying, defacing, damaging, or removing any part of the unit, building, facilities, or common areas, and to pay reasonable charges for repairs if so caused.
19. To take reasonable precautions to prevent fires and to refrain from storing volatile or flammable materials within three (3) feet from a source of ignition.
 - a. To pay for damages caused by fire or smoke that is a direct result of negligence on the part of the tenant, tenant household member or guest, as determined by the local Fire Department.
 - b. Such fire and smoke damage charges shall be in the amount of the actual cost of the repair/replacement less the amount paid by insurance.
20. To pay reasonable charges (other than for wear and tear) for the repair of damages to the unit, or to the project (including damages to project buildings, facilities or common areas) caused by the tenant, a member of the household or a guest.
21. To refrain from removing batteries or damaging/removing the smoke detectors and/or carbon monoxide detectors.
22. To pay reactivation fees in accordance with the Schedule of Repairs and Other Charges for removal or disengagement of smoke detector or carbon monoxide detectors.
23. To act, and cause household members or guests to act in a manner that will not disturb other resident's peaceful enjoyment of their accommodations and will be conducive to maintaining all PHA projects in a decent, safe, and sanitary condition.

24. To refrain from allowing into the unit individuals that are known or should have been known by the tenant or any other member of the household that are banned from PHA property.
25. To assure that no tenant, members of the tenant's household, guest, or any other person under the tenant's control engages in:
 - a. Criminal Activity
 - 1) Any activity or criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other tenants;
 - 2) Any drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises; or
 - b. Civil Activity
Any smoking of prohibited tobacco products in restricted areas, or in other outdoor areas that the PHA has designated as smoke-free.
26. To abide by all PHA, state and local smoking or smoke-free requirements.
27. Not to commit any crime of physical violence to persons or property.
28. To comply with the PHA policy implementing the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) as it pertains to any household member who is claiming to be the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
29. To ensure that the tenant, nor any members of the tenant's household, guest, or any other person under the tenant's control engages in alcohol abuse-related behavior or activities that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other tenants.

Alcohol-related behavior or activities shall be considered a violation of the lease and grounds for termination of the lease.
30. Not to consume any alcoholic beverage or use glass containers on or in community areas.
31. To refrain from and cause members of tenant's household or guests to refrain from acting or speaking in an abusive or threatening manner toward other residents, PHA staff, and contractors.
 - a. Abusive or threatening behavior includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence.
 - b. Use of expletives that are generally considered insulting, racial epithets, or other language (written or oral) that is customarily used to insult or intimidate.
32. To comply and abide with federal, state, and local ordinances or laws regarding the lawful ownership, possession, transportation, and use of a firearm or other weapons (a deadly weapon shall include, but not be limited to, a club, explosive weapon, firearm, knife, or knuckles as those terms are defined by the State Penal Code).

- a. The tenant and members of the tenant household must comply and abide with federal, state, and local ordinances or laws regarding the lawful ownership, possession, transportation, and use of a firearm or other weapons.
 - b. The tenant's and members of the tenant household's guests/visitors must comply and abide with federal, state, and local ordinances or laws regarding the lawful ownership, possession, transportation, and use of a firearm or other weapons.
 - c. The unlawful possession of firearms/weapons by the tenant, members of the tenant's household, and the tenant's or members of the tenant's household's guests/visitors is prohibited and constitutes a material lease violation.
 - d. It shall be considered a prohibited activity, a material breach of a Tenant Obligation, and grounds for termination of this lease, for the tenant, members of the household, and/or tenant guest/visitor to do any of the following upon PHA property:
 - 1) To intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carry on or about his/her person an illegal weapon as defined by state or local law.
 - 2) To display a deadly weapon in connection with a verbal or non-verbal threat of bodily harm.
 - 3) To inflict any injury upon another person through the reckless, careless, or negligent use of a deadly weapon.
 - 4) To damage any property through the intentional, reckless, careless, or negligent use of a deadly weapon.
33. To make no alterations or repairs to the unit or to the equipment, or to install additional equipment or major appliances without written consent of PHA.
34. To make no changes to locks or install new locks or exterior doors without PHA's written approval.
35. To use no nails, tacks, screws, brackets, or fasteners on any part of the unit (a reasonable number of picture hangers accepted) without authorization by PHA.
36. To install window air conditioning (A/C) units in accordance with the PHA's installation criteria and only after receipt of written approval of the installation by the PHA.
37. The PHA will not unreasonably restrict the installation of antennas, including direct-to-home satellite dishes, by the tenants if:
- a) The unit has a tenant use only area such as a balcony, patio, or designated yard area for which they are solely responsible (mowing, watering, etc.).
 - b) The installation will not block or restrict access or egress to or from the unit or otherwise violate health and safety codes.
 - c) The installation does not result in damage to the unit (i.e., holes in walls or ceiling).

- d) The installation of an interior antenna does not damage the unit beyond normal wear and tear.
 - e) The tenant submits a request in writing asking to install an outside antenna. Inside antennas do not require approval in writing.
 - f) The tenant agrees to restore any interior and exterior changes to their original condition before vacating the unit. Otherwise, charges for repairs will apply.
 - g) The PHA will not assess any fees designed to unreasonably restrict the tenant's right to install antennas as long as the tenant is in compliance with the limitations of this rule.
38. To maintain window covering in good repair and that does not detract from the appearance of the building. Cardboard, paper, bed linens, aluminum foil may not be used as window coverings.
39. To refrain from placing signs of any type on the premises except those allowed under applicable local ordinances and then only after having received written permission of PHA. All signs must be removed within 24 hours of its designated purpose.
40. To avoid blocking or obstructing any window in the unit that may be required for emergency egress.
41. Pet Policy: To abide by the PHA's Pet Policy.
- a. The tenant will not keep pets such as dogs, cats, birds, reptiles, or other animals anywhere in the development, unless the pet has been registered with and approved by the PHA, and the family has executed a formal pet ownership agreement that becomes an attachment to this lease, by reference.
 - b. Tenants who are persons with disabilities and have an assistance animal shall abide by the PHA's Assistance Animal Policy.
42. Vehicle and Parking Rules
- a. To park only in areas designated for parking.
 - b. The tenant agrees to remove from PHA property any inoperable vehicle or vehicle without valid registration and to refrain from parking any vehicles in any right-of-way or designated fire lane.
 - c. Any inoperable or unauthorized vehicle shall be removed from PHA property at tenant's expense.
 - d. The tenant also agrees not to wash automobiles or make automobile repairs on PHA property.
43. To provide the PHA with 30 calendar days advance notice of intent to vacate and terminate the lease. The notice shall be in writing and delivered in person to the PHA or sent by U. S. Mail, properly addressed. Upon termination of this agreement, the tenant agrees that the unit shall not be considered "vacated" for rental charge purposes until such time as

the keys are returned and the PHA accepts the unit. The tenant may terminate the lease with less than 30 calendar days advance notice due to an incident of a VAWA crime or due to military deployment of more than 90 days or permanent transfer.

44. To remove all personal property when the tenant vacates, abandons or surrenders the unit.
45. To leave the unit in a clean and good condition upon vacating, reasonable wear and tear accepted.
46. To transfer to an appropriate size unit, based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by the PHA that such a unit is available.
47. To keep the unit in such condition as to ensure proper health and sanitation standards.
 - a. The tenant shall notify the PHA promptly of need for repairs to the unit, and of known unsafe or unsanitary conditions in the unit or in common areas and grounds of the development.
 - b. Tenant's failure to report the need for repairs in a timely manner shall be considered as contributing to any damage that occurs.
48. To abide by the local city curfew ordinances. Two violations of this rule shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
49. To assist in the eradication of insects and vermin (roaches, ants, mice, bed bugs, etc.). With proper notice given by the PHA, permit exterminators to enter the unit to treat for insects and vermin.
50. To allow inspection or entry of the unit upon receipt of forty-eight (48) hour written notice by the PHA.
51. Not to commit any fraud in connection with this housing assistance program.
52. To comply with the Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirement as described in the PHA's Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Policy.
 - a. The tenant and other family members eighteen (18) years of age or older agree that any non-exempt adult family member must contribute either eight (8) hours of community service per month or participate in an economic self-sufficiency program for eight (8) hours per month or perform a combination of eight (8) hours of community service and participation in an economic self-sufficiency program per month.
 - b. The required community service contribution or self-sufficiency participation, or combination of both activities, may be completed at 8 hours each month or aggregated throughout the year, as long as 96 hours is completed by each annual reexamination.
 - c. Noncompliance with this requirement will result in the lease not being renewed, subject to the tenant/family member's right to request a hearing under the PHA's Grievance Procedures.

53. To explain these rules to all household members and guests and to be responsible for preventing their violation of any of these Tenant Obligations.

L. DEFECTS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE, HEALTH OR SAFETY

The following provisions apply in the event that the unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created that are hazardous to the life, health, or safety of the occupants:

1. PHA Responsibilities:

- a. PHA shall be responsible for repair of the unit within a reasonable period of time after receiving notice from the tenant.
- b. If the damage was caused by the tenant, tenant household members or guests, the reasonable costs for repairs shall be charged to the tenant. Tenant cause of the damage shall be grounds for termination of the lease.
- c. PHA shall offer the tenant a replacement unit, if available, if necessary, repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time.
- d. In the event the PHA cannot make repairs and alternative accommodations are unavailable, the rent shall abate in proportion to the seriousness of the damage and loss in value of the unit. No abatement of rent shall occur if the tenant rejects alternative accommodations or if the tenant, tenant household members, or guests caused the damage.
- e. If PHA determines that the unit is uninhabitable because of imminent danger to the life, health, and safety of the tenant and the tenant refuses alternative accommodations, this lease shall be terminated, and any tenant rent paid will be refunded to the tenant.

2. Tenant Responsibilities:

- a. The tenant shall immediately notify the PHA of the damage and intent to abate tenant rent when damage is not repaired or becomes sufficiently severe that the tenant believes he/she is justified in abating rent.
- b. The tenant agrees to pay full tenant rent, less the abated portion agreed upon by PHA, during the time in which the defect remains uncorrected.
- c. The tenant shall accept any replacement unit offered by PHA.

M. INSPECTIONS

1. Move-in inspection:

- a. The PHA and tenant or tenant representative shall jointly inspect the unit prior to occupancy by the tenant.
- b. The PHA will give the tenant a written statement of the condition of the unit, both inside and outside, and note any equipment provided with the unit.

- c. The statement shall be signed by PHA, and the tenant and a copy of the statement retained in the tenant's file.
 - d. The PHA will correct any deficiencies noted on the inspection report, at no charge to the tenant.
2. Move-out inspection:
 - a. The PHA will inspect the unit at the time the tenant vacates and provide the tenant a written statement of the charges, if any, for which the tenant is responsible.
 - b. The tenant and/or tenant representative may join in such inspection, unless the tenant vacates without notice.
3. Annual inspections by PHA or HUD contractual inspections.
4. Housekeeping Inspections.
5. Preventative Maintenance Inspections.

N. MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SERVICES

1. The tenant will pay charges for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear, as reflected in the current Schedule of Repairs and Tenant Charges posted in the Management Office.
2. "Normal wear and tear" means deterioration that results from the intended use of a unit, including breakage or malfunction due to age or deteriorated conditions; but the term does not include deterioration that results from negligence, carelessness, accident, inappropriate use, or abuse of the unit, equipment, or PHA property by the tenant, or by a member of the tenant's household, or by a guest of the tenant.
3. Such charges are due and payable within two week (14 days) after the PHA provides the tenant written notice that charges are due.
4. Failure of the tenant to pay such charges on the date due shall be considered a serious violation and grounds for termination of the lease.

O. ABANDONMENT AND ABANDONED PROPERTY

Abandonment is distinguished from an absence from the unit by the tenant's failure to pay the tenant rent due for the unit and failure to acknowledge or respond to PHA notices regarding the past due tenant rent or absence from the unit.

1. The PHA will take possession of the unit after the tenant has moved out.
2. If the tenant and all other persons are absent from the unit for 60 consecutive calendar days during the lease term or any renewal or extension period while the tenant rent is delinquent, the PHA may deem the unit abandoned if inspection shows that all or most of the tenant's property has been removed.

3. The PHA will secure the unit against vandalism and attach a notice of entry to the door of said unit. If there is no response to this notice after 15 days, or if all the tenant's possessions have been removed, the PHA will take possession of the unit, provided that the tenant rent still remains unpaid.
4. Any possessions left in the unit will be removed, stored and disposed of by the PHA in accordance with state law.
5. The tenant may reclaim their possessions at any time prior to disposition.

P. NOTICE

1. Notice Procedures
 - a. The PHA will provide notices to the tenant:
 - 1) In writing and delivered to the tenant or to an adult member of the tenant's household residing in the unit, or
 - 2) Sent by prepaid first-class mail properly addressed to the tenant.
 - 3) In an accessible format for tenants who is visual impaired or to persons with limited English proficiency.
 - b. The tenant agrees to provide notices to the PHA:
 - 1) In writing, delivered to the project office or the PHA central office, or
 - 2) Sent by first-class mail properly addressed.
 - c. Unopened, cancelled, first-class mail returned by the Post Office shall be sufficient evidence that notice was given.
2. Notices for Adverse Actions
 - a. The PHA will notify the tenant of the specific grounds for any proposed adverse action by the PHA.
 - b. When the PHA is required to afford the tenant the opportunity for a hearing under the PHA's grievance procedures for a grievance concerning a proposed adverse action:
 - 1) The notice of proposed adverse action shall inform the tenant of the right to request such hearing.
 - 2) In the case of a lease termination, a notice of lease termination will constitute adequate notice of proposed adverse action.
 - 3) In the case of a proposed adverse action other than a proposed lease termination, the PHA will not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, and (if a hearing was timely requested by the tenant) the grievance process has been completed.

- c. The PHA will notify the tenant of the opportunity for a hearing under the PHA's grievance procedures for a grievance concerning a proposed adverse action except for:
 - 1) Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of the PHA;
 - 2) Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises; or
 - 3) Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member.
- d. The PHA has established an expedited grievance procedure for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:
 - 1) Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the PHA's premises by other residents or employees of the PHA; or
 - 2) Any drug-related or violent criminal activity on or off such premises.

Note: In the case of a grievance under the expedited grievance procedure, Informal Settlement of Grievance is not applicable.

3. Lease Termination Notice

- a. PHA will give written notice of the proposed termination of the lease of:
 - 1) Thirty (30) days in advance, in cases of failure to pay rent.
 - 2) A reasonable time, but not to exceed 30 calendar days, considering the seriousness of the situation, when:
 - a) The health and safety of other tenants, PHA staff, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened;
 - b) If a member of the household has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or
 - c) If any member of the household has been convicted of a felony.
 - 3) Thirty (30) calendar days in any other case, except if a state or local law allows a shorter notice period, the shorter period will apply.
- b. Notice of Lease Termination
 - 1) The notice of lease termination to the tenant will:
 - a) State the specific reasons for the termination;
 - b) Inform the tenant of their right to make such reply as they may wish; and
 - c) Inform the tenant of the tenant's right to examine PHA documents directly relevant to the termination and/or eviction.

- 2) When PHA is required to offer the tenant the opportunity for a grievance hearing, the notice will also inform the tenant of the right to request a hearing in accordance with PHA's grievance procedures.
- c. Notice to Vacate
 - 1) A notice to vacate (or quit) that is required by state or local law may be combined with or run concurrently with the notice of lease termination under this section.
 - 2) The notice to vacate will be in writing and specify that if the tenant fails to quit the premises within the applicable statutory period, appropriate action will be brought against the tenant, and the tenant may be required to pay the court costs and attorney's fees.
- d. When PHA is required to offer the tenant the opportunity for a grievance hearing concerning the lease termination, the tenancy shall not terminate (even if a notice to vacate under state or local law has expired) until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, and (if a hearing was timely requested by the tenant) the grievance process has been completed.
- e. When PHA is not required to offer the tenant the opportunity for a hearing under the grievance procedures and PHA has decided to exclude such grievance from PHA's grievance procedures, the notice of termination will:
 - 1) State that the tenant is not entitled to a grievance hearing on the termination.
 - 2) Specify the judicial eviction procedure to be used by PHA for eviction and state that HUD has determined that this eviction procedure provides the opportunity for a hearing in a court that contains the basic elements of due process as defined in HUD regulations.
 - 3) State whether the eviction is for criminal activity that threatens health and safety of other tenants and PHA staff or for drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

Q. TERMINATION OF TENANCY AND EVICTION

1. Grounds for termination of tenancy. The PHA may terminate the tenancy only for:
 - a. Serious or repeated violations of material terms of the lease: Such serious or repeated violations include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) The failure to pay tenant rent or other payments due under the lease.
 - 2) Repeated late payment, which shall be defined as failure to pay the amount of tenant rent or other charges due by the 10th day of the month. 4 late payments such late payments within a twelve (12) month period shall constitute a repeated late payment.

- 3) Failure to fulfill household obligations as described in Tenant Obligations of this lease.
- b. Other Good Causes: Other good cause includes but is not limited to the following:
 - 1) Criminal activity or alcohol abuse;
 - 2) Discovery after admission of facts that made the tenant or any household member ineligible;
 - 3) Discovery of material false statements or fraud by the tenant in connection with the application for assistance or reexamination of income and household composition;
 - 4) Failure of a family member to comply with the Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirement as grounds only for non-renewal of the lease and termination of tenancy at the end of the 12-month lease term; and
 - 5) Failure to accept the PHA's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease when the revised lease has been properly adopted by the PHA and a written notice of the offer of the revisions was given at least 60 calendar days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect, and with the offer specifying a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.
- c. Over the Income Limits
 - 1) After the family's income has exceeded 120% of the area median income, or a different limitation established by the Secretary, for 24 consecutive months, the PHA will terminate the family's assistance within six (6) months of the second income determination or charge the family a monthly rent equal to the greater of:
 - a) The applicable Fair Market Rent; or
 - b) The amount of monthly subsidy for the unit, including amounts from the operating and capital fund.
 - 2) The PHA will notify the family of the potential changes to the monthly rent after one (1) year of the family's income exceeding the over-income limit.
 - 3) If the PHA becomes aware, through an annual or interim reexamination of an increase in income, that a family has reached the over-income limit, the effective date of the action will be the point in time for which the two-year clock will start.
 - 4) If the PHA conducts an interim reexamination which demonstrates that the family's income has dropped below the over-income limit, the family is no longer considered over-income.
 - 5) If the PHA becomes aware, through a subsequent annual or interim reexamination that the family's income has increased to an amount that exceeds the over-income limit, the family would begin a new two-year clock.

2. PHA Eviction of Tenant

The PHA may evict the tenant from the unit either:

- a. By bringing a court action or;
- b. By bringing an administrative action if law of the jurisdiction permits eviction by administrative action, after a due process administrative hearing, and without a court determination of the rights and liabilities of the parties.
- c. In order to evict without bringing a court action, the PHA must afford the tenant the opportunity for a pre-eviction hearing in accordance with the PHA grievance procedures.

3. Termination and Eviction Due to Drug-Related and Criminal Activity

Terminations of tenancy/evictions required by the PHA as a result of criminal activity or alcohol abuse will not be based solely on arrest records. The PHA may evict the tenant by judicial action for criminal activity in accordance with this section if the PHA determines that the covered person has engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of whether the covered person has been arrested or convicted for such activity and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

- a. The PHA will immediately initiate the lease termination process to terminate tenancy if the PHA determines that any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
- b. Drug-related criminal activity engaged in, on or off the premises by any tenant, member of the tenant's household, or current guest is grounds for the PHA to take action to terminate tenancy.
- c. Drug-related criminal activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control is grounds for the PHA to terminate tenancy.
- d. The PHA may evict a family when the PHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or when a pattern of illegal drug use interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
- e. Criminal activity by the tenant, member of the tenant household, current guest, or other person under the tenant's control that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including PHA staff) or threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is grounds for termination of tenancy.
- f. The PHA may terminate the lease if a tenant is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction for a felony or attempted felony or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under state or federal law.

- g. The PHA will terminate tenancy if the PHA determines that a household member has:
 - 1) Engaged in alcohol abuse or a pattern of alcohol abuse that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
 - 2) Furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.
 - h. Required lifetime participation in a state sex offender registration program:

If an individual/applicant was subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement but received housing assistance in error under the public housing program, the PHA must take immediate action to terminate the tenancy of the sex offender, as the individual/applicant is ineligible and would not have been provided assistance but for an oversight by the PHA or false representation by the applicant.
4. Notice to the Post Office
- When the PHA evicts a tenant from a unit for criminal activity, PHA will notify the local post office serving that unit that such individual or family is no longer residing in the unit so the post office will no longer deliver mail for such persons at that address.
5. This lease shall terminate upon abandonment of the premises by the tenant.
6. Default Options: If the tenant violates any term or obligation under this lease, or has misrepresented any material fact to the PHA, then the PHA shall have the right, at its option, to pursue any of the following remedies:
- a. Civil suit for collection of any amount that may be owed to the PHA in the form of rent, utility surcharges, or for damage to its property.
 - b. Evict the tenant and all members of the household.
 - c. Seek criminal prosecution, if appropriate.
 - d. Refer the tenant to a collection agency for collection of any amount due and not paid.
 - e. Report any amount due by the tenant to the PHA to a credit bureau.
 - f. Report to HUD any debt owed or any eviction; and
 - g. Recommend administrative sanctions by HUD.
7. The tenant may terminate this lease at any time by giving 30 calendar days written notice properly addressed and delivered to the PHA.

R. BIFURCATION OF LEASE

- 1. The PHA may bifurcate the lease, or remove a household member from the lease in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to such member who engages in criminal activity directly relating to a VAWA crime against an affiliated individual or other individual:

- a. Without regard to whether the household member is a signatory to the lease; and
 - b. Without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant
2. Reasonable Time to Establish Eligibility or Find Alternative Housing Following Bifurcation of Lease
 - a. If the PHA exercises the option to bifurcate a lease, and the individual who was evicted or for whom assistance was terminated was the eligible tenant, the PHA will provide to any remaining tenant or tenants that were not already eligible a period of 90 calendar days from the date of bifurcation of the lease to:
 - 1) Establish eligibility at the PHA under which the evicted or terminated tenant was the recipient of assistance at the time of bifurcation of the lease; or
 - 2) Establish eligibility under another covered housing program; or
 - 3) Find alternative housing.
 - b. The 90-calendar-day period will not be available to a remaining household member if the statutory requirements for the PHA prohibit it.
 - c. The 90-day calendar period also will not apply beyond the expiration of a lease unless this is permitted by program regulations.
 - d. The 90-calendar-day period is the total period provided to a remaining tenant to establish eligibility under the three options provided.
 - e. The PHA may extend the 90-calendar-day period up to an additional 60 calendar days, unless prohibited from doing so by statutory requirements of the PHA or unless the time period would extend beyond expiration of the lease.

S. MODIFICATION OF THE LEASE

Modifications to the lease require a written rider signed by the PHA and the tenant.

1. This lease and all policies, rules, regulations, schedules, and charges, which are a part of this lease by attachment or by reference may be modified from time to time by the PHA, provided the PHA gives at least a 30-day written notice to tenants and tenant organizations, setting forth the proposed modification, the reasons therefor, and providing the tenants and tenant organizations an opportunity to present written comment which shall be taken into consideration by the PHA prior to the proposed modification being adopted and becoming effective.
2. A copy of such notice shall be either delivered or mailed to each tenant or posted in at least three (3) conspicuous places within each structure or building where affected units are located, as well as the Management Office, or if none, the Central Office of the PHA.
3. This lease together with any attachments, future adjustment of rent or unit evidences the entire agreement between the PHA and the tenant. No changes herein shall be made

except those in writing, and signed and dated by both parties, except for Section I, Terms and Conditions. However, nothing shall preclude the PHA from modifying this lease to take into account revised provisions of law or government actions.

T. ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

A person with disabilities shall for all purposes under this lease be provided reasonable accommodation to the extent necessary to provide such person with an opportunity to use and occupy the unit in a manner equal to that of a person who is not disabled.

1. This paragraph shall constitute notice that the tenant may at any time during the lease term or any renewal hereof request a reasonable accommodation for a household member with a disability.
2. The tenant may be required to provide verification that the accommodation requested is necessary due to the disability.

U. EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

The PHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities in all notifications and communications.

1. Section 504 and ADA regulations require the PHA to ensure effective communication with applicants, participants, and members of the public and to furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to afford individuals with hearing and vision impairments an equal opportunity to access and participate in the program.
2. The PHA will provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services necessary to ensure effective communication, which includes ensuring that information is provided in appropriate accessible formats as needed, e.g., Braille, audio, large type, assistive listening devices, and sign language interpreters.
3. The PHA will provide, at the PHA's expense, auxiliary aids, and services for effective communication with their residents and applicants, as well as employees.
4. The PHA will take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to their programs and activities to individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP).
5. The PHA will never require the family to provide, or pay for, his/her own interpreter.
 - a. It is the responsibility of the PHA to provide a qualified interpreter.
 - b. The PHA's responsibility to provide a qualified interpreter does not preclude an individual's right to have a friend, relative, or advocate accompany him or her when communicating with the PHA.
 - c. The PHA will not rely on an accompanying adult to facilitate communication unless it is an emergency, or where the individual with a disability specifically requests that the accompanying adult interpret or facilitate communication, the accompanying adult

agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is appropriate under the circumstances.

- d. The PHA will not rely on minor children to interpret or facilitate communication.

V. SOLICITATION, TRESPASSING, AND EXCLUSION OF NON-RESIDENTS

The PHA is committed to providing a decent, safe, and sanitary environment throughout the PHA's property. The PHA reserves the right:

1. To regulate solicitation and prohibit trespassing on PHA property by non-tenants of the PHA.
2. To exclude non-residents, including but not limited to, persons who:
 - a. Conduct themselves in a manner disturbing residents' peaceful enjoyment of their units, community facilities, common areas or other locations within the PHA's property;
 - b. Engaging in illegal or other activity impairing the physical and social environment of the PHA premises;
 - c. Engage in any activity threatening the health, safety, or peaceful enjoyment of the PHA premises by residents of the PHA, employees of the PHA, or other persons lawfully on the premises; or
- d. Damage or threaten to damage the property of residents, of the PHA, or of PHA staff.

W. WAIVER

No delay or failure by PHA in exercising any right under this lease, and no partial or single exercise of any such right shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right, unless otherwise expressly provided herein.

TENANT AGREES THAT ALL PROVISIONS OF THIS LEASE AGREEMENT HAVE BEEN READ AND ARE UNDERSTOOD AND FURTHER AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ITS PROVISIONS AND CONDITIONS AS WRITTEN. (SIGNATURE REQUIRED ON PART II OF THIS LEASE AGREEMENT.)

PART II: RESIDENTIAL LEASE AGREEMENT

This Lease Agreement (hereinafter referred to as lease) is executed between the _____ (called PHA) and _____ (called tenant), and becomes effective as of _____.

- Dwelling Unit:** The PHA relying upon the representations of the tenant as to the tenant's income, household composition and housing need, leases to the tenant, upon Terms and Conditions set forth in Part I of this lease, the unit located at: _____ to be occupied exclusively as the private residence by the tenant and tenant household.
- Household Composition:** The members of the household are composed of the individuals listed below. Additions and deletions after initial execution of the lease are to be recorded below as they are approved. PHA approved live-in aides are not listed on this lease, as they are not party of the lease.

Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Last 4 of SSN	Add or Delete	HoH Signature	PHA Signature	Date of Change
1.	HoH						
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

- Term:** The term of this lease shall be one (1) calendar year, renewed as stipulated in Part I of this lease.
- Rent:** Initial rent (prorated for partial month) shall be \$ _____.
A utility reimbursement, if applicable, (prorated for partial month) shall be paid directly to the tenant
Thereafter, rent in the amount of \$ _____ per month shall be payable in advance on the 1st day of each month, and shall be delinquent after the 10th day of said month.
☐ This is the flat rent for the unit
☐ This is the rent based on income and other information reported by the tenant.
- Payments:** A charge of \$ _____ shall be due and payable for all rent payments not received within the first 10th day days of the month . Repeated late payment of rent shall be considered grounds for termination of this lease.

6. Utilities and Appliances:

The following checked utilities are furnished and paid by the PHA as part of the tenant rent:

☐ Electricity	☐ Natural Gas	☐ Heating Fuel	
☐ Water	☐ Sewer	☐ Trash Collection	☐ Other:

The following checked utilities are paid by the tenant:

☐ Electricity	☐ Natural Gas	☐ Heating Fuel	
☐ Water	☐ Sewer	☐ Trash Collection	☐ Other:

The following checked appliances are supplied by the PHA as part of the tenant rent:

☐ Refrigerator	☐ Stove	☐ Other:

7. Utility Allowance: If the tenant pays for any utilities directly to the supplier, the PHA will provide a utility allowance in the amount of \$_____. If the tenant's income-based rent is less than the utility allowance, the amount of the utility reimbursement which is \$ _____, will be paid to_____.

8. Surcharges for Additional Appliances: When PHA supplies electricity, charges for additional appliances are due per the following:

Air Conditioners: An additional surcharge of \$_____ per month will be payable for each air conditioner in the unit for each month of occupancy.

Other Major Appliances: If checked below, an additional surcharge of \$_____ per month for each month of occupancy for each additional appliance on/in the unit.

☐ Freezer	☐ Extra Refrigerator
☐ Second TV	☐ Electrical Space Heater
☐ Washer	☐ Other:
☐ Dryer	

9. Security Deposit: The tenant agrees to pay \$_____ as a security deposit. See Part I of this lease Agreement for information on treatment of the Security Deposit.

10. Lead Safety: The PHA will provide the tenant with a Lead Hazard Information Pamphlet, and a Lead Disclosure Addendum (if applicable).

11. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): The PHA will provide the tenant the Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification form under the Violence Against Women Act.

12. Incorporated by Reference as Part of this Lease: The following policies, procedures and rules are incorporated by reference in this lease: Pet Policy, Assistance Animal Policy, Community Service and Self-Sufficient Requirement Policy, Housekeeping Standards Policy, Grievance Procedures, Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, Schedule of Repairs and Other Charges, House Rules and Other: _____. Current copies are posted in the PHA office and incorporated in the PHA Plan. These documents may be updated from time to time without nullifying this lease. These documents may be viewed during regular office hours. Single copies are available upon request.

13. Warranties and Representations by the Tenant: The tenant warrants and represents that he/she has not (a) failed to repay a previous debt to the PHA, committed fraud in connection with any HUD programs, or failed to disclose previously committed fraud in connection with any HUD program; (b) provided false information on the application; (c) been previously evicted for non-payment of rent, breach of lease, or use of a unit for illegal purposes; (d) had history of criminal or other acts that would adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of other tenants; (e) refused or failed to complete required forms or to supply requested information. False statements affecting any eligibility criteria, or which result in inaccurate calculation of Total Tenant Payment or tenant rent shall be grounds for immediate termination of this lease and eviction from PHA property.

14. PHA's Commitment to Investigate Misrepresentations and Pursue Remedies: The PHA will investigate allegations, complaints or other observations that indicate a tenant may be receiving benefits for which they are not eligible. The PHA will vigorously pursue false statements that result in the tenant paying less rent than required or the PHA overpaying rental assistance. After verification of these misrepresentations, the PHA will take all necessary steps to recover the over payments, including administrative actions, or civil or criminal court actions, or judgment, as it deems appropriate.

15. Execution: By the tenant's signature below, the tenant and all household members agree to the terms and conditions of Part I and II of this lease and all additional documents made a part of the lease by reference. *This lease must be executed by all household members aged eighteen (18) and older.*

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain, or who establishes or attempts to establish, eligibility for and any person who knowingly or intentionally aids or abets such person in obtaining or attempting to obtain housing, or a reduction in public housing rental charges, or any rent subsidy, to which such person would not otherwise be entitled, by means of a false statement, failure to disclose information, impersonation, or other fraudulent scheme or devise shall be guilty of a crime. Upon conviction, such person may be fined and/or imprisoned under the laws and statutes of the State of Florida.

Housing Authority of the City Of Lakeland
Public Housing Dwelling Lease

By the signatures below I/we also acknowledge that the Provisions of Part I of this Lease Agreement have been received and thoroughly explained to me/us.

Head of Household _____ Date_____

Spouse or Co-Head _____ Date_____

Other Adult Household Member _____ Date_____

Other Adult Household Member _____ Date_____

Other Adult Household Member _____ Date_____

Other Adult Household Member _____ Date_____

PHA Manager _____ Date_____

Tenant's Certification

I, _____ hereby certify that I, and other members of my household, have not committed any fraud in connection with any federal housing assistance program, unless such fraud was fully disclosed to PHA before execution of this lease or before PHA approval for occupancy of the unit by the household member.

I further certify that all information or documentation submitted by myself or other household members to PHA in connection with any federal housing program (before and during the lease term) are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Head of Household Signature

Date

Attachments

If indicated by an (X) below, PHA has provided the tenant with the following attachments and information:

☐ Part I of this Lease Agreement	☐ Pet Policy
☐ Applicant/Tenant Certification	☐ Assistance Animal Policy
☐ Grievance Procedures	☐ Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirements
☐ Smoke-Free Policy	☐ Family Choice of Rent
☐ Lead Hazard Information Pamphlet	☐ Security Deposit Payment Agreement
☐ Lead Disclosure Addendum, if applicable	☐ Schedule of Repairs and Other Charges (which may be updated by posting)
☐ House Rules	☐ VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification Form
☐ Housekeeping Policy	☐ Other

References

Current copies of the following policies, procedures and rules referenced in the lease are posted in the PHA office and incorporated in the PHA Plan. These documents may be updated from time to time. They may be viewed during regular office hours. Single copies are available upon request.

Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP)
Utility Allowance Schedule
Flat Rent Schedule
Other

PART III. DISCLOSURE FORM FOR TARGET HOUSING RENTALS AND LEASES

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards

A. LEAD WARNING STATEMENT

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not managed properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, lessors must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Lessees must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

B. LESSOR'S DISCLOSURE (INITIAL)

_____ (a) Presence of lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards (check one below):

- ☐ Known lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards are present in the housing (explain).

- ☐ Lessor has no knowledge of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

_____ (b) Records and reports available to the lessor (check one below):

- ☐ Lessor has provided the lessee with all available records and reports pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing (list documents below).

- ☐ Lessor has no reports or records pertaining to lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the housing.

C. LESSEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT (INITIAL)

_____ (c) Lessee has received copies of all information listed above.

_____ (d) Lessee has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*.

D. AGENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT (INITIAL)

_____ (e) Agent has informed the lessor of the lessor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4852d and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

E. CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information provided by the signatory is true and accurate.

_____ Lessor	_____ Date
_____ Lessee	_____ Date
_____ Agent	_____ Date

_____ Lessor	_____ Date
_____ Lessee	_____ Date
_____ Agent	_____ Date

NOTICE

The Nelrod Company has made its best efforts to comply with regulations, laws, and Federal/local policies. The Nelrod Company does not offer advice on legal matters or render legal opinions. We recommend that the Housing Authority's general counsel and/or attorney review this policy prior to approval by the Board of Commissioners.

The Nelrod Company is not responsible for any changes made to these policies by any party other than The Nelrod Company.



**HOUSING AUTHORITY
OF THE CITY OF LAKELAND, FLORIDA**

FAMILY SELF SUFFICIENCY

ACTION PLAN

2026

**Housing Authority of Lakeland, Florida
430 Hartsell Avenue, Post Office 1009
Lakeland, Florida 33802
(863) 687-2911
FAX (863) 682-1226**

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HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LAKELAND, FLORIDA

FAMILY SELF SUFFICIENCY

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland, Florida (LHA) is the quasi-government agency created for the oversight of Housing Urban Department (HUD) funding included, but not limited to Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs (HCV).

The Housing Choice Voucher Program is the major program that the LHA provides in assisting very-low-income families to afford decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market. Additionally, LHA offers housing assistance to -- Section 9 – Public Housing, Section 8 – HCV including special purpose vouchers that include: Foster Youth to Independence (FYI), Veteran Administration Supporting Housing (VASH), Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV), Mainstream, Project Base Vouchers (PBV) and Section 8 – Homeownership. Participants are able to find their own housing, including apartments, townhouses and single-family. The participant is free to choose any private rental housing that meets the requirements of the program. The LHA will provide Section 8 Vouchers to all program participants as outlined, under CFR 984.101(b) for housing assistance. A family that is issued a Housing Voucher is responsible for finding a suitable housing unit of the family's choice where the owner agrees to rent under the program. Rental units must meet minimum standards of quality and safety as determined by HUD. A housing subsidy is paid by the Public Housing to the landlord directly on behalf of the family. The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program based on their income.

LHA CURRENT STATUS - HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAMS

LHA has approximately 257 Public Housing Units located on eight (8) housing complexes. LHA's Section 8 Department is responsible for: 1585 HCV, 25

Mainstream Disable Vouchers, __VASH--, __EMV. Individual being assisted through both the Public Housing and Section 8 HCV programs have been determined eligible to receive housing assistance based on income, family size, disability or age qualifications and other criteria in accordance with LHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy & Administrative Plan.

Currently, the number of mandatory Section 8 slots has been reduced from eighty-eight (88), although HUD allows the mandatory slots to be reduced each time an FSS successfully completes the program. LHA's has opted to continue using the original number of slots (88). The LHA Board of Commissioners has authorized Fifty (50) Public Housing FSS slots (not a HUD mandate). The Public Housing slots can be increased based on available funding and as exhibited for need. The criteria established for participation in the FSS program will be the same for all participants.

FSS PROGRAM CURRENT STATUS – HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAMS

LHA Housing Programs FSS Program Participation	Expected Outcome	Number Receiving Services	Clients
Public Housing		46	
Housing Choice Voucher	50	104	
• Mainstream			
• VASH			
• Emergency Housing Voucher	60	60	
• Foster Youth	25	25	
Project Base Voucher			
Section 8 Homeownership			

II. FSS PROGRAM

FSS OBJECTIVE

The objective of the program is to assist families in obtaining employment that will allow them to become self-sufficient, reducing dependency of low-income families on welfare assistance, voucher program assistance, public assistance or any federal, state, or local rental programs.

To meet our objective the LHA will network with existing community services, social service providers, colleges, financial institutions, transportation providers, vocational/technical schools, businesses and other local partners to develop a comprehensive program that gives participating FSS families the skills and experience to enable them to sustain gainful employment and education.

The FSS Program is an purpose and employment driven program with and savings incentive program for low-income families that have Housing Choice Section Vouchers, to include all special purpose vouchers, such as Public Housing residents, . The FSS Program is intended to promote the development of local strategies for coordinating House Choice Vouchers with public and private resources to assist eligible families; the program is open to current families participating in the FSS Program - Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing tenants who are unemployed or underemployed.

FSS PROGRAM GOALS

The primary goal of the FSS Program is for participating families to achieve social and economic independence by receiving necessary educational training and that all individuals in the household are able become gainfully employed. LHA will give emphasis on the determination of suitable employment, with the agreement of the affected participant, based on the skills, education, and job training and receipt of other benefits of household members, and based on the available job opportunities with their jurisdiction or community served by LHA 24 CFR 984.303. Each family should be free from any dependence on public assistance prior to completing their Contract of Participation. For those FSS participants that desire to become

homeowners, community partners are available to assist families with homeownership opportunities.

FSS Purpose

The purpose of the FSS Program is to provide guidance on the personal, social and economic development of the FSS participants. The FSS participants' goals are the focal points and strategies will be implemented to achieve successful completion of the five-5-year program. With the development of local strategies into a program coordinating committee, this will enable families to receive appropriate activities and supportive services with community partners. In that participants may obtain educational, employment, business and social skills necessary to achieve self-sufficiency.

FSS Program Documents

Several documents, which are required by HUD to be maintained on file, identify the screening and program oversight procedures, which assist in creating an environment to actively communicate with each resident to assure every opportunity for the success of reaching goals of economic independence through a record maintenance system, as follows:

- The **Instructions for Executing the Contract of Participation** will set forth the instructions established by HUD Guidelines and Regulations as responsibilities and obligations are identified on the part of the resident and the LHA. **(See Exhibit A).**
- The **Contract of Participation** will set forth the provisions established by HUD and identifies the responsibilities and obligations on the part of the resident and the LHA. **(See Exhibit B - Revised Form HUD-52650).**
- The **Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP)** includes interim and long-term goals, objectives and a time frame specifically designed for each resident and his/her family. In addition, the ITSP will list the resources and available supportive services for each family member, **(See Exhibit C).** As changes occur, the ITSP can be modified, if requested by the family.

- The **LHA Family Self-Sufficiency Program FSS Escrow Account Credit Worksheet** (Exhibit D1) used to illustrate the **HUD Family Self-Sufficiency Program FSS Escrow Account Credit Worksheet** calculation process (See **Exhibit D- Revised HUD-52652**).
- Other supporting documentation of certificate of completion, diplomas, verification of employment, school attendance, job trainings, and etc.

FSS FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS

Initially, 150 families were subsidized under the FSS Program. The LHA Section 8 allocation for the Family Self Sufficiency Program did increase to a maximum program size of 200. Over the years the obligation has reduced/increased, due to participants who have successfully completed the program.

III. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

FSS ENROLLMENT

Families entering the FSS Program will work with a FSS Program Coordinator/ FSS Staff to develop goals (ITSPs), over a Five-5 Year period, leading to self-sufficiency. Upon meeting the goals and completes the FSS Contract of Participation the family becomes eligible to receive funds deposited in an escrow account on its behalf throughout the family's participation on the FSS Program and eligible to graduate. The amount credited to the family's escrow account is based on increases in the family earned income during the term of the FSS contract. After enrollment in the FSS Program, a formal needs assessment, to include educational, employment and supportive services will be conducted by the FSS Coordinator; and, make referrals as needed to Program Coordinating Committee and/or other community partners. If previous FSS participants, graduates, as well as those who have exited the FSS Program will be allowed to re-enrolled, if extenuating circumstances caused the exit situation to occur.

LHA will expand eligibility for only Head Household for program enrollment to any adult member of household (Head of FSS Family), as designated by the family.

- One Contract of Participation per family
- Escrow goes to the person who signs the CoP, as referenced by HUD guidelines and regulations (CFR 984.303(a))
- Head of FSS Family means the designated adult family member of the FSS Program, who has signed the CoP. The head of the FSS Family may, but is not required to be the head of household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent, as referenced in HUD guidelines and regulations (CFR 984.103).

FSS OUTREACH and RECRUITMENT

Outreach and Recruitment efforts (24 CFR 984.201) will target equally to the minority and non-minority families to ensure that non-English and limited English-speaking families receive information and can participate in the FSS Program. Additionally, efforts will also be made to serve persons with impaired hearing or vision. Outreach efforts will include distribution of FSS Program flyers to community partners (both public and private), mass mailing of program information to current and incoming FSS Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Programs or Public Housing participants. Interpreters will be used as needed and clients may contact the FSS Coordinator/staff via telephone or by email. This will include (but not be limited to) distribution of printed materials during orientation, door to door delivery, newsletters, posting at manager's offices and other common reception areas, and Resident Advisory Board meeting. All possible sources for public notification and on-going recruitment will be used.

Outreach informational material will include:

- Program benefits
- Program Information
- Available resources
- Participant responsibilities

It is the policy of the LHA to comply with all Federal, State, and local nondiscrimination laws; the American Disabilities Act; and the HUD regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. No person shall be excluded from

participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected under the FSS Program on the ground of race, color, sex, religion, national or origin, family status, source of income, or disability. In addition, FSS staff, upon request, provide reasonable accommodation to persons disabilities to ensure they are provided an opportunity for the services by the FSS Program, in accordance HUD guidelines and regulations.

The FSS Program has two other main components: Case Coordination and Escrow Accounts. Families receive Case Coordination and referral services to identify employment and supportive services programs available in the community to help achieve goals.

LHA Policy will include notifying or advising eligible families about the FSS Program, during Briefing/Orientations, Interims/Recertifications, Transfer/Portability, Lobby or Waiting List. The method of communication will be through flyers, invitational letters, posters, and/or referral forms.

FSS ESCROW ACCRUALS

Escrow deposits are calculated on increases in earned income as the impact the family's Total Tenant Payment (TTP) at the time of the Contract of Participation is executed. Escrow credit calculations will be whenever the LHA Section 8 Department/Public Housing staff conducts an interim or annual recertification. At least annually, the FSS Coordinator will provide the FSS families with an escrow statement reflecting beginning and ending balances, deposits, withdrawals, and interest accruals, in accordance with the HUD Guidelines and Regulations.

The LHA will establish a single depository escrow account for all FSS families, who have had an increase in earned income, since the effective date of the Contract of Participation (CoP) and are in compliance with all HUD guidelines and regulations. Earned income shall be income from wages, salaries, other employee compensation, and regular or special pay for a member in the armed forces, as well as earnings from self-employment. These funds will be deposited in an interest-bearing HUD approved investment. Investment interest shall be credited monthly and provided an annual statement to each participating family's FSS account.

The escrow credit for low-income families, whose incomes are between fifty-50 and eighty-80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) will be based on fifty-50 percent of the Median Income limit. Escrow credit worksheets will be calculated at each LHA Interim or Annual Re-certification, where there has been an increase in earned income since the effective date of the CoP. A Section 8 FSS Family has successfully completed the FSS program, whenever thirty percent (30%) of the family monthly-adjusted income equals or exceeds the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for the size of the unit and the area in which it is located. At such time the FSS family may receive escrow, if no family member is receiving welfare assistance. A public housing FSS Family has successfully completed the FSS program, whenever thirty percent (30%) of the family's monthly income equals or exceeds the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for the unit the family qualifies for or occupies, and when no family member receives welfare assistance. (HUD defines ceiling rent as "the amount the HA will require for a particular unit size. The HA determines the ceiling rent, which is similar to FMR used in the Section 8 Certificate program"). Families can receive the escrow credit fund, if they are independent of welfare assistance at the end of the contract. In addition, the LHA must receive proof of no welfare assistance. The FSS Coordinator will verify information by telephone or written verification from the Department of Children and Families. The FSS program is graded yearly by the Section 8 Management Assets Program (SEMAP) indicator report from Public Housing Information System (PIC), and the percent of FSS enrollment and escrow account balance fund.

As a general rule LHA, at its sole option, can authorize interim partial release of the escrow funds, during the term of the Contract of Participation: when a minimum of one year of participation has passed, upon recommendation from the FSS Coordinator, when the family has fulfilled certain CoP Interim Goal(s), and needs a portion of the escrow ; and, it is determined that the family needs the funds to successfully complete the contract. Considerations for escrow account expenditures may include: credit resolutions, down payment assistance for homeownership, tuition or related training expenses, small business start up expenses, automobile purchase for work related activities, job training and/or equipment and supplies with supporting documentation. The amount of the request is limited to twenty percent (20%) per year of successful contract completion

FSS CASE COORDINATION

LHA will be responsible for FSS Case Coordination through the FSS Coordinator, as outlined under HUD regulations (24 CFR 984.103), with the consideration that at enrollment, the most recent effective rent recertification must be used to establish the baseline, CFR 984.305(b). The FSS Coordinator will help participants to receive the services and support as needed to achieve their goals by contacting organizations that work with participants in the completion of forms, applications, resumes and finally make referrals for supportive counseling such as: career development, credit counseling, schools and when requested, for family services, mental health and/or family counseling in accordance with the HUD guidelines and regulations.

FSS PROGRAM -- SHORT and LONG-TERM GOALS

Initially, an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) will be developed and discussed with each participant at enrollment, which will entail establishing the goals and Five-5 Year FSS Timeline, (See Exhibit E. The additional pages provide a format for recording each interim goal and specific information related to its achievement. The participant and FSS Coordinator or another authorized LHA staff must sign the final page of each participant's plan.

Interim goals must be specified, along with the activities and services needed to accomplish the goals. *For example, a single mother with two children who has an Interim Goal of completing her secondary, might require several different activities and services to achieve that goal. These could include transportation, tutoring, and/or childcare. One of the Interim Goals for families receiving welfare assistance is to become independent of welfare by the end of the contract. Any Family that is receiving welfare assistance must have this included as an Interim Goal in the Head of the Family's ITSP.*

The final goal listed as indicated on the ITSP of the Head of the Family must include getting and maintaining suitable employment specific to that individual's skills, education, job training, and the available job opportunities in the area.

FSS FAMILY – ANNUAL GOAL TRACKING

Years 1-2

- Conduct FSS Needs Assessment
- Develop and establish ITSP Goals
- Review needs for vocational or educational training
- Review needs job training, career development or employment for advancement
- Assess employment status in a realistic field to progress or advance
- Check gainfully employment status; and if needed, career development to advance
- If unemployed, discuss employment strategies and career development to gain employment
- Monitor employment search(es) and follow through with all referrals for employment
- Prepare for credit counseling, financial education

Years 2-3

- Monitor employment with potential for career advancement
- Review vocational or educational training for career development
- Check status of education or vocational training points of completion
- Check employment status during this period
- Review ITSP with FSS Participant and discuss changes as needed to accomplish goals
- Check credit counseling for homebuyer's education, money management, financial and budget planning

Years 4-5

- Check gainfully employed status towards self-sufficiency
- Check job training and completion status
- If indicated, preparation for homeownership counseling
- Must be independent of Federal or State welfare assistance at end of CoP

- Must have completed an Individual Training and Services Plan
- Prepare to graduate, grant extension

IV. FSS – CONTRACT OF PARTICIPATION and INDIVIDUAL TRAINING and SERVICES PLAN

The **Contract of Participation (CoP)** will define the rights and responsibilities of both the client and LHA under the FSS Program, as outlined in the HUD Guidelines and Regulations. The head of the FSS Family must be the head of household for eligibility and rent determination purposes. The CoP also requires that the family comply with its lease requirements.

Changes to the Contract

- This contract of participation can only be changed to modify the contract term, the Head of the Family, or the Individual Training and Services Plans.
- Any change of the Head of the Family under the contract must be included as an attachment to the contract. The attachment must contain the name of the new designated Head of the Family, the signatures of the new Head of the Family, an LHA representative, and the date signed.
- Any change(s) to an Individual Training and Services Plan must be included as a revision to the Individual Training and Services Plan (attachment) to which the change applies. The revision must include the item changed, signatures of the participant and an LHA representative, and the date signed.
- For extensions to the contract term, see the "Term of Contract" section.
- If, twelve months after the effective date of the contract, a Family in the Section 8 FSS program moves outside of the LHA jurisdiction, under Section 8 portability procedures, the LHA may take one of the following actions.
 - The LHA may permit the Family to continue to participate in its FSS program, if the Family demonstrates to the LHA's satisfaction that it can meet the Family responsibilities of the contract in the new location. In this case, the existing contract remains in effect with no change. The LHA must transfer

the Family's FSS escrow account balance when the receiving Housing Authority absorbs the Family.

- The receiving Housing Authority may permit the Family to participate in its FSS program. If so, the LHA must terminate its contract with the Family. The LHA must also transfer the Family's FSS escrow account balance when the receiving Housing Authority absorbs the Family. The receiving Housing Authority will execute a new contract with the Family.
- In cases where the Family cannot fulfill its Family obligations in the new location, and the receiving Housing Authority does not permit the Family to participate in its FSS program, the contract between the LHA and the Family shall terminate and the Family will lose the funds in its FSS escrow account.

Individual Training and Services Plans

The **Individual Training Service Plan (ITSP)** will be attached to every contract. The program services will be offered and provided to each participating family member as listed. The CoP will be executed no more than 120 days after the household's most recent annual or interim recertification. A new recertification will be completed if more than 120 days have elapsed. The initial term of the CoP is Five-5 Years. The LHA may grant an extension of up to two-2 years, if the family gives a written request for an extension and if the LHA finds that good cause exists for an extension. The FSS family has the right to modify their ITSPs, as suited for their goals; and, can graduate before the five year period of the CoP as long as their goals have been obtained.

- The contract must include an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) for the Head of the Family. Other Family members aged eighteen and older may choose to execute an Individual Training and Services Plan, if agreed to by the LHA.
- The resources and supportive services to be provided to each Family member must be listed in the Individual Training and Services Plans that become attachments to the contract of participation.
- Page one of each participant's Individual Training and Services Plan includes space for the final goal and an area to list the interim goals needed to achieve the final goal. The additional pages provide a format for recording each interim

goal and specific information related to its achievement. The participant and LHA representative must sign the final page of each participant's plan.

- Interim goals must be specified along with the activities and services needed to achieve them. For example, a single mother with two children who has an interim goal of completing her secondary education might require several different activities and services to achieve that goal. These could include transportation, tutoring, and/or childcare.
- All completion dates included in the Individual Training and Services Plan must be on or before the contract of participation expires.
- One of the interim goals for families receiving welfare assistance is to become independent of welfare assistance for at least twelve (12) consecutive months before the end of the contract. Any Family that is receiving welfare assistance must have this included as an interim goal in the Head of the Family's Individual Training and Services Plan.
- The final goal listed on the Individual Training and Services Plan of the Head of the Family must include getting and maintaining suitable employment specific to that individual's skills, education, job training, and the available job opportunities in the area.
- The FSS Coordinator must determine if unavailable services are an integral part of the Family's progress or advancement towards self-sufficiency. If services are not integral to the Family's progress, the FSS Coordinator shall review the Individual Training and Services Plan to delete services and modify the contract to remove any obligations on the Family to accept unavailable services. If unavailable services are an integral component of success, the FSS Coordinator shall declare the contract null and void and reclassify the FSS Family as a non-FSS Family.

FSS PROGRAM – CONTRACT EXTENSION

Extensions will not be granted for loss of employment, due to lack of performance on the part of the FSS participant. All requests for extensions must be submitted in writing prior to expiration of the CoP. The request letter should include the following components:

- An explanation of why the goals were not completed;
- What goals still need to be completed; and
- The time frame in which the goals will be completed.

Participants will be notified in writing of LHA's decision within fourteen-14 business days and may request an informal hearing, if they disagree with the decision (see Hearing Procedures below). During the extension period, the family will continue to be eligible to receive deposits into the FSS Escrow Account. The FSS Head of Household will be required to continue abiding by the CoP and ITSP, as well as keep in regular contact with a FSS Coordinator during the extension period.

The contract is complete, and a family's FSS participation is concluded, when:

- The family has fulfilled all of its obligations under the contract on or before expiration of the contract; or
- 30 percent of the monthly adjusted income equals or exceeds the published Fair Market Rents for the family size under the LHA subsidy standards (even if the five-5 years is not up and no family receives state welfare).

The participant will be considered to have completed all of its obligations when the family has completed the contract on or before the contract expiration date or extension; as defined HUD regulations (CFR 984.305(c)).

Also, the LHA will expand eligibility for only Head Household for program enrollment to any adult member of household (Head of FSS Family), as designated by the family.

- One Contract of Participation per family
- Escrow goes to the person who signs the CoP, as referenced by HUD guidelines and regulations (CFR 984.303(a))
- Head of FSS Family means the designated adult family member of the FSS Program, who has signed the CoP. The head of the FSS Family may, but is not required to be the head of household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent, as referenced in HUD guidelines and regulations (CFR 984.103).

INTERIM DISBURSEMENT of FSS FUNDS

The LHA will allow the family to receive a portion of its escrow funds early under circumstances specified below. Participants in good standing with the LHA Section 8 FSS Program will be allowed to request money from their accounts prior to the completion of the Contract. The early withdrawal of funds must be used for continuing growth and reaching the goals articulated in the ITSP. Withdrawals can only be made once during a twelve (12) month period. All FSS families with an escrow balance are eligible to request a withdrawal.

The FSS Coordinators will determine that the family has fulfilled the established interim goals and requires a portion of the FSS escrow account funds for the purpose consistent with the CoP. Before agreeing to an early disbursement, the FSS Coordinator will seek other sources for the funds will not be depleted. The FSS staff will discuss the appropriateness of the request during a regularly scheduled meeting. The FSS Program reserves the right to request that the family attend a meeting for clarification of the withdrawal request before a determination is made and/or may require additional documentation prior to making a decision.

The decision to release escrow will be made by consensus of the LHA administrators and the decision will be binding. If the withdrawal request is denied, the FSS family will be given written response outlining the decision. Should the family not complete its FSS contract, the family is not required to repay the amount received as an interim disbursement unless the advance payment was made based on fraudulent information given by the family. Early disbursement of escrow funds may include and may not be limited to the following:

- Completion of college or graduate school (expenses related to education)
- Job training
- Transportation expenses
- Purchasing a home
- Addressing credit resolutions
- Other associated cost for needs

DISBURSEMENT PROCEDURE for WITHDRAWAL

The head of household provide a written request for an interim. The request must include:

- The amount of money requested;
- The reason/need for the money;
- How the funds will be used;
- How will the usage of funds facilitate movement towards self-sufficiency;
- An assessment of their progress on their ITSP goals;
- Alternate funding sources they have tried, and
- Documentation of expenses

All requests for early disbursements of SS funds must be made in writing 30 days prior to state use; no checks will be issued to FSS participant. Checks will be issued to the appropriate entity.

FINAL DISBURSEMENT – CONTRACT COMPLETION

In order, to successfully complete the FSS Contract of Participation and receive any money in the FSS Escrow Account, participants must meet the following criteria:

1. The head of household has obtained a suitable full-time job (as defined above) or has maintained part-time employment for a period of six-6 months.
2. All members of the household have been independent of welfare for at least twelve-12 consecutive months. Welfare is defined as income assistance from Federal or State Welfare Programs and includes only cash maintenance payments designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. It does not include Food Stamps, Social Security, Child Support payments, Medicaid, or similar benefits.
3. All activities listed on the ITSP must be completed within all designated timeframes.

4. The household is in full compliance with the lease, including no monies owed for repayment agreements to LHA or the Section Landlord. Escrow payment is the amount in the family's (participant) account, less any money owed to the LHA Program. Before disbursement of the escrow account funds the FSS Coordinator will verify that the family does not owe a debt.
5. Alternatively, a family may graduate from FSS when 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income equals or exceeds the published Fair Market Rent for the family unit size under the LHA subsidy standards (even if the five years is not up), the head of household is employed, and no family member receives State welfare. The participant will be considered to have completed all of its obligation when the family has completed the contract or before the contract date or extension; as defined Family Self Sufficiency regulations 24 CFR 984.305(c).

Full-time employment is defined as:

- For hourly or salaried employees – at least 32 hours per week
- For self-employment – net earnings (after business expense deductions) of at 32 hours per week at minimum wage.

Accommodations for disabled individuals – A person with disabilities may request an accommodation to these employment standards. Request for accommodation must be submitted in writing and supported by written statement from the individuals' medical provider at least 90 days prior to program completion. The statement will include a recommendation from the medical provider as to a specific number of hours that the individual is able to work due to disability. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case bases.

Suitable Employment:

Employment standards as outlined by HUD Regulations (CFR 984.303), as follows

- Employment with an established, legitimate business (the participant is receiving a regular paycheck from which taxes and other required deductions are withheld).
- Self-employment which is verifiable through Federal Income Tax Returns (with Schedule C).

- Contracted commission employment will be considered if it meets the hourly /income requirements, is verifiable, and being declared for tax purposes.
- Informal employment which does not meet the criteria listed above will not be considered (employment where income is not declared for tax purposes).
- Employment must be considered a lawful activity.

FORFEITURE of FSS FUNDS

As in accordance with HUD Guidelines and Regulations, the LHA will establish a process for forfeited funds from the FSS Escrow Accounts to be used for supportive services.

Escrow funds will be forfeited if:

- The Contract of Participation, including and extension, expires and the obligations are unfulfilled by the head of household.
- The FSS family loses their housing assistance due to a violation of the Section HCV family obligations;
- The FSS family is deemed to be non-compliance with the FSS Program and is terminated;
- The FSS family voluntarily terminates their enrollment in the FSS Program.
- LHA will implement a policy change to use forfeited funds for supportive services that assist with job training, educational assistance, materials, supplies, uniforms, transportation (bus passes),

V. FAMILY SELECTION PROCEDURES

Selection of Participants

The FSS staff has the primary responsibility to make sure that participants are not discriminated against in the selection process. For families or individuals whose potential enrollment is in question, the FSS Coordinator/Department Manager will review the file to ensure that non-selection is not based on discriminatory factors before the final decision is made. Applicants will be notified in writing of the reason(s) they were not selected for participation and will have an opportunity to

appeal the decision (see Hearing Procedures). At all times, the LHA will select families for participation in the FSS Program in accordance with HUD guidelines.

LHA clients who express an interest in the FSS Program may be screened before being enrolled in the program within the following HUD allowable guidelines: mandatory participation in a FSS program Orientation on either group or individual bases. The FSS orientation will include a review of participants expectations, the services offered, and the requirements to complete the FSS Program. Those interested clients who have successfully completed the program orientation and express further interest in enrollment will be chosen for participation based on the following factors:

- Preference given to FSS participants porting to LHA from another Authority FSS Program
- Preference given to related service programs as described above

Participation remains on a voluntary basis; program application forms are outlined in the attached copy of the FSS documents. Acceptance into the program will be based on availability of space and the reality of a resident achieving the determined goals established with the FSS participants and the FSS Coordinator. Priority for participation will be determined on a first come first served basis. Each individual must be in good standing with the Lakeland Housing Authority and, if applicable the Section 8 Landlord. In addition, individuals who are in academic or vocational training, unemployed and/or underemployed will be given priorities for vacant slots.

To be determined active, each participant will be expected to attend resident and FSS Meetings, participate in quarterly meeting to discuss ITSPs goals identifying education progress or employment training outcomes and that may have a contribution to an escrow account, if employed. The head of household will have an ITSP on file and other adults in the household participating in the FSS program. Participants will act whenever possible as mentors for other residents.

The FSS Coordinator/ FSS Staff will give an orientation to each participant and will assist in developing a full ITSP including family barriers to employment. Youth in need of academic remediation, school dropouts, pregnant or parenting teens or

any other status which may be causing the resident to have employment barriers will be addressed. The family will be assisted in overcoming those barriers.

LHA at its discretion, may deny participation in the program to a family that previously participated and was terminated from the FSS Program, because the family did not meet their obligations according to the Contract of Participation. Also LHA, may allow a family that was previously terminated to sign a new contract, if cause for termination was due to circumstances beyond their control, such as a serious illness.

FSS WAITING LIST

As per HUD guidelines, the LHA FSS Program will maintain a FSS Waiting for the families, in accordance with guidelines as established with the selection process for the FSS Program. Prospective individuals must be active recipients of the Housing Choice Voucher Programs (HCV) or Public Housing. LHA will utilize a first-come - first-served selection system for the FSS Waiting List using date stamp on letters of interest received from all tenants.

- Date and time stamp
- Preference will be given to tenants porting in from other FSS HCV Programs

In the event that there are no vacant slots for HCV Programs participants, the **FSS Waiting List** will be utilized. By quarterly review, inactive participants will be removed from the FSS Roster and those residents on the FSS Waiting List will be approached, about participating in the program at the new date. If there are no vacant slots for Public Housing residents and there are no inactive participants during a review process, additional slots will be requested from the Board in increments of (ten) 10 slots at a time. The Board will determine the reasonableness of the request. The decision about the extra slots will be determined based on funding availability and demand.

FSS ORIENTATION SESSIONS

The LHA through the FSS Coordinator/ FSS Staff will hold orientation sessions for all FSS participants and/or other interested family members. Individual and confidential appointment(s) will be scheduled with each participant to discuss and

establish their Five-5 Year Plan. Interpreters will be used, as needed and clients may contact the FSS Coordinator/staff via telephone or by email.

The following topics will be discussed:

- Right and responsibilities of both participants and LHA
- Contract of Participation
- Understanding of Participation
- Individual Training Service Plan
- Future individual and confidential meeting to discuss goals

VI. FSS ACTIVITIES and SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Assessment of Family Needs

An assessment will be conducted to help program participants establish the goals/needs identification process. The FSS Coordinator/ FSS staff will work with each person in the family, who wishes to develop an Individual Training and Service Plan (ITSP). The assessment addresses common issues faced by participants of self-sufficiency programs including, but not limited to employment, job search and readiness, abuse issues, budget issues, child care issues, clothing needs, drug and alcohol abuse issues, educational issues, health/mental health issues, medical coverage issues, parenting skills, support network needs, and transportation issues.

The purpose of the assessment tool is helping clients to start thinking about issues of real concern in their lives and the areas of their lives in which they can realistically hope to achieve some improvement. In conjunction with the ITSP, identified goals are then broken down into realistic action steps. Goal progress is tracked with each participant through quarterly contact by letters, phone, or email as well as through quarterly interviews. Goals can be revised during this period but must be approved by the FSS Coordinator. **Goals may not be changed within the last 12 months of the Contract of Participation.** The head of the household is the only person required to have an ITSP, although other adult family members are encouraged to work with the case manager to develop their own.

Comprehensive resources are available to FSS program participants through public and private agencies. In order to protect confidentiality, participants sign a Release

of Information that allows FSS staff to coordinate with these agencies for the provision of services. The following is a list of services currently available to eligible FSS participants. LHA will continue to include resources from many places throughout the community, which means that resources and services are in a constant state of change.

IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILY SUPPORTIVE SERVICE NEEDS

Supportive services needs will be identified by completion of informal needs assessment with FSS Coordinator or Case Manager before completion of the initial Individual Training and Service Plan (ITSP) and signing of the Contract of Participation for all eligible family members. As required by HUD (24 CFR 984.201), the activities, and supportive services as determined by the Lakeland Housing Authority will be coordinated in conjunction with Program Coordinated Committee and community providers to FSS as follows:

FSS ACTIVITIES and SERVICES		
PROGRAM SERVICES	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	COMMUNITY PROVIDERS
Assessment	Educational Vocational Disability Substance Abuse Mental Health	Adult Basic Education CareerSource Community College Community-based Organizations Health Services
Individual Training and Service Plan (ITSP)	Five -5 Year Plan with goals	FSS Coordinator and Case Manager
Education	High School English as a Second Language GED Post-secondary College	High School Adult Education, Community College and Universities
Training	On-the-Job Skill Trainings Trending Technologies Medical Trainings	CareerSource Community College/University, Community-based Organizations
Transportation	Bus, vehicles	Transit Authority
Childcare	Infant Care Toddler Care Pre-School Care	Childcare Resources Park and Recreation Boys and Girls Club

	Afterschool Care Homework Assistance	
Job Search Assistance	Resume Preparation Interviewing Skills Dress for Success Employability Skills Workplace Essentials Job Development Job Placement	CareerSource Community College Vocational Schools Community-based organizations
Health Care	Mental Health Substance Abuse Prevention Crisis Resolution Domestic Violence Senior Care	Obama Care Health Department Community Clinic Individual/ Family Counseling Hospital Care Crisis Team/Management Medicaid/Medicare
Small Business Development	Business Plan Development Mentoring	Vocational Schools Community College FSS-Program Coordinating Committee
Homeownership	Credit Counseling Financial Education Money Management Credit Resolution Debt Management Budgeting and Planning Homebuyer Education Household Management	Community Partners Community-based Organizations Financial Institution Consumer Credit Counseling Financial Bureau Consumer Protection HUD Certified Counselors
Household Management	Self-Care Adult Life Skills Youth Life Skills Personal Development Home Maintenance	FSS Coordinator Community-based Organizations
Legal Services	Counsel or Advice	Legal Aid

The services needs will vary with each family and the LHA program structure is designed to coordinate program services that may be needed with community - based organizations, as needed for the family.

- Childcare
- Transportation
- Education

- Employment
- Personal Development
- Household Management
- Homeownership
- Financial Empowerment
- Other Services

Incentives to Encourage Participation

The FSS Program offers incentives such as the FSS escrow account, case management and other supportive services that not only encourage participation, but help families achieve self-sufficiency. In addition to encouraging program participants through such incentives, LHA will also conduct outreach to recruit FSS participants from among eligible families.

As with the FSS Program, LHA will offer incentives to encourage participation and enhance the participant's ability to achieve self-sufficiency. LHA will establish an FSS Escrow Account for each eligible participating family in accordance with HUD Guidelines and Regulations, as a financial incentive for program participation. Additional incentives include, but not limited to enhanced opportunities for education, training, and employment. FSS participants will have access to case management services, financial counseling, credit repair, homeownership workshops and available resources about the home buying process. FSS participants also will have several personal incentives for involvement including structural goal planning, greater opportunity to increase their standard of living, an enhanced support system, increased self-esteem, and etc. Most importantly, the FSS participants will have the right to revise their plan(s) when and if for the betterment of goals.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

In addition to employment and training programs, FSS participants will be expected to participate in personal growth and development workshops, to include but not be limited to: Self-Care, Personal Development, Life Insurance, Health Care Awareness, Parenting and Family Planning, Household Management, Mental Health (Depression/Anxiety), Decision Making and Life Outcomes, Healthy Relationship, Employability Training, Importance of Drive License/Suspension,

Impacts of Criminal Backgrounds, Employment Retention, Workplace Essentials, Asset Building, Budget and Planning, Credit Counseling, Homeownership Opportunities, Conflict Resolution, Citizenship, Voting Responsibilities, and Home Maintenance.

On-Going Programs

Several agencies receive funding from a variety of funding streams to operate programs on public housing properties. Because of the demands placed on working parents by family members, FSS participants are encouraged to enroll dependents in after-school programs for reading and mathematics literacy, character development, homework assistance, study skills, recreation, health and social issues.

CAREER AND PERSONAL COUNSELING

It is a goal of the FSS program to have each resident achieve social and economic independence by receiving necessary training and that all individuals in the household who are able become gainfully employed. To make the most effective use of funds and time available, each FSS participant will be directed to a compatible career path whenever possible. Through a process of combining local resources with the identified desires of the resident, the FSS Staff will subjectively determine the assessment to be done on each eligible resident. Objective measurements will be conducted when determined necessary to identify academic and vocational skill levels, aptitude and ability for each person entering the workplace.

JOB DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

The Lakeland Housing Authority is represented on the Polk Workforce Development Board by the membership of a Commissioner of the Authority. As part of this effort, LHA is committed to provide job placement and training for all residents including FSS participants. The FSS Coordinators and Resident Services Associates work to access local services to assist all eligible residents in overcoming personal and family barriers to employment.

These barriers may include but are not limited to the following:

Low Academic Levels: In need of GED or HS Equivalency, School Dropout, Reading and Math below 8th grade level.

Non-English Speaking:

Incapable of reading or performing work related tasks in English

Low Vocational Skills:

No marketable ability or work history

Physical or Mental Barrier:

Receiving disability benefits or in the process of being determined eligible for benefits

Need for supportive services such as transportation, childcare, clothing, etc.

JOB PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE

FSS Staff are referring by non-financial agreement with the Florida Department of Labor to assist FSS participants through the Lakeland Housing Authority in finding meaningful employment. Access to the job bank information available at the CareerSoucre Polk has been arranged at the Washington Park Housing Complex in the Emma Mae Smith Turner Community Center – Computer Lab.

TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation and LHA transportation will be provided for FSS participants for training and other FSS related activities sponsored by LHA.

UNAVAILABILITY OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

In accordance with HUD Guidelines, if situations occur, when a FSS participants may not be able to meet work related goals as a result of the unavailability of supportive services. If the FSS Coordinator determines with the FSS participant that the need for supportive services is temporary, an extension to the time period for completion of the FSS program may be requested. If it is the recommendation of the FSS Coordinator that the client will not be able to complete the FSS Contract, and ITSP goals will be amended as needed to make necessary adjustments for points of completion towards self-sufficiency.

VII. FSS PORTABILITY

Families selected to participate in the FSS Program must initially live in an assisted unit within the jurisdiction for twelve (12) consecutive months in order to exercise a move under portability provisions. The FSS family must make a commitment to remain in a residence LHA for a minimum period of one (1) year from the date the FSS Contract is signed. If the family chooses to move to a new area after that time, a separate escrow account for the family will be established. All performance expectations are identified in the Contract of Participation. If a family exercises portability after initial occupancy, and are at any time during the term of the Contract of Participation unable to fulfill their FSS obligations (either by continuing in the initial program or transferring to the Receiving Public Housing Authority's program), FSS participation and Section 8 assistance may be terminated. If the FSS Contract of Participation is terminated prior to successful completion by the family of all goals, any accrued escrow amount would be forfeited, per the contract's requirements. The family would be offered the opportunity for an informal hearing in the event of either FSS participation or Section 8 termination.

If a Family moves under Section 8 portability procedures and is going to participate in the receiving Housing Authority's FSS program, the effective date of the contract between the Family and the receiving Housing Authority is the first day of the month following the date the contract was signed by the Family and the Housing Authority's Representative. The expiration date of the contract between the receiving Housing Authority and the Family must be the same as the expiration date of the contract between the LHA and the Family, in conjunction with HUD Guidelines and Regulations in term of LHA Recertification and Interim Changes.

VIII. FSS PROGRAM TERMINATION

Involuntary Termination:

FSS Participants may be denied or involuntarily terminated from the FSS under the following circumstances:

1. If the FSS participant fails to meet their obligations under the Contract of Participation, the Individual Training and Service Plan and related documentation

Non-compliance includes:

- Missing scheduled meeting, failure to return phone calls and maintain contact after written notification of non-compliance
- Failure to complete quarterly reviews
- Failure to work on activities and/or goals within the specified time frames
- Failure to participate in job-related activities (ex. Employment, education, training, workshops, etc.)
- If FSS participants owes money to Section 8 Program
- If the FSS participant has committed fraud in connection with Federal housing assistance program
- If the FSS participant has breached an agreement to pay back amounts owed to the Housing Authority
- If the FSS participants failed to meet any obligation under the lease
- Expiration of the Contract of Participation or any extension of the Contract without completing the criteria for program completion as outlined under the HUD Guidelines and regulation
- If the FSS participant's housing assistance is terminated with cause

FSS Participants who fail to meet obligations under the above circumstances will be given the opportunity to attend a required meeting with the FSS Coordinator or FSS Staff to resolve the issue. During this meeting, a review of the Contract of Participation, Individual Training and service Plan, all related documentation will conduct, and amendments will be made as necessary, in accordance with HUD Guidelines and Regulation that allows for changes in circumstances. Failure to contact the FSS Coordinator to schedule this meeting within fourteen-14 days of a written request for a meeting or failure by the FSS Head of Household to attend this meeting without some type of correspondence to clarify the issue, may lead to termination from the program. Participants who remain out of compliance after this meeting will be subject to termination from the FSS program. Notification to the family will be made by written notice, stating:

- The specific facts and reasons for termination
- A statement informing the family of their right to request an informal hearing and the date by which this request must be received (See Hearing Procedures)

- A statement informing the family that termination from the FSS Program for the reasons stated will not result in termination of the family housing assistance. Failure to request a hearing in writing by the deadline will result in closing of the family's FSS file and all rights to a hearing will be waived.

Voluntary Termination:

- Mutual consent of both parties; and/or
- The family's withdrawal from the program

If the family withdraws from the FSS Program with the mutual consent of LHA and FSS Head of Household, then the family may rejoin the FSS Program in the future, with the following changes:

- The family signs a new Contract of Participation and Individual Training and Service Plan
- The family is not eligible to receive accrued funds in escrow from their initial withdrawal from FSS
- The family will be eligible to receive future deposits into escrow after rejoining

Hearing Procedures:

All requests for informal hearings must be received by LHA FSS Coordinator fourteen-14 days of the date of termination letter. If a hearing is requested by the FSS Family, notification to the family regarding the date, time and location of the informal; hearing will be by mail.

Person to be included in the informal hearing shall include, but not limited to:

- FSS Head of Household
- FSS Coordinator; and
- LHA Administrator, other FSS program staff, serving as a Hearing Officer, all participants have the right to obtain legal representation and their witnesses.

The family may request to reschedule for a good cause, or if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is considered, as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affect the health, safety or welfare of the family.

Reasonable Accommodations:

LHA and FSS Program Coordinator/ FSS Staff will make reasonable accommodations to a person with disabilities to ensure that they are able to take full advantage of the services provided under the FSS Program.

IX. ASSURANCE OF NON-INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS OF NONPARTICIPATING FAMILIES

In accordance with (24 CFR 984.201(d)(10), a family housing assistance or admission into assisted housing would never depend on whether it is their choice to participate in the FSS Program. the Lakeland Housing Authority (LHA) will make this known as part of the recruitment process. To be clear, at recruitment with assurance the LHA will clearly explain that a family's decision to not participate in the FSS Program will not affect the family's admission to the public housing or house choice voucher program, nor will it affect the family's right to occupancy in accordance with the lease.

LHA Policy

LHA will advise that participation is strictly voluntary. Public housing residents and housing choice voucher program 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 public housing or HCV housing assistance. This material will also specify that the family will retain the right to occupancy according to their lease and family obligations contract.

X. FAMILY SELF SUFFICIENCY -- PROGRAM COORDINATING COMMITTEE

FSS – Program Coordinating Committee

An advisory group composed of local professionals and residents will oversee the activities and resident involvement in the FSS Program. The composition of the advisory group will be representative of resources for the residents in the areas of

employment and education barriers, social needs and other potential growth and development phases of economic self-sufficiency. Representatives may include (but will not be limited to) educators, bankers with knowledge of personal credit areas and mortgage loans, community action agency staff, transportation disadvantaged, law enforcement staff, housing authority staff, residents, health care providers, ministers, job training and vocational rehabilitation, childcare providers, vocational rehabilitation and/or private employers.

The committee will assist in assessing potential participants, reviewing individual progress reports, determining successful completion status and advising staff on potential supportive services and job placements. They will also be asked to make recommendations about potential changes that could enhance the FSS program and its relationship to other LHA programs.

FSS Staffing

The Family Self-Sufficiency Coordinators will oversee the activities of the FSS programs for both PH and HCV Programs. The individuals conducting orientation and re-certification workshops for both Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Programs will work to recruit new participants and make time available for the appropriate staff person (or participant) to make a presentation about the FSS program.

Community Agencies

As welfare reform has become more of a reality in Florida, the collaborative efforts by several agencies for the success of a family are ongoing. The LHA will include in community outreach efforts to advise public service persons from city, county and local community-based organizations, such as: Department of Children and Families Services, United Way, Jobs and Benefits, VASH, FYI, Polk Work One Stop Center, Vocational Training, Vocational Rehabilitation, WAGES, Head Start, primary, secondary, and post-secondary education or training institutions, financial empowerment organizations, US Armed Forces, to include the Lakeland Housing Authority Resident Advisory Board (RAB), and other programs about the FSS opportunities that are readily available. FSS is a viable component to enhance participation in any of the above-mentioned programs. The Lakeland Housing

Authority is represented on the Polk County Workforce Development Board and will continue to be an active participant in Welfare Reform Programs in the area.

EXIT INTERVIEWS

Exit interviews will be conducted through a survey or personal contact with each out-going participant who successfully completes the program for the purpose of increasing the capabilities of the program. All FSS "Alumni" will be encouraged to volunteer for resident committees and other functions in which they will have invaluable contributions to the success of on-going programs. Miscellaneous recruitment information will be reviewed by the Alumni to help with communication with residents.

REFERENCES

1. HUD Federal Resources
2. Public and Indian Housing – HUD Guidelines
3. J. D’Amelia and Associates, Sample FSS Program Action Plan 2022
4. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 984
5. Administering an Effective Family Self Sufficiency - FSS Guidebook 2017
6. HUD – Family Self Sufficiency Final Rule May 2022
7. Lakeland Housing Authority Administration Plan



2026 PROCUREMENT POLICY

The Procurement Policy hereinafter set forth must function within the limits set forth by Federal Statutes, the Annual Contributions Contract with HUD, and the laws of the State of Florida. Any and all applicable changes in the law or contract or judicial decision of interpretation or constitutionality will automatically supersede this policy. Such changes will be reflected in a policy revision as appropriate.

- I. **GENERAL:** The purpose of this Statement of Procurement Policy is to assure that goods, services, and construction are procured, and surplus goods are disposed of at the most favorable prices to the Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland, Florida ("LHA") and its Instrumentalities and Partnerships but not limited to any current or future endeavor in full compliance with the applicable HUD regulations and State and local laws.

II. PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION

- A. The Executive Director shall administer the procurement policy or other individuals authorized by him/her. The Executive Director shall be responsible for developing procedures to implement this procurement policy. The Executive Director or his/her designee shall be the depository of all related records.
- B. It is the Executive Director's responsibility to ascertain that (1) the yearly procurements are adequately and timely planned, (2) the procurement documents clearly specify the desired products, construction, and services, as well as the methods of award, (3) the solicitation procedures are conducted in full compliance with the Federal regulations (or state and local laws whichever are more stringent), (4) the awards are made to the responsive and responsible bidders offering the lowest prices, and (5) there are sufficient unencumbered funds for each procurement to defray the costs of the contracts.
- C. The Executive Director shall establish written procedures to monitor the procurement actions ensuring compliance with this Statement of Procurement Policy and to prevent fraud and abuse.
- D. This policy and any changes thereto shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners ("Board") for approval and if/when requested the HUD Field Office shall be furnished with a copy of each.

III. PROCUREMENT METHODS

Purchases and contracts for equipment, materials, supplies, or services, shall be made in the following manner.

A. Small Purchase Procedure.

1. The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland has streamlined its policy to include HUD's policies:
 - An increase in the small purchase threshold in accordance with revisions to HUD Rules and Regulations;
 - The establishment of a micro-purchase threshold (Threshold as determined by HUD), requiring only one reasonable quote (consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulations);
 - The use of "incorporation by reference" of mandatory contract clauses into bid specifications and contracts;
 - The elimination of any required forms for small purchases, with the exception of applicable maintenance and construction contracts exceeding the minimum/maximum as determined by HUD may be set lower by State statute;
 - The use of a simplified contract for construction work that does not exceed any updated minimum/maximum amount as determined/published by HUD may be set lower by State statute;
 - The elimination of the requirement to conduct a separate cost/price analysis when obtaining products or services of a commercial nature.
2. Petty Cash Purchases. Expenditures may be made from the Petty Cash Fund providing for small purchases only and not to exceed \$600 for any one purchase, and no more than one purchase of any item may be made in one month. The basis for petty cash purchases shall be for minor emergency items or a third-party meeting refreshment (s) only as determined by the Executive Director or his/her designee.
3. (Micro) purchases amount will always be in line with the minimum/maximum allowed under the direction of the Department of Housing and Urban Development effective on the date the new limits are published. (Micro Purchases) or may be set lower by applicable State statute. The Executive Director may delegate to the appropriate staff personnel, the authority to make purchases and contracts, not to exceed the maximum/minimum amount as approved and published by HUD, in the open market after such inquiry as they deem necessary to ensure that the prices obtained are the most advantageous to LHA. Contract requirements shall not be artificially divided so as to constitute a small purchase under this section. (See HUD Guidelines for limits)
4. Small purchases amount will be determined and in line with the

minimum/maximum allowed under the direction of the Department of Housing and Urban Development effective on the date the new limits are published or may be set lower by applicable State statute. For purchases and contracts under the small purchase threshold, the Executive Director may delegate to the appropriate staff personnel of LHA to solicit bids by mail, in-person, email or orally (recorded by LHA in writing) or by telephone (recorded by LHA in writing), from at least three (3) suppliers, if so, many are available, covering identical material specifications. They shall document both the solicitation made and the quotations received by requiring written, emailed, or faxed follow-up documentation from the vendors to substantiate quotations given and by maintaining a file of such documents. (See HUD Guidelines for limits)

5. Competitive proposals may be solicited in accordance with paragraphs (A) 2, (A) 3 and (A) 4. The procurement criteria will be documented.

B. Sealed Bidding.

1. Conditions For Use, purchases over the minimum/maximum amounts as approved and published by HUD. Contracts shall be awarded based on competitive sealed bidding if the following conditions are present: a complete, adequate, realistic specification or purchase description is available; two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the work; the procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract; and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price.
2. Solicitation and Receipt of Bids. An invitation for bids shall be issued including specifications and contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement, including a statement that the award will be made to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid meets the requirements of the invitation for bids. The invitation for bid will be advertised in, at least, two newspapers of general circulation and, if advantageous, by making invitations to bid to all known and available bidders. The invitation for bid shall state the time and place for both the receipt of bids and the public bid opening. All bids received shall be time stamped but not opened and shall be stored at a secure place until bid opening. A bidder may withdraw its bid at any time prior to bid opening.
3. Bid Opening and Award. Bids shall be opened publicly and in the presence of, at least, one witness. An abstract of bids shall be recorded, and the bids shall be made available for public inspection in accordance with State law. Awards shall be made as provided in the invitation for bids by written notice to the successful bidder. If equal low bids are received from responsible bidders, drawing lots or similar random

method shall make award, unless otherwise provided in the invitation for bids. If only one responsive bid is received from a responsible bidder, award shall not be made unless a cost or price analysis verifies the reasonableness of the price.

4. Consistent with the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200 and in order to promote efficiency and competition in procurement of goods and services, LHA may enter into relationships with other governmental agencies, public housing authorities, and regional or national intergovernmental purchasing networks or associations. The purpose of a cooperative intergovernmental relationship is to take advantage of a competitive selection process already conducted by a governmental agency or public housing authority and thus save LHA the time and expense of conducting its own selection process. In evaluating the use of a cooperative intergovernmental relationship, LHA shall review for reasonableness the standards in the competitive selection process conducted by the governmental agency or public housing authority.
5. Mistakes in Bids. (A) Correction or withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids may be permitted, where appropriate, before bid opening by written or telegraphic notice received in the office designated in the invitation for bids prior to the time set for bid opening. After bid opening, corrections in bids shall be permitted only if the bidder can show by clear and convincing evidence that a mistake of a nonjudgmental character was made, the nature of the mistake, and the bid price actually intended. A low bidder alleging a nonjudgmental mistake may be permitted to withdraw its bid if the mistake is clearly evident on the face of the bid document, but the intended bid is unclear, or the bidder submits convincing evidence that a mistake was made. (B) All decisions to allow correction or withdrawal of bid mistakes shall be supported by a written determination signed by the contracting officer. After bid opening, no changes in bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of LHA or fair competition shall be permitted.
6. Purchases under Federal, State, and Local Governmental Contracts. LHA may enter into any available governmental agreement to procure under (Federal, State, County, or City) contracts. The agreement shall stipulate that LHA is authorized to procure through such governmental agreement and can be in letterform.

C. Competitive Proposals.

1. Conditions for Use. Competitive proposals (including turnkey proposals for development) may be used if there is an adequate method of evaluating technical proposals and where LHA determines that conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. An adequate number of qualified sources shall be solicited. Indefinite delivery

contracts will be solicited by competitive proposal.

2. Solicitation. A Request for Proposals is a written solicitation for sealed proposals and giving a designated public opening date. The request for proposals shall clearly identify the evaluation factors and their relative importance and shall be published. A mechanism for fairly and thoroughly evaluating the technical and price proposal shall be established before the solicitation is issued. The proposals shall be evaluated, and the responsible firm whose qualifications, price and other factors considered, are the most advantageous to LHA, shall be awarded the contract.
3. Mandatory Forms/Contract Provisions. The following forms, which contain all mandatory contract provisions, must be included with the solicitation/bid package. (Note: the forms listed below assume that competitive proposals are used for procuring non-construction services. Only under limited circumstances would construction services be procured by competitive proposals.)
 - a. Form HUD-5369-B, *Instructions to Offerors–Non-Construction*.
 - b. Form HUD-5369-C, *Certifications and Representations of Offerors –Non-Construction Contract*.
 - c. Form HUD-5370-C, *General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts*.
4. Negotiations. Unless there is no need for negotiations with any of the offerors, negotiations shall be conducted with offerors who submit proposals determined to have a reasonable chance of being selected for award, based on evaluation against the technical and price factors as specified in the request for proposals. Such offerors shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for negotiation and revision of proposals. The purpose of negotiations shall be to seek clarification with regard to and advise offerors of the deficiencies in both the technical and price aspects of their proposals so as to assure a full understanding of and conformance to the solicitation's requirements. No offeror shall be provided information about any other offeror's proposal, and no offeror shall be assisted in bringing its proposal up to the level of any other proposal. Offeror shall not be directed to reduce their proposed prices to a specific amount in order to be considered for award. A common deadline shall be established for receipt of proposal revisions based on negotiations.
5. Award. The award shall be made to the responsive offeror whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous to LHA, taking into consideration price and the other evaluation criteria set forth in the

Request for Proposals.

D. Architect/Engineer Procurement.

1. Procurement of professional services within the scope of the practice of architecture, professional engineering, landscape architecture, or registered surveying and mapping shall be procured in accordance with Florida Statute Section 287.055 known as the "Consultants Competitive Negotiation Act."
2. LHA will publicly announce when the agency will procure professional services and solicit qualified firms or individuals to submit proposals for the work.
3. Once the proposals are received the agency will rank order the top three firms based on the announced and published criteria for evaluation. In determining whether the firm is qualified the agency shall consider such factors as the ability of the professional personnel, whether the firm is a certified minority business enterprise, past performance, willingness to meet time and budget requirements, location, recent, and current and projected workloads of the firms and the volume of work previously awarded to each firm by the agency with the object of effecting an equitable distribution of contracts among qualified firms.
4. Once the firms are rank ordered LHA will competitively negotiate a contract. LHA will negotiate with the topped ranked firm. If LHA is unable to reach a satisfactory contract with the firm considered to be most qualified at a price LHA deems to be fair, competitive, and reasonable, negotiations with that firm will be formerly terminated and the agency will then undertake negotiations with the second most qualified firm. Failing to reach an agreement with the second most qualified firm, those negotiations will then be terminated, and LHA will negotiate with the third qualified firm. If LHA is unable to reach a satisfactory contract with any of the top three ranked firms, it may select additional firms in the order of their competence and qualification and continue negotiations until an agreement is reached.

E. Non-Competitive Proposals.

1. Conditions for Use. Procurements shall be conducted competitively to the maximum extent possible. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals may be used only when the award of a contract is not feasible using small purchase procedures, sealed bids, or competitive proposals and one of the following applies:
 - a. The item is available only from a single source, based on a good faith review of available sources;

b. An emergency exists that seriously threatens the public health, welfare, or safety, or endangers property, or would otherwise cause serious injury to LHA, as may arise by reason of a flood, earthquake, epidemic, riot, equipment failure, or similar event. In such cases, there must be an immediate and serious need for supplies, services, or construction such that the need cannot be met through any other procurement methods, and the emergency procurement shall be limited to those supplies, services, or construction necessary to meet the emergency;

c. HUD authorizes the use of noncompetitive proposals; or

d. After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined to be inadequate.

2. Justification. Each procurement based on noncompetitive proposals shall be supported by a written justification for using such procedures. The Executive Director or his/her designee shall approve the justification in writing.

3. Price Reasonableness. The reasonableness of the price for all procurements based on noncompetitive proposals shall be determined by performing a cost analysis as described in paragraph III F.

4. Determination of Emergency. The following procedures will be used in determining if an emergency situation exists:

a. The appropriate Manager or Supervisor shall verbally notify the Executive Director or his/her designee of the complete circumstances of the situation as far as he/she knows them and request that an emergency be declared. A written follow-up by the appropriate Manager or Supervisor should be submitted to the Executive Director or his/her designee as soon after the emergency as possible.

b. Once the Executive Director verifies the emergency situation, he/she will advise LHA's Chairman of the Board or the Chairman's designee as to the circumstances surrounding the situation.

c. The Executive Director will inform the entire Board of the emergency situation as soon as feasibly possible or at, the very latest, the next regular meeting.

F. Cost and Price Analysis

1. General. A cost or price analysis shall be performed for all procurement actions except those under paragraphs III A. (1), (2), and (3), including contract modifications. The method of analysis

shall be determined as follows. The degree of analysis shall depend on the facts surrounding each procurement.

2. **Submission of Cost or Pricing Information.** If the procurement is based on noncompetitive proposals or when only one offer is received or for other procurements as deemed necessary by LHA, the offeror shall be required to submit:
 - a. a cost breakdown showing projected cost and profits;
 - b. commercial pricing and sales information, enough to enable LHA to verify the reasonableness of the proposed price as a catalog or market price of a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public; or
 - c. documentation showing that law or regulation sets the offered price.
3. **Cost Analysis.** Cost analysis shall be performed if an offeror/contractor is required to submit a cost breakdown as part of its proposal. When a cost breakdown is submitted: A cost analysis shall be performed of the individual cost elements; LHA shall have the right to audit the contractor's books and records pertinent to such costs; and profit shall be analyzed separately. Costs shall be allowed only to the extent that they are consistent with applicable federal cost principles (for commercial firms, Subpart 31.2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, 48 CFR, Chapter 1). In establishing profit, LHA shall consider factors such as the complexity and risk of the work involved, the contractor's investment and productivity, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of past performance, and industry profit rates in the area for similar work.
4. **Price Analysis.** A comparison of prices shall be used in all cases other than those described in paragraph III. F.1. above.

G. Contractor Qualifications

1. **Contractor Responsibility.** LHA shall not award any contract until the prospective contractor, i.e., low responsive bidder or successful offeror, has been determined to be responsible. A responsible bidder/offeror must:
 - a. Have adequate financial resources to perform the contract or the ability to obtain them;

- b. Be able to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule, taking into consideration all the bidder's/offeror's existing commercial and governmental business commitments;
- c. Have a satisfactory performance record;
- d. Have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics;
- e. Have the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills or the ability to obtain them;
- f. Have the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities or the ability to obtain them; and,
- g. Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations including not be suspended, debarred or under a HUD-imposed Limited Denials of Participation.

If a prospective contractor is found to be non-responsible, a written determination of non-responsibility shall be prepared and included in the official contract file, and the prospective contractor shall be advised of the reasons for the determination.

- 2. **Suspension and Debarment.** Contracts shall not be awarded to debarred, suspended, or ineligible contractors. Contractors may be suspended, debarred, or determined to be ineligible by HUD in accordance with HUD regulations or by other State or Federal agencies, e.g., Dept. of Labor for violation of labor regulations.
- 3. **Vendor Lists.** All interested businesses shall be given the opportunity to be included on vendor mailing lists. Any lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in the purchase of supplies and services (including construction) shall be kept current and include enough sources to ensure competition.

H. Assistance to Small and Minority Business Enterprises/Woman Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE)

- 1. Consistent with Presidential Executive Orders 11625, 12138, and 12432 and Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968, all feasible efforts shall be made to ensure that small and minority-owned businesses, women's business enterprises, and other individuals or firms located in or owned in substantial part by persons residing in the area of the LHA project are used when possible. Such efforts shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- a. Including such firms, when qualified, on solicitation mailing lists;
- b. Encouraging their participation through direct solicitation of bids or proposals whenever they are potential sources;
- c. Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by such firms;
- d. Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by such firms;
- e. Using the services and assistance of the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce;
- f. Including in contracts, to the greatest extent feasible, a clause requiring contractors, to provide opportunities for training and employment for lower income residents of the project area and to award subcontracts for work in connection with the project to business concerns which provide opportunities to low-income residents, as described in **24 CFR Part 135** (so-called Section 3 businesses); and
- g. Requiring prime contractors, when subcontracting is anticipated, to take the positive steps listed above.
- h. Goals shall be established periodically for participation by small businesses, minority-owned businesses, women-owned business enterprises, labor surplus area businesses, and Section 3 business concerns in LHA prime contracts and subcontracting opportunities.

2. Definitions

- a. A **small business** is defined as a business that is: independently owned; not dominant in its field of operation; and not an affiliate or subsidiary of a business dominant in its field of operation. The size standards in **13 CFR Part 121** should be used to determine business size.
- b. A **minority-owned business** is defined as a business which is, at least, 51% owned by one or more minority group members or, in the case of a publicly owned business, one in which, at least, 51% of its voting stock is owned by one or more minority group members, and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more such individuals. Minority group members include, but are not limited to Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native

Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, Asian Indian Americans, and Hasidic Jewish Americans.

- c. A **women's business enterprise** is defined as a business that is, at least, 51% owned by a woman or women who are U.S. citizens and who control and operate the business.
- d. **"Section 3 business concern"** is as defined under **24 CFR Part 135**.

I. General

1. With respect to the purchases and contracts specified in paragraph III. A. above, the appropriate staff shall make the purchase from or award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder as to price--who meets the requirements. Price shall be considered for these purposes to include delivery charges and discounts including any discounts for prompt payment.
2. No purchases or contracts specified in paragraph III. A. (2), A. (3), and A (4) shall be made without certification of an official designated by the Executive Director that the expenditure is duly budgeted and that the funds are available, except in case of an emergency. Circumstances of such exception due to emergency shall be documented in a formal report submitted to the Board together with a certification or statement justifying the purchase or contract under the circumstances.
3. All procurement of equipment, materials, supplies, and repairs of service shall be documented. Expenditures in excess of the small purchase maximum limits as set by HUD shall be made by formal contract, except that those purchases made under Federal, State, or local governmental agency contract, if such are in effect, may be made by purchase order regardless of the amount.
4. All contracts shall be reviewed and signed by the Executive Director or designee.
5. The Executive Director or his/her designee shall serve as the Contracting Officer of LHA
6. All *Specifications* or *Statement/Scope of Work* shall describe the work or services required. They shall be written as to not restrict competition to one vendor. A *specification* is a detailed description of materials, supplies, equipment, pre-cuts, or construction work to indicate to prospective contractors precisely what LHA desires to purchase. A *statement* or *scope of work* (SOW) is normally used for contracts for services, such as accounting or payroll services, energy audits, consultant, legal or A/E services, well as non-professional services such

as maintenance and grounds keeping. The primary purpose of a SOW is to provide a basis for mutual understanding between LHA and the offeror and subsequent contractor of LHA's requirements.

7. Termination for Cause and for Convenience (contracts of \$10,000 or more).

LHA shall incorporate the following clauses in contracts of \$10,000 or more:

- a. LHA may terminate any contract in whole or from, time to time, in part, for LHA's convenience or the failure of the Contractor to fulfill the contract obligations (cause/default). LHA shall terminate by delivering to the Contractor a written Notice of Termination specifying the nature, extent, and effective date of the termination. Upon receipt of the notice, the Contractor shall: (1) immediately discontinue all services affected (unless the notice directs otherwise) and (2) deliver to LHA all information, reports, papers, and other materials accumulated or generated in performing the contract, whether completed or in process.
- b. If the termination is for the convenience of LHA, LHA shall be liable only for payment for services rendered before the effective date of the termination.
- c. If the termination is due to the failure of the Contractor to fulfill its obligations under the contract (cause/default), LHA may (1) require the Contractor to deliver to it, in the manner and to the extent directed by LHA, any work described in the Notice of Termination; (2) take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and the Contractor shall be liable for any additional cost incurred by LHA; and (3) withhold any payments to the Contractor for the purpose of set-off or partial payment, as the case may be, of amounts owned by LHA by the Contractor. In the event of termination for cause/default, LHA shall be liable to the Contractor for reasonable costs incurred by the Contractor before the effective date of the termination. Any dispute shall be decided by LHA's Executive Director or designee.

8. All contracts shall contain the following forms as applicable:

- a. HUD Table 5.1, *Mandatory Contract Clauses for Small Purchases other than Construction*;

- b. HUD-5370, *General Conditions for Construction Contracts—Public and Indian Housing Programs*;
 - c. HUD-5370-C, *General Conditions for Construction Contracts, Section I* (with or without Maintenance Work);
 - d. HUD-5370-C, *General Conditions for Construction Contracts, Section II* (with Maintenance Work);
 - e. HUD-5370-EZ, *General Conditions for Small Construction/Development Contracts*;
 - f. HUD-51915, *Model Form of Agreement Between Owner & Design Professional*; and
 - g. the mandatory Section 3 contract clause found at 24 CFR 135.38.
9. Record Retention. LHA shall retain all significant and material documentation and records concerning all procurements it conducts. These records will be retained for a period of three years after final payment and all matters pertaining to the contracts are closed. If any claims or litigation are involved, the records shall be retained until all issues are satisfactorily resolved.
10. Prohibited Contract Types—*cost-plus-a-percentage-of-costs* and *percentage-of-construction-cost method* contracts shall not be used.

J. Bonding Requirements

The standards under this section apply to construction contracts that exceed the minimum threshold amount as determined and published by HUD for purchases above the Small Purchase threshold. There are no bonding requirements for small purchases or for competitive proposals. LHA may require bonds in these latter circumstances when deemed appropriate; however, non-construction contracts should generally not require bid bonds.

- 1. Bid Bonds: For construction contracts exceeding the minimum threshold amount as determined and published by HUD for purchases above the Small Purchase threshold, offerors shall be required to submit a bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to 5% of the bid price.
- 2. Payment Bonds: For construction contracts exceeding the minimum threshold amount as determined and published by HUD for purchases above the Small Purchase threshold, the successful bidder shall furnish an assurance of completion. This assurance may be any one of the

following four, unless state or local laws or regulations require a higher level of guarantee, in which case such higher level shall apply:

- a. A performance and payment bond in a penal sum of 100% of the contract price; or
 - b. Separate performance and payment bonds, each for 50% or more of the contract price; or
 - c. A 20% cash escrow; or
 - d. A 25% irrevocable letter of credit.
3. These bonds must be obtained from guarantee or surety companies acceptable to the U. S. Government and authorized to do business in the State where the work is to be performed. Individual sureties shall not be considered. U. S. Treasury Circular Number 570 lists companies approved to act as sureties on bonds securing Government contracts; the maximum underwriting limits on each contract bonded; and the states in which the company is licensed to do business. Use of companies on this circular is mandatory.

K. Insurance Requirements

Unless waived by LHA's Executive Director or designee and prior to signing any contract/agreement, the vendor must provide a current certificate(s) of General Liability insurance and Vehicular Liability insurance of, at least, \$1,000,000 per occurrence with LHA named as an *additional insured* as well as a current certificate of Workers Compensation insurance for entire staff to be employed by the vendor on the site of this project. If federal, state or local rules or regulations require higher insurance coverage, then such higher coverage requirement shall apply. The successful respondent shall maintain these insurances in force during the term of the contract.

V. DISPOSITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY

Property no longer necessary for the LHA's purposes (non-real property) shall be transferred, sold, or disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

VI. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN

Positive efforts shall be made by the Executive Director to use small, minority-owned and women-owned businesses, and labor surplus area firms for supplies and services. Such efforts shall include, but shall not be limited to:

1. developing a bidder's mailing list for these sources, and encouraging

them in the form of direct invitation to compete for contracts; and

2. assuring them that their participation in the bidding procedures is solicited whenever they are potential sources.

VII. APPEALS AND REMEDIES

The restoration of disputes arising from the solicitation and award of procurement contracts, bid protests, and contract performance claims shall be conducted in full compliance with the applicable HUD, Federal and State regulations. Efforts shall be made to resolve all disputes at LHA level.

VIII. CODE OF CONDUCT

- A. No employee, officer, or agent of LHA shall participate in the selection or in the award or administration of any contract if a conflict--real, apparent, or implied--would be involved. Such conflict would arise when financial or other interest in a firm selected for award is held by:
 1. an employee, officer, or agent involved in making the award;
 2. any member of his/her immediate family;
 3. his/her partner; or
 4. an organization that employs or is about to employ any of the above.
- B. LHA officers, employees, or agents shall not solicit or accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from vendors, contractors, or parties to subcontracts.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP-Reauthorized 09/15/2025)

I. Policy Statement

This policy defines the responsibilities of anyone who handles Housing Authority currency, cash equivalents, or checks (“Cash”). Departments or Properties that receive Cash or checks must have appropriate internal controls and follow documented procedures to ensure the good stewardship of these Housing Authority assets. In addition to preventing financial loss, these controls promote security and accurate financial reporting. Appropriate internal controls include the segregation of duties, safekeeping of Cash and Checks, prompt deposit of all Cash, checks and money orders receipts, and accurate recording of revenue into Housing Authority financial systems.

II. Who is Affected by this Policy

Anyone who handles Housing Authority Cash, checks and/or money orders (Credit Cards too). The **Director of Finance** is the policy contact person and he/she is directly responsible for enforcing these rules.

III. Definitions

Automated Clearing House (ACH) Payment

The electronic transfer of money between checking or savings accounts via a communications network that uses the Federal Reserve banking system (Automated Clearing House).

Access to Banking information online

Access to online banking information is not permitted unless authorized by the Vice-President of Administration and/or the Executive Director.

Cash

Currency, cash equivalents or checks.

Cash Box

A locking box or container designed with compartments to secure coins and bills of different denominations.

Cash Equivalent

Money taking the form of a money order, travelers’ check, cashier check, or certified check.

Cash Handling Department

Any department that handles cash, cash equivalents, or checks.

Cash Management and Operations

Management of all Housing Authority cash flows by the Finance Department to accelerate the collection of receivables and manage cash flow, and ensure availability of cash for operations.

Check

A negotiable demand draft on a bank to pay to the named party the indicated sum of money on a stated date or thereafter.

Currency

Ready money in the form of coin and bills.

Departmental Cash Handling Procedure

A documented cash handling plan that establishes, at a minimum, the internal controls named in this policy and its related procedures.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

The electronic exchange or transfer of money from one account to another through computer-based systems, either within a single financial institution or across multiple institutions.

Safe

A receptacle for the protected storage of currency, cash equivalents, or checks that has a combination or dual lock. In certain cases, a safe will have an alarm that is connected to the Housing Authority system.

Segregation of Duties

Process of safeguarding assets by assigning the acceptance of Cash receipts, recording, and reconciling of transactions to different individuals.

Wire Transfer

Electronic transfer of funds that typically settles the same day.

IV. Policy

Anyone who handles Housing Authority Cash has the responsibility to receive and process it according to this policy and its related procedures. In order to minimize Cash handling, the acceptance of debit cards is encouraged where technically feasible; and electronic funds transfers (ACH and wire transfers) should be used whenever possible for all non-point-of-sale and non-point-of-service payments to the Housing Authority.

Responsibility of Departments That Accept Cash

Any department that accepts Cash has a responsibility to:

- establish and document a Cash Handling Procedure that meets the minimum standards of this policy and its related procedures. However, departments may elect to be more specific or restrictive, as is appropriate for that departmental need.

- collect and record any transactions.
- be prepared to provide a receipt upon request. Or, if required within a specific Cash handling procedure, routinely provide a receipt.
- safeguard Cash assets against loss, theft, or misappropriation. **Leaving cash, checks or money orders in the open or on top of your desk or any surface will be considered a company violation.**
- deposit Cash promptly (Same day deposits are a must).

Departments or individuals are not authorized to receive gifts to the Housing Authority in the form of cash.

Internal Controls for Cash Handling Procedures

Establishing appropriate internal controls and documenting Cash handling procedures ensure the good stewardship of Cash assets and minimize the risk of loss. Before undertaking any new Cash handling operation or activity, approval for the activity must be received from the Vice-President of Administration or the Executive Director.

The set of basic Cash handling procedures supporting this policy is outlined below. These procedures define roles and responsibilities, explain how the operation or activity is accounted for, and instruct how deposits are made. For activities that extend beyond basic Cash handling procedures, departments should consult with the Director of Finance.

Minimum Procedural Requirements

Unless more restrictive controls are available, follow these minimum procedural requirements to promote security, appropriate stewardship of assets, and accurate financial reporting:

Segregation of Duties

To minimize the potential for mistakes or misappropriation of Cash, the segregation of Cash handling duties is required in departments handling Cash. The duties of collecting Cash, maintaining documentation, preparing deposits, and reconciling records should be distributed between two or more individuals.

In departments where the segregation of duties is not feasible, alternative and compensating controls may be implemented to achieve the desired objectives. Please contact the Director of Finance on how to establish appropriate controls for your area. Establishing clear accountability for the handling of Cash ensures that receipt is properly accounted for, the revenue is secured, and the revenue is traceable to specific handlers.

Securing Cash

Departments handling Cash are responsible for the safekeeping of these Housing Authority assets. Department Managers and Finance Coordinators should review the Cash receipt process, and **physical security** should be emphasized to every employee handling Cash.

The following measures promote a safe work environment and ensure secure handling of Cash.

- Restrict access to Cash to as few people as possible.

- **Lock Cash** (Checks) in a secure location that is appropriate for the amount of Cash on hand. Provide combinations and passwords only to authorized personnel.

Use this chart to provide the appropriate level of security for the amounts of currency on hand.

- Change combinations and passwords annually, and with any turnover of related personnel.
- Count Cash in a non-public, secure area that is **not easily visible** to others.
- Do not photocopy or scan checks, unless the Vice-President of Administration authorizes the procedures.
- This practice will enhance the security of private banking information.
- Please see Cash Collection, Deposits & Reconciliation for more information.

Prompt Deposit of Cash

Cash must be deposited promptly. If daily deposit of Cash is not practical, cash and checks must be placed inside a locked drawer or safe. For departments or properties that have specific

Compliance with this Policy

Failure to comply with the Housing Authority Cash and Check Handling Policy, and its related procedures, may result in disciplinary action and **possible involuntary termination**. Please see the Office of Human Resources Policies and Regulations for more on termination policies.

Housing Authority City of Lakeland Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan

2026

It is the policy of Housing Authority City of Lakeland (LHA) to ensure that persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) are not discriminated against nor denied meaningful access to and participation in the programs and services provided by the Housing Authority. In order to ensure meaningful access and participation for LEP persons, LHA will notify such persons that language services are available to them at no cost and will take reasonable steps to see that language services are provided according to the provisions of LHA's Plan as described below.

The LEP Plan and Policies that follow will apply to all of Housing Authority City of Lakeland's programs, services and facilities.

It is the intent of Housing Authority City of Lakeland, in providing language services to LEP persons, to achieve a balance that ensures meaningful access to programs and services while not incurring undue burdens on LHA resources.

LHA has designated Carlos Pizarro as the LEP Coordinator. This employee will provide oversight for the implementation of the LEP Plan and Policies, coordinate and facilitate delivery of LEP language services, ensure that staff receives appropriate training on LEP Policies and Procedures, and direct the ongoing monitoring and periodic assessment of the LEP Plan and Policy's effectiveness.

Definitions

Limited English Proficiency Person. Any person who does not speak English as their primary language and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. Such person or persons will be entitled to language assistance at no cost to themselves with respect to a particular type of service, benefit, or encounter.

Vital Document. Any document that contains information that is critical for obtaining or maintaining the services or benefits that are supported by Federal funds, or that are required by law. Such documents may include, but are not limited to, applications, consent forms, notices of participant rights and responsibilities, disciplinary notices, letters or notices that require a response from the participant or beneficiary, legal notices, and notices advising LEP persons of the availability of free language services

Interpretation. The act of listening to spoken words in one language (the source) or orally translating it into another language (the target).

Translation. The replacement of a written text from one language into an equivalent written text in another language. It is noted that some LEP persons cannot read in their own language and back up oral interpretation services may be needed for written documents.

Four-Factor Assessment. This is an assessment tool used by the Recipient of federal funding to determine the extent of its obligation to provide LEP services. These four factors are: (1) the number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by the program or grantee; (2) the frequency with which LEP persons come into contact with the program; (3) the nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided the program to people's lives; and (4) the resources available to the grantee / recipient and costs.

Who is Covered? HUD's regulations, 24CFR Part 1, "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development – Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964," requires all recipients of federal financing assistance from HUD to provide meaningful access to LEP persons. Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin. Because language, like culture, is so closely linked to national origin, HUD's final LEP guidance points out that "failure to ensure that LEP persons can effectively participate in, or benefit from, federally assisted programs may violate Title VI's prohibition against national origin discrimination."

Pursuant to Executive Order 13166, the meaningful access requirement of the Title VI regulations and the four-factor analysis set forth in the LEP Guidance of the Federal Register (FR-4878-N-01) are to additionally apply to programs and activities of federal agencies, including HUD. Federal financial assistance includes grants, training, and use of equipment, donations of surplus property, and other assistance.

Federal assisted recipients are required to make reasonable efforts to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access for LEP persons to the recipient's programs and activities. To do this, the recipient should: (1) conduct the four-factor assessment; (2) develop a language access plan (LAP); and provide appropriate language assistance. Recipients of HUD assistance include Public Housing Authorities.

Coverage under Title VI, Executive Order 13166, and HUD's regulations extends to a recipient's entire program or activity, (i.e., to all parts of a recipient's operations). This is true – even if only one part of the recipient receives the federal assistance.

Identification of LEP Persons Who Need Language Services Assistance

The LHA will use the following methodology and data sources to identify and determine the number of LEP persons currently using the Housing Authority's services, the number of LEP persons in the Housing Authority's area of operations who may be eligible for programs and services and the particular languages used by both parties.

1. The LHA will use various methods to identify LEP persons with whom they have contact.

These will include:

- Current and past experiences with LEP persons encountered by staff. The number and type of such encounters will be periodically tabulated and analyzed to determine the breadth and scope of the language services required. In this analysis, consideration will be given to minority language populations that are eligible but may have been underserved because of existing language barriers. To facilitate these encounters, notices will be posted in the lobby of the main office. The posted notice will be in commonly encountered languages and should encourage LEP persons needing language assistance to self-identify.
- Self-Identification through the application form. The Housing Authority will document within the application form that the applicant has been informed of their right to language services at no cost, identify their primary language, and whether or not they would like an interpreter or prefer to receive documents translated into their primary language.
- The LHA is located in Polk County, FL. Based on data maintained by Polk County 21.1% of the people in Polk County, FL speak a non-English language. Spanish is the most common foreign language in Polk County and within the City of Lakeland.
- The LHA will continue to review data analyzed by Polk County. Data will also be reviewed from the Modern Language Association (www.mla.org) regarding languages spoken in Polk County and the City of Lakeland as well as the ability to speak English “well” or “very well” as self-identified by speakers of various languages within the County. The Housing Authority may also utilize the Language Assistance Self-Assessment and Planning Tool for Recipients of Federal Financial Assistance available at www.lep.gov/selfassesstool.htm.

As part of the implementation of its LEP Plan the LHA will utilize information provided by applicants and current program participants on application and review documents and recorded in LHA electronic records to determine the types of languages used and the levels of proficiency with English for each household. In addition, LHA will utilize data obtained during staff encounters at initial screening of applicants and at each annual review.

This information will be reviewed periodically to ensure that the LEP Plan addresses the language needs of persons served by the LHA.

Frequency of Contact with LEP Persons

The LHA will also provide language services in the conduct of its outreach efforts, which are intended to make the general public aware of its programs and services. In this manner, LEP persons who are a part of the population in the Housing Authority’s area of operations will have an equal opportunity to learn about the Housing Authority’s programs and services and to access and participate in them.

Nature and Importance of the Program or Services

The LHA recognizes that, within the range of programs and services it provides, some programs and services are more important than others. While it is LHA's intent to provide meaningful access to all participants and eligible persons, the availability of resources may limit the provision of language services in some instances.

Activities such as outreach intake forms, leases, rules of occupancy, legal actions, life and safety notes, and the like have a high priority. Information about and an understanding of these activities such as recreation programs, social activities, optional meetings, and related areas are of a lesser importance and hence a lower priority. The LHA will develop a listing of all activities related to its programs and services and a matrix showing the relative importance of each. Based upon this analysis, LHA will determine how language services to LEP persons will be delivered for each activity.

Types of Language Services to Be Provided

Based upon the number or proportion of LEP persons of various language groups served or encountered in the eligible population, the LHA will provide language services as indicated.

The LHA will provide language services to LEP persons by a variety of methods based upon the relative numbers of such persons and the frequency of contacts or anticipated contacts. Reasonable steps will be taken to accomplish this, but at a point at which costs approach or exceed the benefits, alternative methods of delivery of language services will be evaluated and appropriate changes made.

Based upon the number or proportion of LEP persons of various language groups served or encountered in the eligible population the LHA will provide language services as indicated below:

Provision of Written Language	Language Groups	Determination
Translate Vital Documents	Spanish	There is more than 5% of the eligible population or beneficiaries within the Housing Authority's jurisdiction.
Translated Written Notice of Right to Receive Free Oral Interpretation of Documents	Spanish	Based upon the Housing Authority's past experience with LEP persons encountered by LHA staff, this is the most common language for which interpretation is requested.
No Written Translation Required	All others	While no written translation is required for other languages under the LEP Plan, the Housing Authority will continue its practice of providing oral interpretation when requested by applicants / participants of its program

Procurement of Interpretation and Translation Services for LEP Persons

The following methods of providing interpretation and translation services will be considered and used based upon the assessment of need for the Housing Authority:

1. Contracting with qualified interpreters and translators, either individually or through an organization which provides such persons when other Housing Authority employees are not available or not skilled (when accuracy and details are important or critical).
2. Centralizing language services and / or sharing language services with other Housing Authorities if / when available (useful to minimize costs).
3. Using telephone interpreter services (useful when prompt delivery of interpretation services is required.)
4. Pooling resources and / or standardization of documents and forms (useful to minimize costs).
5. Use of and / or hiring or training bilingual staff who handle the majority of the verbal and written translation duties for the Housing Authority (essential in the daily operations).
6. Using family members or friends (useful when language service needs are least important or informal).

The LHA will explore the most cost-effective means of delivering competent language services before limiting services due to resource limitations or concerns. In the process of deciding which services will be provided, the Housing Authority will thoroughly document the process used in arriving at the determination of which services are to be provided to which groups. This documentation will be maintained in Housing Authority records to demonstrate compliance with the LEP Guidance issued by HUD.

Quality and Competency of Language Services

The Housing Authority will make every reasonable effort to assure that the language services it provides to LEP persons are of the highest quality and that the competency of interpreters and translators is appropriate to the situation. This would, generally, be used outside of the use of internal bilingual employees.

1. Interpreters (outside the use of internal bilingual employees). Oral interpretation of encounters, interviews, meetings and the like require a certain level of competency and professionalism on the part of the interpreter. These characteristics do not necessarily exist in a person who is simply bilingual. Likewise, formal certification, while helpful, may not always be required. Often the importance of the encounter or the consequences will direct the level of professionalism needed. For example, a grievance hearing or court hearing regarding a lease termination may require an interpreter while a meeting at a resident's home about a minor neighborhood complaint may not.

When using an interpreter, the Housing Authority will use the following general criteria to ensure effective communications with LEP persons:

- a. Demonstrated proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the other language, and able to identify and employ the appropriate mode of interpreting (consecutive, simultaneous, summarization, or sight translation).
- b. Knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to the Housing Authority's program or services and of any particularized vocabulary and phraseology used by the LEP person.
- c. An understanding of and ability to follow confidentiality and impartiality rules to the same extent that the Housing Authority employee for whom they are interpreting or to the extent that their position requires or both.
- d. Understanding of and adherence to their role as interpreter without deviating into a role as a counselor, legal advisor, or other role.
- e. Awareness of regionalisms (dialects) used by the LEP persons for whom they are interpreting.
- f. Certification of interpreters' skills and abilities when individual rights depend upon precise interpretation.

When interpretation is necessary and reasonable it will be provided in a timely manner and in an appropriate place so as to avoid the effective denial of a benefit or service. The importance of the benefit or service to meaningful access to programs and services will dictate the urgency of providing the language service may be reasonably delayed.

- 2. Translators (outside the use of internal bilingual employees). When selecting translators, the list of criteria applied to determine competency and professionalism for interpreters above will be applied to the extent that those criteria are appropriate. Translation skills can be very different from those of interpretation. When vital documents are involved, the Housing Authority will use professional translators or translation associations.

Documents Used by the Housing Authority

The LHA will conduct an initial review of its written documents that are generally available to and used by the general public, applicants and residents for the purpose of assessing the importance of those documents to its clientele, including LEP persons. This analysis will be based upon HUD's "Four Factor Assessment" that is found in the notice regarding guidance on LEP persons. The four factors are:

- 1) The number or proportion of LEP persons encountered or eligible to be served
- 2) The frequency of contact
- 3) The nature of importance of the program or activity
- 4) The resources available to the LHA and the costs.

Based upon this analysis, a determination will be made as which documents will be translated and into

which languages. This may range from word for word translation of legal notices to the simple inclusion on other less important documents of a notice in various languages that translations or interpretations may be available upon reasonable request.

At a minimum, LHA will provide written translation of vital documents for LEP language groups that constitute 5% or 1,000 persons, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by the Housing Authority.

Translation of vital documents into other languages that do not meet this criterion may be provided orally if, and when, needed. If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that meets the 5% level, the LHA will not translate documents, but will instead provide a written notice in the appropriate language of the LEP group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of the written materials free of cost.

Type and Frequency of Notice to LEP Persons

The LHA will provide appropriate notice to LEP persons of the availability of free language services that ensure meaningful access to programs and services provided by the Housing Authority. Based upon the results of research into the language groups that are encountered in the LHA's area of operations, notices in those appropriate languages informing LEP persons and groups will be posted in common areas, offices and anywhere that applications are taken. These notices will explain how to receive language services.

Notices will be distributed to grass roots and other community-based organizations informing LEP persons of the Housing Authority's programs and services and of the availability of free language services needed.

Telephone answering messages and voice mail menus will include brief notices in the most commonly used languages.

Training of Staff Persons

The LHA will provide training to its staff in its LEP Plan and Policies. A determination of the frequency of staff encounters with LEP persons will dictate the level of detail of this training. Staff having the greatest contact will be trained to effectively implement the Plan and Policies through the use of standardized procedures. Those staff having the least amount of contact with LEP persons will, at a minimum, be trained to be fully aware of the Plan and Policies so that they may reinforce its importance and ensure implementation by other staff.

Monitoring, Compliance, Assessing Performance and Revisions

The LHA will monitor implementation of the LEP Plan and Policies on an ongoing basis, making revisions to policies and procedures as may be required periodically. The LHA will also review on a periodic basis the overall effectiveness of its LEP Plan and Policy. This review will consider information from the following sources and criteria as well as other factors as may be appropriate:

1. Changes in demographics, including new language groups and changes in the proportion of existing language groups, types of services, and other needs.
2. Frequency of encounters with LEP persons.
3. Whether existing language services are meeting needs of LEP persons.
4. Availability of new resources, including technology.
5. Whether identified sources for assistance are still available and viable.
6. How well staff understand and have implemented the LEP Plan and Policies.
7. Feedback from the community at large and from minority language groups and persons.

Bases upon findings of the periodic review, the LHA will revise the LEP Plan and Policies to ensure its effectiveness in meeting the access and participation needs of LEP groups and persons.

Staff will document revisions to the LEP Plan and Policies as they are necessary and the reasons therefore.

Consistent with federal law, HUD and LHA policies “ no person will be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual’s income is derived from any public assistance program. This policy will continue to be communicated in English and languages appropriate to residents, applicants, staff and the public.



HUD-934.3 (1-80)

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LAKELAND ADA & SECTION 504 POLICY AND REGULATIONS 2026

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ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

504 REGULATIONS/RELAY CENTERS

The 504 Regulations of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act require equal communication access for handicapped individuals. To enable hearing-impaired applicants and/or residents to communicate with your property, you could use one of the following methods: engage an interpreter, write a letter, use a telecommunication device for deaf persons (TDD) or use a relay center.

The relay centers are basically a third party who translates your vocal message into a typed one for the hearing-impaired. Conversely, the typed message from the hearing-impaired will be relayed verbally to you by the relay center. It is, in essence, a three-way conversation with the relay center as the neutral link between the hearing-impaired person with their TDD and the hearing person. If you have any questions about how the relay center operates in your state, please call them directly.

The way the relay centers generally operate is described in the example below:

1. The hearing-impaired resident and/or applicant, using a telecommunication device (TDD), calls the relay center and types in a message like, "Hi, I need to call an apartment complex at the following telephone number."
2. The relay center receives the message on their TDD, calls the property, identifies themselves and relays the information verbally to the property staff person answering the phone.
3. The property staff person verbally gives the required information to the relay center.
4. The relay center, using TDD, types in and sends the information to the hearing-impaired person.
5. This procedure continues until the parties finish their conversation and hang up.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

Remember: The relay center is a neutral, non-involved party, merely relaying information and aiding you in communicating with a hearing-impaired person. Because most relay centers are open 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, after-hours maintenance emergencies, i.e., plumbing backups, etc., can be handled using the relay center. If the hearing-impaired person has a TDD, they could call the relay center, ask the center to contact the after-hours number and report the problem to Management. Then, simply follow your regular procedure for handling emergency calls once they are reported. Do not use the relay center for any reason other than to communicate with hearing-impaired individuals if needed. You can still communicate through an interpreter for meetings in your office or by sending a letter to the hearing-impaired applicant and/or resident.

If the State of Florida has a relay center, inform all hearing-impaired residents and/or applicants of the service and telephone numbers. They can use the relay center to communicate with you by telephone to ask a question or to report a maintenance emergency or request. Of course, you can still communicate through an interpreter for meetings in your office or by sending a letter. Pay special attention to the Limited English Proficiency rules and requirements.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

504 REGULATIONS/RELAY CENTER NUMBERS

Instead of a TDD, we are using the relay system set up in our state. Included is a sample of what needs to be posted. Post this in a conspicuous place where all applicants, visiting residents, etc. can see it.

The Housing Manager must contact the Vice-President and discuss adding this number to any item that shows your office number, i.e., your letterhead, signage, brochure, resident handbooks, promotional materials, etc.

Listed below is the telephone numbers for the relay centers.

1. Florida 1-800-955-8771 (TTY Only) 1-800-955-8770 (Voice)

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

504 REGULATIONS/SUBSIDIZED PROPERTIES

A. Accessibility

We are required by the 504 Handicap Regulations to operate our subsidized housing programs so that they are readily accessible and usable by individuals with handicaps.

All properties must have the following:

1. Curb-cuts for wheelchair access to common areas.
2. Designated parking spaces near the Rental Office marked with the universal symbol for handicapped individuals.
3. An effective system to communicate with hearing-impaired individuals, i.e., relay centers. **(Do not purchase a TDD.)** Use the relay center located in our state.

Housing Managers must obtain approval from the Vice-President before scheduling any work, making an accommodation or purchasing any equipment or item to comply with these regulations.

B. Reasonable Accommodations

We are required to make, upon request, reasonable accommodations for individuals who are handicapped or disabled.

Listed below are examples of accommodations to be considered for use on-site upon request:

1. Lighted smoke detectors for the hearing-impaired. These visual alarm systems are available from many of your providers.

SPECIAL NOTE: landlords are required to provide to residents who are deaf or hearing-impaired a special smoke detector which, when activated, will provide a signal that is sufficient to warn a deaf or hearing-impaired occupant.

2. Adjust peephole in doors.
3. Audible alarm system in common areas and units for visually impaired individuals.
4. Information should be available in a variety of formats, both visual and audible, i.e., information read aloud, larger print, etc.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

5. Auxiliary aids for persons with impaired vision include individual readers, brailled material, audio recordings, etc.

Leases can be obtained in braille from:

The Bower Hill Brailist Foundation

70 Moffot Street

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15241

Phone: 412/561-8635

*The Foundation charges per brailled page plus the cost of binding.

6. Auxiliary aids for persons with impaired hearing include telephone handset amplifiers, arrangements for interpreters during application processing, resident meetings, etc., note takers, written material, etc. We are not required to provide TDD's or telephone handset amplifiers for the individual's personal use.
7. Allocate and mark additional parking spaces near building entrances with the universal handicapped symbol. Assign parking spaces close to unit.
8. Install an electrical outlet adjacent to phone hookup to accommodate a telecommunications device.
9. Install an apartment door light system in the unit to announce visitors for the hearing-impaired.
10. Place tactile signage in common areas and on entry doors.
11. Provide alternate space for interviews, i.e., home visits.
12. Add or redesign equipment or furnishings in common areas.
13. Referral to sources of programs or services in accessible facilities.
14. Install rails, ramps, grab bars, etc.
15. Transfers, we may be required to pay for these expenses.

We must take any actions to accommodate individuals with disabilities unless the action poses an undue financial and administrative burden.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

REMEMBER:

1. Regulations require property owners to make reasonable modifications of existing premises to accommodate the handicaps of their residents or applicants. The cost is a project expense. Housing Managers must discuss with the one of the Vice-Presidents all proposed accommodations and obtain approval prior to making any modification. All alterations to common areas and/or interior units must be reviewed by the 504 Coordinator prior to scheduling work.
2. Do not deny any resident or applicant's request for accommodation without obtaining approval from the 504 Coordinator, Carlos R. Pizarro, Senior Vice-President. Forward those accommodation requests to the 504 Coordinator for review. Use the form included in this Manual to submit a request for denial of an alteration. This form is also available on request.
3. If you are denying an applicant's or resident's request for accommodations for their handicap, you must have approval from the 504 Coordinator.

In addition to the specific resident or applicant accommodation requests, you must contact the 504 Coordinator to determine the impact of the 504 requirements if you are planning any alterations to common areas (i.e., laundry rooms, activity areas, community room, lobby, office, etc.) and/or unit interiors (i.e., rehabilitation). Remember to contact the 504 Coordinator prior to scheduling the alterations.

4. Accommodations are handicap/disability specific; therefore, decisions must be made on a case-by-case basis.
5. Housing discrimination against the mentally and physically handicapped is prohibited by law.
6. The 504 Coordinator is at the Main Office is Carlos R. Pizarro.

NOTE: This Policy applies to subsidized properties only and/or properties receiving HOME funds and/or Federal funds.

If any required work will place an undue administrative burden or financial burden on the property, contact the 504 Coordinator for a final decision in writing, note it directly on the request for denial of an alteration form, attach backup documentation, bids, owner correspondence, etc. This means that the Executive Director will make the final decision whether or not the required work will place an undue financial or administrative burden on the property.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PUBLIC

HUD has mandated that all correspondence with the public contain a notification that the property does not discriminate on the basis of handicapped status. This disclaimer must appear on all written correspondence without exception.

RENTAL OFFICE ACCESSIBILITY

All properties with rental offices that are not handicap accessible must post a sign which reads as follows:

“Any individual with disabilities who requires assistance in order to access the Rental Office may contact the office by dialing (fill in with office telephone number) or (fill in with TDD Relay number for your state).”

Then you must develop a plan that allows you to meet the individual in an alternative accessible location (i.e., Community Room or community space on site, home visit, or a community space at a local library, etc.).

Post this sign in a conspicuous place where all applicants, visitors, etc., can see it. Call the 504 Coordinator if you have any questions.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE UNITS **SUBSIDIZED/HOME PROPERTIES**

We are required by the 504 Handicap Regulations to maximize the use of handicap accessible units by eligible individuals whose disability requires the unit's accessibility features. Therefore, before offering an accessible vacant unit to a non-handicapped applicant, the unit must be offered:

First, to a current resident household whose family member has a handicap or disability requiring the accessibility features.

Second, to the next eligible qualified applicant on the waiting list whose family member has handicaps or disabilities requiring the accessibility features of the unit.

The HUD makes clear that when an applicant requests an accessible unit for the handicapped, inquiries may be made to determine whether an applicant is qualified for the dwelling or qualified for a priority. However, it is unlawful to make an inquiry to determine whether an applicant is handicapped for eligibility purposes.

UNIT TRANSFERS AS A REASONABLE ACCOMODATION **SUBSIDIZED/HOME PROPERTIES**

If the resident requests a transfer as a part of a reasonable accommodation request or if a transfer is necessary to grant a reasonable accommodation request, we are obligated to transfer the resident. Furthermore, unless the transfer places an undue financial or administrative burden on the owner, the cost of the transfer shall be paid by the owner.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

HANDICAP REGULATIONS/CONVENTIONAL/SECTION 8 LANDLORDS PROPERTIES

Regulations require that property owners allow handicapped residents and/or approved applicants, at their own expense, to make reasonable modifications of existing premises to accommodate their handicaps.

In addition, the resident will be required to restore the interior of the premises, where it is reasonable to do so, to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Forward all alteration requests to the Lakeland Housing Authority Main Office. Use the form titled "Request for Alterations" which is part of this Manual. The form is also available on the LHA Intranet. The requests will be reviewed by the 504 Coordinator. Do not agree to any alteration without prior approval.

Housing discrimination against the mentally and physically handicapped is prohibited by law.

Conventional properties must comply with the requirement of Americans with Disability Act (ADA), not Section 504. Residents may make modification to their unit at their own expense with the Vice- President's approval.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

REQUESTING A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

(Send this letter whenever a resident requests a reasonable accommodation and attach the Resident's Reasonable Accommodation Request Form.)

[Name of Property] is an equal housing opportunity provider and does not discriminate against our residents with disabilities. It is our policy to provide reasonable accommodations to our residents who are disabled and because of that disability need a change or exception to our usual rules or policies to be able to fully use and enjoy this community. It is necessary, therefore, to obtain documentation of the need for the requested accommodation. If you are requesting an exception to our prohibition against pets on the property, we will need you to provide the following information and forms:

1. Fill out and return to the leasing office the Reasonable Accommodations Request Form.
2. Sign the Verification Form and return it to the leasing office with the Request Form.
3. Upon receipt of the Verification Form management will mail the form to the verifier.
4. When it is returned, management will notify you in writing of the determination concerning your request.
5. If you are requesting an assist or service animal, you will need to sign the lease addendum form that describes your responsibilities concerning the animal.
6. If the resident receives project based federal subsidy, the cost of any unit transfers will be the responsibility of the Owner unless said transfer cost would be undue financial and administrative burden.

If you need assistance in this process, please contact the Housing Manager.

Sincerely,

Housing Manager

Date

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

RESIDENT'S REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST FORM

[Name of property] is committed to the letter and spirit of the Fair Housing Act, which, among other things, prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities. In accordance with our statutory responsibilities and management policies, we will make reasonable accommodations in our rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy their housing communities. If you are requesting such an accommodation, please fill out this form and return it to the Manager.

Resident's Name: _____

Address: _____

Date of Request: _____

Please describe the accommodation (exception to our usual rule or policy) that you are requesting:

Do you consider yourself to be disabled? ☐ YES ☐ NO

*The Fair Housing Act defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that **substantially** limits one or more major life activities. The Supreme Court has determined that to meet this definition a person must have **an impairment that prevents or severely restricts the person from doing activities that are of central importance in most peoples' daily lives.***

Is the requested accommodation necessary for your use and enjoyment of your apartment community?
 ☐ YES ☐ NO

Please provide the contact information for a third-party verifier to whom we will send the attached form:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS VERIFICATION FORM

[Apartment complex name] provides reasonable accommodations to our residents with disabilities who have verifiable need for the reasonable accommodation. A reasonable accommodation is an exception made to the usual rules or policies ***made necessary because of a disability*** for the resident to use and enjoy an apartment community. The resident has authorized you to provide the information requested on this form. Please answer the following questions:

Name of Resident (print): _____

Request for Reasonable Accommodation: _____

Signature of Resident: _____

This signature authorizes the verifier to provide answers to the questions below to the best of his/her knowledge of this resident.

1. Is this resident disabled? YES NO I DON'T KNOW

*The Fair Housing Act defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that **substantially** limits one or more major life activities. The Supreme Court has determined that to meet this definition a person must have **an impairment that prevents or severely restricts the person from doing activities that are of central importance in most peoples' daily lives.***

2. Please describe in what manner this disability restricts the resident in activities that of central importance to his or her daily life:

3. Does this resident need the accommodation requested above to be able to live in his/her apartment community? YES NO

4. If yes, please describe how this accommodation will enable the resident to use or enjoy this apartment community.

5. If necessary, will you be willing to testify in a court of law concerning the information provided in this form? YES NO

Signature of Verifier _____ Date _____

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

REQUEST FOR ALTERATION

Property Name: _____

Landlord Name: _____

Date: _____

Alteration Requested (include pertinent details, attach all proposals, names of contractors, etc.):

Approximate Cost:

Initial Cost: \$ _____

Restoration Cost: \$ _____

Resident Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

HCV Case Manager's Signature

HCV Manager's Signature

[] Approved [] Disapproved by Landlord: _____

[] Approved [] Disapproved by Section 504 Coordinator: _____

REMEMBER: The owner of the property will make the final decision on whether or not the alteration will place an undue financial burden on the property. When submitting to the Section 504 Coordinator, make sure you attach all pertinent documentation, including: Resident's Reasonable Accommodation Request form, Reasonable Accommodations Verification Form, drawings, specifications, bids, etc.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

NOTIFICATION OF DENIAL OF A REQUESTED ALTERATION OR CHANGE IN POLICY OR PROCEDURE

When your request for denial of a requested alteration has been approved by the Executive Director or the 504 Coordinator, use the following letter to tell applicants or residents that you are denying their request for a reasonable accommodation.

Date: _____ _____ _____ _____
RE: Your Request for a Reasonable Accommodation
Dear _____:
You requested the following alteration or change in our policies or procedures. Attached is a copy your request form. We have denied your request because:
<i>Check at least one box</i> ☐ You do not meet the federal definition of an individual with disabilities. ☐ You do not need the requested change in order to enjoy or participate equally in our housing program. ☐ Your request is not reasonable because complying with it will create an “undue administrative and financial burden” (e.g., it would take an unreasonable amount of time or the cost would be too much). ☐ Your request is not reasonable because it will fundamentally change our housing program by requiring us to provide services that are not included in the program.
We relied on the following facts to deny your request: _____ _____ _____
We did the following to determine if we should approve your request: _____ _____ _____
If you disagree with our decision, you may request a meeting to discuss it with us. To arrange a meeting, please call our office at ____-____ or stop by the office.
Very truly yours, _____ Community Manager

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

ASSIST ANIMAL POLICIES

While most of our properties prohibit pets, assist animals that are needed by persons with disabilities to use and enjoy the community are not considered pets. Upon a resident's request and management's receipts of proper verification, assist animals will be permitted as a reasonable accommodation.

ASSIST ANIMAL REQUEST PROCEDURE

1.	Obtain written request from the resident.	
2.	Provide the resident with an information sheet describing the steps.	
3.	Send out a verification form for completion by the verifier.	
4.	Follow up with the resident if the verification form is not received with two weeks.	
5.	If the returned verification form adequately justifies the animal, provide the resident with a letter granting permission to have animal if the resident agrees to execute the Animal Agreement and the Information Form.	
6.	Require that the resident sign an Assist Animal Agreement that becomes part of the resident's lease. The Agreement lists the resident's responsibilities for the care and management of the animal. Require that the resident also complete the Animal Information.	
7.	If the verification form does not justify animal, send the resident a letter denying permission for the animal.	

REMEMBER:

- 1. Obtain the request in writing and provide the information sheet prior to contacting supervisors.**
- 2. Send it to your 504 Coordinator for review and approval.**
- 3. Supervisors should regularly review residents' files where a request for an animal was made to determine that the on-site staff used the proper forms and followed the appropriate process.**

Most reasonable accommodation requests should follow a nearly identical process. Use these forms for all requests.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

ASSIST ANIMAL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this _____ day of _____, by and between _____,
Owner/Agent and _____, Resident,

In consideration of their mutual promises, agree as follows:

1. Resident has requested permission from the owner to keep an animal as a reasonable accommodation due to a disability.
2. Management has confirmed that the Resident or a household member has a disability and has verified with a third-party professional that the animal is necessary for the Resident's or household member's use and enjoyment of the property.
3. The animal needed to provide the accommodation is described below:

4. Resident will supply landlord with a photograph of the animal by _____ (date).
5. Management agrees not to charge a pet deposit for the animal described above.
6. Resident will not acquire additional or different animals without permission of Management.
7. Resident is responsible for the animal and shall comply with all health and safety codes, and other applicable governmental laws and regulations, including, but not limited to licensing, vaccination, and leash and nuisance laws.
8. Resident agrees to maintain the animal in good health including maintaining proper annual vaccinations.
9. Resident represents that the animal is quiet and housebroken and will not cause any damage or unreasonably annoy other residents.
10. Resident agrees to always keeping the animal in his/her control and when it is necessary to take the animal outside, the animal will be always kept on a leash.
11. Resident is responsible to remove and properly dispose of any waste discharged upon the premises.
12. Animals are allowed in the common areas only to the extent that they allow the Resident equal access and enjoyment to the common area facilities.
13. Should the animal become a direct threat to the health and safety of members of management, other Residents or their guests, permission to keep the animal shall be revoked and the animal shall be removed from the premises within 24 hours.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

14. Any animal left unattended for 12 hours or more, or whose health is jeopardized by the Resident's neglect, mistreatment, or failure to care for the animal, shall be reported to the SPCA or other appropriate authority. Such circumstances shall be deemed an emergency for the purposes of the Owner/Agents right to enter the Resident's unit to allow such authority to remove the animal from the premises. The Owner/Agent accepts no responsibility for any animal so removed.
15. Resident agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold Owner/Agent harmless from and against any and all claims, actions, suits, judgments, and demands brought by any other party on account of or in connection with any activity or damage caused by the Resident's animal.
16. Resident will reimburse Management for any damage to the unit caused by or resulting from the animal, including replacement of the pad and carpeting, if necessary.
17. This Addendum is incorporated into the Lease Agreement and Resident agrees to abide by each and all such rules. Failure to comply may allow Owner/Agent to terminate the Lease Agreement as provided by the state landlord/tenant law.
18. Resident has read this Agreement and the Assist Animal information attachment and agrees to comply with the terms of the Agreement and such rules and regulations as may be reasonably adopted from time to time by Owner/Agent.

Resident

Unit No.

Date

The above named resident(s) has read and signed this Agreement in my presence.

Owner/Agent

Authorized Representative

Date

Attachment

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

ASSIST ANIMAL INFORMATION **Attachment to the Assist Animal Agreement**

Resident's Name: _____ Unit #: _____

Animal's Name: _____

Age: _____ Animal's Gender _____ License # _____

Description: _____

Veterinarian's Name: _____ Phone # _____

HEALTH RECORD

Last Vet Exam	Weight	Rabies	Distemper	Other	Spayed/Neutered

EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON

Please designate below a person or agency that should be contacted in the event that your animal is left alone for over 12 hours, or in the event of an emergency. We will call the person or agency in order that they may attend to your animal.

NOTE: Management will not assume any responsibility or obligation for the care of your animal. If we are unable to reach the person or agency you designate, or if they are unwilling to accept responsibility for the animal, we will contact the local animal control agency to remove the animal from the premises.

Comments & Warnings

Resident's Signature

Date

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

DENIAL OF ASSIST ANIMAL REQUEST

Dear Resident:

Upon full consideration, we find we must refuse your request for an animal as an exception to our no-pet policy. The basis for this decision is that the information provided in the Reasonable Accommodations Request form and the Verification form does not support making an exception to our policy. We do not believe this request is a reasonable accommodation necessary to your use and enjoyment of this community. While we certainly understand that pets are desirable for many persons, our policy is based upon our determination that our residents and community will benefit from prohibiting pets on this property.

Should you desire to discuss this matter further, please contact me and we can arrange a convenient time. If you have addition requests for reasonable accommodations, please obtain and complete a Reasonable Accommodations Request form.

Sincerely,

Community Manager

Date

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

RULES FOR PET OWNERSHIP

**(In accordance with 24 Codified Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 960)
Use with Vice- President approval only**

Residents, under certain conditions, may be permitted to own and keep common household pets in their dwelling units, in accordance with these Rules for Pet Ownership. Animals that are used to assist persons with disabilities are excluded from these Rules for Pet Ownership, provided that the disability status of the resident(s) is verified and the resident's need for an animal is verified by a third party professional as being essential to the resident's ability to live in the facility.

1. These Pet Rules will be incorporated by reference into all existing and future with agreements.
2. Pets are restricted to small-domesticated animals, such as dogs, cats, birds, fish, or turtles that are traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes.
3. Fish tanks are limited to 20-gallon tanks. Any water damage is the pet owner's responsibility.
4. Dogs and cats must be registered with the Management Office prior to move-in. The information must be updated at least annually. The registration must include:
 - a. A certificate of inoculation from a licensed veterinarian;
 - b. Information sufficient to identify the pet and to demonstrate that it is a common household pet;
 - c. Proof of yearly licensing;
 - d. Name, address and phone number of one or more responsible parties who will care for pet if pet owner dies, is incapacitated, or is otherwise unable to care for the pet; and
 - e. A statement for pet owner to sign indicating that he or she has read the Pet Rules and agrees to comply with them.
5. Registration of a pet may be refused if:
 - a. The pet is not a common household pet;
 - b. The keeping of the pet would violate any applicable house rules;
 - c. The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information or fails to update the pet registration annually; or
 - d. A determination is made, based on the pet owner's habits and practices, that the pet owner will be unable to keep the pet in compliance with the Pet Rules and other lease obligations.

The pet's temperament may be considered as a factor in this determination. Registration will not be refused because of a determination that the pet owner is financially unable to care for the pet or that the pet is inappropriate based on the therapeutic value to the pet owner or the interests of the property or existing residents.

6. If registration of a pet is denied, notice of such refusal will be given to the pet owner. The notice will state the basis for the refusal and will be served according to the service of notice provision given in Pet Rule 28.c. Notice of refusal to register may also be combined with a notice of pet violation as provided for by Pet Rule 29.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

7. Dog and cat owners must pay an additional refundable \$300 pet security deposit for all properties. The deposit may be paid in installments, with the initial required payment not to be less than \$25 when the pet is brought onto the premises and subsequently required monthly payments not to be less than \$10 per month until the amount of the deposit is reached. The resident may pay more than these required amounts if he or she so desires, until the full amount of the \$300 pet deposit is reached.
8. The balance in the resident's pet deposit account will be refunded to the resident in a reasonable amount of time after the following conditions have been met:
 - a. The resident no longer has a pet; *or*
 - b. The resident no longer resides at this address; and
 - c. The apartment in which the pet was housed has been inspected for damage caused by the presence of the pet; and
 - d. All pet-related fines and reasonable expenses, which are directly attributable to the presence of the pet, have been paid.
9. Inspections of pet owner's apartment, after reasonable notice to the pet owner and during reasonable hours, are allowed. Such inspections will only be permitted if a signed written complaint is received, or if reasonable grounds are present to believe that the conduct or condition of a pet in the apartment constitutes, under applicable state or local law, a nuisance or threat to the health or safety of the other residents or other persons in the community.
10. Only one four-legged, warm-blooded pet, such as a cat or dog, is allowed per apartment.
11. Rottweillers and Pit-Bull breed dogs are not allowed.
12. The height of any warm-blooded pet, such as a cat or dog, must not exceed 15 inches tall at the shoulders and the weight of the pet must not exceed 20 pounds at maturity; owners must provide proof of such weight.
13. Cats and dogs must be spayed or neutered prior to occupancy. Verification is required.
14. Dogs and cats must have their nails clipped regularly.
15. Pets are not allowed in public areas of the building, including but not limited to, corridors, lobbies, elevators, etc., except while being carried.
16. Pets must be carried or walked on a leash on the grounds of the building, and walked in designated areas only.
17. No dogs shall be left unattended for longer than six hours. No other pets shall be left unattended for longer than twelve hours.
18. Pet owners must control the noise and odor caused by their pets.
19. Dogs must be housebroken and cats must be trained to a litter box.
20. Pets must be removed from the building and grounds to permit the pet to exercise or deposit waste.
21. Pet owners must pick up and properly dispose of all pet waste by bagging, tying tightly, and taking to the dumpster or dropping down the trash chute. Toilets may not be used.
22. Pet waste must be cleaned from cat litter boxes daily, and cat litter must be changed every week. Soiled litter must be disposed of by bagging, tying tightly, and taking to the dumpster or dropping down the trash chute.
23. A separate pet waste removal charge of \$5 per occurrence will be imposed on pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with the prescribed Pet Rules.

ADA & SECTION 504 REGULATIONS

24. Apartments occupied by cats and dogs must be fumigated at the pet owner's expense upon vacating, or upon any evidence of fleas.
25. Pet owners shall assume liability for any injury sustained by residents, guests or staff members that is caused by the owner's pet.
26. If the health or safety of a pet is threatened by the death or incapacity of the pet owner, or by other factors that render the pet owner unable to care for the pet, Management may contact the responsible party or parties listed in the pet registration required under Pet Rule 4.d. If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or reasonable efforts to contact the responsible party have failed, the appropriate state or local authority may be requested to remove the pet. If no state or local authority is authorized to remove the pet, Management may enter the pet owner's apartment to remove the pet and to place the pet in a facility that will provide care and shelter until the pet owner or a representative of the pet owner is able to assume responsibility for the pet, but no longer than 30 days. The cost of the animal care facility provided shall be borne by the pet owner. If the pet owner or the pet owner's estate is unable or unwilling to pay, the cost of the animal care facility may be paid from the pet deposit.
27. If the pet becomes vicious, displays symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrates other behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of other residents, and the pet owner refuses to remove the pet or Management is unable to contact the pet owner, Management may request the state or local authority to remove the pet. If no state or local authority is authorized to remove the pet, Management may enter the premises, remove the pet, and place it in a facility that will provide care and shelter until the pet owner or a representative of the pet owner is able to assume responsibility for the pet, but no longer than 30 days. The cost of the animal care facility provided shall be borne by the pet owner. If the pet owner is unable or unwilling to pay, the cost of the animal care facility may be paid from the pet deposit.
28. Amendment of these Pet Rules may be made at any time by following the procedure given in this rule.
 - a. Notice of the proposed changes in the Pet Rules shall be served on each resident permitted to own a pet as provided in Pet Rule 28.c. The notice shall include the text of the proposed changes in the rules, state that the resident or resident's representative may submit written comments on the rules, and state that all comments must be submitted no later than 30 days from the effective date of the notice of the proposed changes in the rules. The notice may also announce the date, time, and place of a meeting to discuss the proposed changes in the rules.
 - b. The resident or resident's representative may submit written comments on the proposed changes in the Pet Rules by the date specified in the notice. One or more meetings with affected residents during the comment period may be convened to discuss the proposed changes in the rules, and residents' representatives may make oral comments on the proposed changes at these meetings. These comments made at the meetings will be considered only if they are summarized, reduced to writing, and submitted before the end of the comment period. The final changes in the Pet Rules will be developed after reviewing the resident's and residents' representatives' written comments and

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written summaries of any resident-owner meetings. Attempts will be made to resolve the issues raised by the comments. The content of the final changes in the Pet Rules is within the sole discretion of the property owner, subject to the above provisions. Notice of the final Pet Rules will be served on each resident as provided in Pet Rule 28. This notice must include the text of the final Rules and specify the effective date of the final Rules.

- c. Notice as required under these Pet Rules must be made by:
 - i. Sending a letter by first class mail properly stamped and addressed to the resident at his or her apartment, with a proper return address; or
 - ii. Serving a copy of the notice on any adult answering the door at the resident's apartment, or if no adult responds, by placing the notice through the door, if possible, or else by attaching the notice to the door; or
 - iii. For service of notice to residents of a high-rise building, posting this notice in at least three conspicuous places within the building and maintaining the posted notices intact and in legible form for 30 days.
 - d. For purposes of computing time periods following service of the notice, service is effective on the day that all notices are delivered or mailed, or in the case of service by posting, on the day that all notices are initially posted.
29. The following procedures will be undertaken if these Pet Rules are violated:
- a. A written notice of pet rule violation must be served on the pet owner in accordance with the procedure outlined in Pet Rule 28;
 - b. The notice of the pet rule violation must:
 - i. Contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule or rules alleged to be violated;
 - ii. State that the pet owner has 10 days from the effective date of the notice to correct the violation (including, in appropriate circumstances, removal of the pet) or to make a written request for a meeting to discuss the violation;
 - iii. State that the pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of his or her choice at the meeting, and;
 - iv. State that the pet owner's failure to correct the violation, to request a meeting, or to appear at a requested meeting, may result in initiation of procedures to terminate the pet owner's tenancy.
 - c. If the pet owner makes a timely request for a meeting to discuss an alleged pet rule violation, a mutually agreeable time and place for the meeting shall be established, but no later than 15 days from the effective date of the service of the notice of pet rule violation, unless all parties agree to a later date. At the pet rule violation meeting, the pet owner and Management shall discuss any alleged pet rule violation and attempt to correct it. As a result of this meeting, the pet owner may be given additional time to correct the violation.
 - d. If the pet owner and Management are unable to resolve the pet rule violation at the pet rule violation meeting, or if Management determines that the pet owner has failed to correct the pet rule violation within any additional time provided for this purpose, written notice may be served on the pet owner in accordance with Pet Rule 28, or at the meeting, if appropriate, requiring the pet owner to remove the pet.

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- e. The notice for pet removal must:
 - i. Contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule or rules that have been violated;
 - ii. State that the pet owner must remove the pet within 10 days of the effective date of the notice of the pet removal, or of the date meeting if notice is served at the meeting; and
 - iii. State that the failure to remove the pet may result in initiation of procedures to terminate the pet owner's tenancy.
- f. Steps may not be initiated to terminate a pet owner's tenancy based on a pet rule violation, unless:
 - i. The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a Pet Rule violation within the acceptable time periods specified in this Pet Rule, including any additional time permitted the pet owner; and
 - ii. The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate the pet owner's tenancy under the terms of the lease and applicable regulations.
- g. Procedures to remove a pet in accordance with provisions of applicable state or local law may be initiated at any time if the pet's conduct or condition is duly determined to constitute a nuisance or a threat to the health or safety of other occupants of the project or of other persons of the community where the property is located.



1/1/2026

Mold Policy

and Procedures

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Concern about mold in both the residential and occupational setting is escalating. While there are many unanswered questions about potential health effects of mold, it is prudent for property owners/managers to (1) repair any known conditions involving excessive moisture that could, under the right conditions, lead to mold growth and (2) clean and remove any mold growth when it occurs. In order to accomplish this objective, it is important to establish a partnership between the property's management staff and residents so that conditions that require attention are identified and dealt with promptly.

Some companies have begun to include specific lease language that informs residents of their obligation to prevent mold through routine housekeeping and to report the presence of moisture/mold in their apartment home to the management staff.

Note: The National Apartment Association lease contains a mold lease addendum.

In addition, companies have found it useful to provide their residents with educational information about mold and how to prevent mold growth in apartments. This information could be provided to residents as part of their move-in package. A "Tip Sheet on Mold" is found at **Attachment A**. Alternately, if you wish to provide residents with a publication that has been prepared by a state or federal entity or other groups about mold and indoor air quality in general, please see:

Consumer Federation of America (in conjunction with the EPA): How Healthy is the Air in Your Home? A Room-by-Room Checklist for Your Home's Indoor Air
<http://www.consumerfed.org/healthair.pdf>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home
<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds>

II. TRAINING

There are no specific training requirements currently mandated by state and federal law for workers who may remediate mold as part of their responsibilities. **On-site staff should receive** training necessary to carry out their responsibilities with respect to communicating with residents; cleaning, removing and restoring damaged surfaces, and documenting all remediation efforts.

Although there are no established Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) or Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for mold, as part of the required training under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200), workers must be informed about safe work practices for using various chemicals, including disinfectants, and personal protective equipment, which may be a part of a mold response. Workers who may be involved in cleanup of extensive mold should be supplied with appropriate respirators, which may involve compliance with OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). Additional information on these regulations is available at www.osha-slc.gov/dts/osta/oshasoft/hazexp.html and http://www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/respiratory_advisor/mainpage.html respectively.

On-site staff should be familiar with procedures to deal with water intrusion/excessive moisture and appropriate remediation techniques for water-damaged surfaces. Workers should also review any company-specific policies and procedures and be familiar with the appropriate corporate/management contact person, should decisions need to be made concerning testing or activities beyond their scope of training or responsibility.

III. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance and turnover activities provide on-site staff with the opportunity to monitor and correct any conditions involving moisture that could lead to the growth of mold. Treatment of mold should be incorporated into general property management activities. **Staff should perform** an inspection for mold as part of unit turnover inspection. Any visual mold growth should be immediately and properly remediated as part of the requirements of the turnover process. A sample monitoring checklist is found on page 4.

On-site staff should also be encouraged to monitor the property for signs of moisture, water damage or situations that may lead to conditions favorable for mold growth (e.g., leaking faucets, broken sprinkler heads) when conducting other maintenance activities. Also, be aware of situations such as carpet-cleaning techniques, which may leave carpets too damp and run the risk of creating conditions favorable for mold growth.

Inspection

A visual inspection is the first step in identifying the extent of moisture damage, which may create conditions favorable for mold growth. To the maximum extent possible ceiling tiles, gypsum wallboard, cardboard, duct liner, wood, carpet, paper, and other cellulose surfaces should be given careful attention during a visual inspection. Kitchens, bathrooms, windows, and HVAC systems should also be scrutinized.

An earthy or musty odor may also indicate that mold is present. The use of a moisture meter, to measure the saturation in building materials, is useful in evaluating the extent of water damage and determining when the appropriate moisture level has been restored. Under further investigation, it may be necessary to look inside of wall

cavities or filter areas to determine the extent of any water damage or mold growth.

Once mold growth is observed, the extent of any damaged area should be evaluated in order to determine appropriate remedial strategies based on EPA guidance. Consult Attachment B for a list of materials and equipment that are needed to deal with water intrusion/mold remediation.

EPA's Tips for Maintenance Personnel¹

- Fix leaky plumbing and leaks in the building envelope as soon as possible.
- Watch for condensation and wet spots. Fix source(s) of moisture intrusion as soon as possible.
- Prevent moisture due to condensation by increasing surface temperature or reducing the moisture level in air (humidity). To increase surface temperature, insulate or increase air circulation. To reduce the moisture level in air, repair leaks, increase ventilation (if outside air is cold and dry), or dehumidify (if outdoor air is warm and humid).
- Keep heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) drip pans clean, flowing properly, and unobstructed.
- Vent moisture-generating appliances, such as dryers, to the outside where possible.
- Maintain low indoor humidity, below 60% relative humidity (RH), ideally 30-50%, if possible.
- Perform regular building/HVAC inspections and maintenance as scheduled.
- Clean and dry wet or damp spots within 48 hours.
- Don't let foundations stay wet. Provide drainage and slope the ground away from the foundation.

Proper HVAC Maintenance

Improperly cycling HVAC systems or improper use by the residents, can result in conditions of excessive humidity, which could lead to mold growth. Develop maintenance guidelines based on manufacturer's specifications for HVAC ventilation equipment (including appropriate settings, filter changes, and cleaning).

¹ Source: EPA, "Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings" at p. 3 (March 2001, Updated June 2001).

Sample Checklist

On-site staff **should be encouraged** to monitor the property for signs of water damage/mold growth or situations which could result in water damage (e.g., broken sprinkler head). Each unit should be surveyed for signs of water damage/mold at unit turnover. Inspection for water damage/mold should be incorporated into a community's turnover checklist. A complete unit turnover checklist can be found in other NAA CAMT materials.

Check boxes for **Clean** (areas are clean, equipment is properly functioning, no work required) or **Corrected** (deficiencies repaired). File completed checklist in unit maintenance file.

Unit Exterior (signs of holding water or missing building components) ☐ Check Roof ☐ Check Gutters/Downspouts ☐ Check Stairs ☐ Check Landscape ☐ Check Exterior Utility Closet ☐ Check Irrigation System	clean/corrected	Kitchen (note any signs of current or past signs of moisture) ☐ Check Inside all Cabinets ☐ Check Sink ☐ Check Faucets ☐ Check Flooring ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings ☐ Check Doors ☐ Check Windows ☐ Check Refrigerator ☐ Check Ice Maker (connections) ☐ Check Dishwasher (underneath) ☐ Check Waste disposal ☐ Check Washing Machine ☐ Check Hoses ☐ Check Dryer ☐ Check Dryer Vent	clean/corrected	Bedroom (s) Indicate Locations ☐ Check Windows ☐ Check Sliding Doors ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings ☐ Check Carpet ☐ Check Carpet/Tack Strip in Corners ☐ Check Closet(s) Closets (note any signs of current or past signs of moisture) ☐ Check Shelving ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings HVAC ☐ Check Operation ☐ Check Air Circulation ☐ Check Thermostat ☐ Check Evaporator Coil ☐ Check Condensate Pan ☐ Check Condenser Coil ☐ Check Condenser Fan Motor ☐ Check Furnace ☐ Check Baseboard Heaters ☐ Check all Vents ☐ Change Filters	clean/corrected
Interior Entry (note any signs of current or past signs of moisture) ☐ Check Door surfaces ☐ Check Inside of Closet ☐ Check Windows ☐ Check all Baseboards ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings ☐ Check Flooring ☐ Check Carpet ☐ Check Carpet/Tack Strip in Corners	clean/corrected	Bathroom (s) Indicate Location ☐ Check Lavatory Sinks ☐ Check Bathtubs/Showers ☐ Check Toilets ☐ Check Inside all Cabinets ☐ Check Shelving ☐ Check Flooring ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings ☐ Check Interior Doors ☐ Check Windows ☐ Check Bathroom Exhaust Fans	clean/corrected		
Living Room ☐ Check Inside of Closet ☐ Check Doors ☐ Check Windows ☐ Check all Baseboards ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings ☐ Check Flooring ☐ Check Carpet ☐ Check Carpet/Tack Strip in Corners ☐ Check Fireplace	clean/corrected				
Patio/Balcony (note any signs of current or past signs of moisture) ☐ Check Roof ☐ Check Exterior Doors ☐ Check Deck Surface ☐ Check Water Heater (all fittings) ☐ Check Storage Closet ☐ Check Exterior Paint	clean/corrected	Hallways (note any signs of current or past signs of moisture) ☐ Check Walls and Ceilings ☐ Check Interior Doors ☐ Check Windows ☐ Check Carpet ☐ Check Carpet/Tack Strip in Corners	clean/corrected		

IV. GUIDELINES FOR PROCESSING A MAINTENANCE SERVICE REQUEST

At the Office

1. Fill out a service request form and in doing so; record the observations of the resident regarding the presence of conditions that may be favorable to mold growth, or whether the resident believes mold growth is present. If a health concern is expressed or property damage is reported, immediately contact [insert name of appropriate corporate/management contact person] and submit an Incident Report.

Note: If the resident has had the mold tested, send a copy of the test results to [insert name of appropriate corporate/management contact person].

2. Treat the service request as a priority.
3. Complete the **Incident Tracking Log** (sample found at the end of this chapter). Maintain the Log in the management office.

At the Service Location

1. Determine the nature and extent of conditions favorable for mold growth, or mold, if any. Determine the source of any water infiltration or excessive moisture – interior and exterior.
2. If a source of water or excessive moisture is found: Stop the leak or cause of excessive moisture and dry all affected areas completely immediately, or within 24 hours of notification. Consult the procedures for drying out surfaces found in **Chapter V, Table 1**.
3. If no mold is found: Send **Resident Follow-up Letter** (sample found at the end of this chapter) indicating results of investigation.
4. If mold is found: Clean up the mold following the procedures outlined in **Chapter V, Table 2**.
5. Use the service ticket (**or Resident Follow-up Letter**) to inform the resident of the corrective action completed and additional steps to be taken, if any.

Back at the Office

1. Before determining that the remediation will require the use of outside professionals or that a unit be vacated, consult [insert name of appropriate corporate/management contact person] for guidance.
2. Complete the **Incident Tracking Log** to reflect what action was taken.

Within 7 – 10 Days

1. Send a **Resident Follow-up Letter**.
2. Log the follow-up action on the **Incident Tracking Log**.

**** COMPLETE EVERY STEP OF THESE GUIDELINES WHEN POSSIBLE****

(Sample)

[illegible]

V. PROCEDURES FOR MOLD REMEDIATION

Once mold is identified, it is essential to identify and correct the underlying source of water intrusion. Otherwise, mold growth will recur. Generally speaking, if mold is either seen or smelled, it should be remediated. Thus, a visual inspection is the first step to assessing a mold service request (See Chapter III, page 2). According to the previously mentioned EPA guidelines, it is not essential to identify the types of mold (i.e., test) to remediate the situation. Under certain circumstances, however, it may be important to have building materials/air tested to determine the type of mold present. Consult with [insert name of appropriate corporate/management contact person] before proceeding with any testing.

If extensive (i.e., the total surface area of visible mold is greater than 100 square feet or the potential for increased resident or remediator exposure during remediation is estimated to be significant), it is important to consult an experienced professional with specific experience in mold projects to develop a remediation plan.

Sampling and Testing

Sampling and testing are to proceed only upon the approval of [insert name of appropriate corporate/management contact person]. A reputable Indoor Environmental Quality professional (preferably a Certified Industrial Hygienist) should conduct the sampling. The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) (www.aiha.org/) and the American Society of Cleaning Restorers (ASCR) (www.ascr.org) may provide leads. There are advantages to identifying a professional contact before you have a problem. A lab, accredited by AIHA's Environmental Microbiological Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP), should perform all testing analysis.

Testing may involve bulk and/or air sampling.

1) Bulk Sampling

- Bulk or surface sampling involves taking a sample of material and performing laboratory analysis. Sampling and testing are not a prerequisite to remediation.

2) Air Sampling

- Air sampling may be utilized if the presence of mold is suspected (e.g., musty odors) but cannot be identified through a visual inspection.
- Any air sampling must also include an exterior air sample as a baseline sample for the ambient environmental level of mold.

- If air sampling is conducted, personnel conducting the sampling must be trained in proper air sampling methods.

Remediation

In all situations, the underlying cause of water accumulation must be fixed or the problem may recur. A prompt response (within 24 to 48 hours) and thorough clean up, drying and/or removal of water-damaged materials will prevent or limit mold growth.

EPA has delineated three levels of remediation, based on the total area of material affected by visible mold growth. (See Table 1 at the end of this Chapter.) EPA's guidelines and suggested work practices include the use of Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE") and containment systems based on the total surface area affected. Adapt or modify these guidelines to fit your situation and contact [insert name of appropriate corporate/management contact person] with any questions regarding retaining outside consultants.

In some circumstances, the property owner/manager may retain an environmental restoration consultant to deal with a water intrusion/mold problem. In other cases, it may be useful to obtain a written protocol prepared by an industrial hygienist or other qualified indoor air quality professional to be used as a guide for on-site staff to follow in conducting the remediation. Under certain circumstances, written confirmation from the contractor, which states that remediation has been performed and the property is habitable, should be obtained.

Table 1: Water Damage – Cleanup and Mold Prevention	
<i>Guidelines for Response to Clean Water Damage within 24-48 Hours to Prevent Mold Growth</i>	
Water-Damaged Material	Actions
Books and papers	• For non-valuable items, discard books and papers. • Photocopy valuable/important items, discard originals. • Freeze (in frost-free freezer or meat locker) or freeze-dry.
Carpet and backing – dry within 24-48 hours	• Remove water with water extraction vacuum. • Reduce ambient humidity levels with dehumidifier. • Accelerate drying process with fans.
Ceiling tiles	• Discard and replace.
Cellulose insulation	• Discard and replace.
Concrete or cinder block surfaces	• Remove water with water extraction vacuum. • Accelerate drying process with dehumidifiers, fans, and/or heaters.
Fiberglass insulation	• Discard and replace.
Hard surface, porous flooring* (Linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	• Vacuum or damp wipe with water and mild detergent and allow to dry; scrub if necessary. • Check to make sure underflooring is dry; dry underflooring if necessary.
Non-porous, hard surfaces (Plastics, metals)	• Vacuum or damp wipe with water and mild detergent and allow to dry; scrub if necessary.
Upholstered furniture	• Remove water with water extraction vacuum. • Accelerate drying process with dehumidifiers, fans, and/or heaters. • May be difficult to completely dry within 48 hours. If the piece is valuable, you may wish to consult a restoration/water damage professional who specializes in furniture.
Wallboard (Drywall and gypsum board)	• May be dried in place if there is no obvious swelling and the seams are intact. If not, remove, discard, and replace. • Ventilate the wall cavity, if possible.
Window drapes	• Follow laundering or cleaning instructions recommended by the manufacturer.
Wood surfaces	• Remove moisture immediately and use dehumidifiers, gentle heat, and fans for drying. (Use caution when applying heat to hardwood floors.) • Treated or finished wood surfaces may be cleaned with mild detergent and clean water and allowed to dry. • Wet paneling should be pried away from wall for drying.

Source: U.S. EPA, "Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings" (March 2001, Updated June 2001).

*The subfloor under the carpet or other flooring material must also be cleaned and dried. See the appropriate section of this table for recommended actions depending on the composition of the subfloor.

Table 2: U.S. EPA Guidelines for Remediating Building Materials with Mold Growth Caused by Clean Water*			
Material or Furnishing Affected	Cleanup Methods†	Personal Protective Equipment	Containment
SMALL - Total Surface Area Affected Less Than 10 square feet (ft²)			
Books and papers	3	Minimum N-95 respirator, gloves, and goggles	None required
Carpet and backing	1, 3		
Concrete or cinder block	1, 3		
Hard surface, porous flooring (linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	1, 2, 3		
Non-porous, hard surfaces (plastics, metals)	1, 2, 3		
Upholstered furniture & drapes	1, 3		
Wallboard (drywall and gypsum board)	3		
Wood surfaces	1, 2, 3		
MEDIUM - Total Surface Area Affected Between 10 and 100 (ft²)			
Books and papers	3	Limited or Full Use professional judgment, consider potential for remediator exposure and size of contaminated area	Limited Use professional judgment, consider potential for remediator/occupant exposure and size of contaminated area
Carpet and backing	1,3,4		
Concrete or cinder block	1,3		
Hard surface, porous flooring (linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	1,2,3		
Non-porous, hard surfaces (plastics, metals)	1,2,3		
Upholstered furniture & drapes	1,3,4		
Wallboard (drywall and gypsum board)	3,4		
Wood surfaces	1,2,3		
LARGE - Total Surface Area Affected Greater Than 100 (ft²) or Potential for Increased Occupant or Remediator Exposure During Remediation Estimated to be Significant			
Books and papers	3	Full Use professional judgment, consider potential for remediator/occupant exposure and size of contaminated area	Full Use professional judgment, consider potential for remediator exposure and size of contaminated area
Carpet and backing	1,3,4		
Concrete or cinder block	1,3		
Hard surface, porous flooring (linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	1,2,3,4		
Non-porous, hard surfaces (plastics, metals)	1,2,3		
Upholstered furniture & drapes	1,2,4		
Wallboard (drywall and gypsum board)	3,4		
Wood surfaces	1,2,3,4		

Table 2 continued

*Use professional judgment to determine prudent levels of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and containment for each situation, particularly as the remediation site size increases and the potential for exposure and health effects rises. Assess the need for increased Personal Protective Equipment, if, during the remediation, more extensive contamination is encountered than was expected. Consult Table 1 if materials have been wet for less than 48 hours, and mold growth is not apparent. These guidelines are for damage caused by clean water. If you know or suspect that the water source is contaminated with sewage, or chemical or biological pollutants, then the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires PPE and containment. An experienced professional should be consulted if you and/or your remediators do not have expertise in remediating contaminated water situations.

†Select method most appropriate to situation. Since molds gradually destroy the things they grow on, if mold growth is not addressed promptly, some items may be damaged such that cleaning will not restore their original appearance. If mold growth is heavy and items are valuable or important, you may wish to consult a restoration/water damage/remediation expert. **Please note that these are guidelines; other cleaning methods may be preferred by some professionals.**

Cleanup Methods

- **Method 1:** Wet vacuum (in the case of porous materials, some mold spores/fragments will remain in the material but will not grow if the material is completely dried). Steam cleaning maybe an alternative for carpets and some upholstered furniture.
- **Method 2:** Damp-wipe surfaces with plain water or with water and detergent solution (except wood —use wood floor cleaner); scrub as needed.
- **Method 3:** High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum after the material has been thoroughly dried. Dispose of the contents of the HEPA vacuum in well-sealed plastic bags.
- **Method 4:** Discard _remove water-damaged materials and seal in plastic bags while inside of containment, if present. Dispose of as normal waste. HEPA vacuum area after it is dried.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Minimum: Gloves, N-95 respirator, goggles/eye protection
- Limited: Gloves, N-95 respirator or half-face respirator with HEPA filter, disposable overalls, goggles/eye protection
- Full: Gloves, disposable full body clothing, head gear, foot coverings, full-face respirator with HEPA filter

Containment

- Limited: Use polyethylene sheeting ceiling to floor around affected area with a slit entry and covering flap; maintain area under negative pressure with HEPA filtered fan unit. Block supply and return air vents within containment area.
- Full: Use two layers of fire-retardant polyethylene sheeting with one airlock chamber. Maintain area under negative pressure with HEPA filtered fan exhausted outside of building. Block supply and return air vents within containment area.

VI. RESIDENT FOLLOW-UP LETTER

Enter Community Name
Address
Phone Number

Date: ENTER DATE

To: ENTER RESIDENT(S) NAME

From: ENTER COMMUNITY Manager's NAME

Re: Follow-Up

Apt # _____

Dear Resident(s),

It has been (insert appropriate time) days since we inspected (and/or treated) your apartment. We hope that all of your concerns have been addressed (and/or remedied) to your satisfaction.

Please refer to the attached information, which contains useful tips for preventing mold growth in your apartment home.

If you notice any evidence of mold growth in your apartment, please immediately notify the management office.

Attachment

(Attachment can be any of the publications described under Chapter I such as the Tip Sheet on Mold; EPA's anticipated brochure on preventing mold in the home; CA brochure, *Mold in My Home*; or Consumer Federation publication.)

TIP SHEET ON MOLD

It is our goal to maintain the highest quality living environment for our residents. To help achieve this goal, it is important to work together to minimize the potential for conditions that could lead to the growth of naturally occurring mold.

Tips for residents

Residents can help minimize mold growth in their apartment homes by taking the following actions:

- Open windows. Proper ventilation is essential. If it is not possible to open windows, run the fan on the apartment air-handling unit to circulate fresh air throughout your apartment.
- In damp or rainy weather conditions, keep windows and doors closed.
- If possible, maintain a temperature of between 50° and 80° Fahrenheit within your apartment at all times.
- Clean and dust your apartment on a regular basis as required by your lease. Regular vacuuming, mopping, and use of environmentally safe household cleaners is important to remove household dirt and debris that contribute to mold growth.
- Periodically clean and dry the walls and floors around the sink, bathtub, shower, toilets, windows and patio doors using a common household disinfecting cleaner.
- On a regular basis, wipe down and dry areas where moisture sometimes accumulates, like countertops, windows, and windowsills.
- Use the pre-installed bathroom fan or alternative ventilation when bathing or showering and allow the fan to run until all excess moisture has vented from the bathroom.
- Use the exhaust fans in your kitchen when cooking or while the dishwasher is running and allow the fan to run until all excess moisture has vented from the kitchen.
- Use care when watering houseplants. If spills occur, dry up excess water immediately.

- Ensure that your clothes dryer vent is operating properly, and clean the lint screen after every use.
- When washing clothes in warm or hot water, watch to make sure condensation does not build up within the washer and dryer closet, if condensation does accumulate, dry with a fan or towel.
- Thoroughly dry any spills or pet urine on carpeting.
- Do not overfill closets or storage areas. Ventilation is important in these spaces.
- Do not allow damp or moist stacks of clothes or other cloth materials to lie in piles for an extended period of time.
- Immediately report to the management office any evidence of a water leak or excessive moisture in your apartment, storage room, garage, or any common area.
- Immediately report to the management office any evidence of mold growth that cannot be removed by simply applying a common household cleaner and wiping the area. Also report any area of mold that reappears despite regular cleaning.
- Immediately report to the management office any failure or malfunction with your heating, ventilation, air-conditioning system, or laundry system. As your lease provides, do not block or cover any of the heating, ventilation, or air-conditioning ducts in your apartment.
- Immediately report to the management office any inoperable windows or doors.
- Immediately report to the management office any musty odors that you notice in your apartment.

Attachment B

Equipment List

The following equipment is available at most supply stores and is useful to have on site to deal with water intrusion and/or mold remediation.

1. Moisture meter
2. High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum cleaner
3. Disinfectant or bleach and standard cleaning detergent
4. Wet vacuum
5. Blowers (have on site or know where to rent)
6. Dehumidifiers (have on site or know where to rent)
7. Localized containment bag (2-glove bags)
8. Disposable clothing (1 box)
9. N-95 Disposable Respirators (5 pack)
10. 6-mil disposable bags (1 box)
11. 6-mil Polyethylene sheeting (2 rolls)
12. Yellow caution tape (3 rolls)
13. Plastic spray cleaning bottles
14. Disposable scrub brush, sponges, and cloths

Maintenance Plan and Policy 2026

1. Overview

This Policy covers the requirements and expectations for the general maintenance of all LHA and WL MGMT properties. Good planning and organization are essential to the proper care and upkeep of the property.

2. Personnel and Staffing Plan

In accordance with the annual budget, each property is to be staffed at an appropriate level.

This staffing plan will differ from one property to the next based on differing circumstances. It is the responsibility of the Housing Manager to assure that this staffing plan meets the needs of the site. In most cases, a property's staff will consist of one Maintenance Team * and several other technicians or Porters. In terms of reporting relationships, the Housing Manager supervises the Maintenance Team *.

It is expected that the staffing plan be adequate for the routine needs of the property. It is also expected that the maintenance staff shall be responsible for carrying out all functions provided under their job descriptions. However, there may be times that the Housing Manager will need to supplement existing staff due to:

- ☐ seasonal work;
- ☐ sudden or unanticipated work;
- ☐ work requiring skilled trades.

To meet seasonal or unplanned work, the Housing Manager (With the approval of the Executive Director and/or Vice-President of Housing) can hire temporary staff, contract labor, or use overtime hours and regular staff, given the circumstances and in keeping with the property's operating budget. It is the responsibility of the Housing Manager to determine when to supplement staff to meet the needs of the site. Depending upon the situation, it can be more economical to hire an outside contractor.

All Maintenance Staffs are required to take a written test as part of the hiring process. Applicant testing for the rest of the maintenance staff is left to the discretion of the Housing Manager, Maintenance Team *, and Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing.

The maintenance staff should be general mechanics, trained in all phases of maintenance and repair. To be most effective, the staff should be able to go through every apartment, service facility, etc., with a checklist and perform all preventive maintenance work necessary. If the work is beyond the scope of preventive maintenance, needed repairs should be reported for scheduling at a later date. Each staff member, when possible, will work independently of the other, as it is rarely necessary to have more than one person working on a typical project. Most Agency properties will be staffed with a full Maintenance Team * who has mechanical aptitude and previous experience. The Housing Manager will provide training for the Maintenance Team * in the project's operating statements/budgets and will meet daily with the Maintenance Staff to review pending work orders, maintenance projects, and rent ready unit availability.

Job descriptions for all maintenance staff are available on the shared H: drive.

The Housing Manager is responsible for the training and supervision of all maintenance staff. Each staff member should be trained, if possible, to do every routine or scheduled maintenance task at the property. After the training period has been completed, the Maintenance Team * determines which employees do certain jobs most effectively and assign jobs according to performance. In some instances, specific licensing or certification will require third party training. WL MGMT encourages

maintenance personnel to attend training classes or seminars sponsored by approved vendors or applicable trade groups.

In addition to maintenance and general operations training, each employee should be well indoctrinated in maintenance record keeping, cost control, and workplace safety.

3. Customer Relations and Appearance

The importance of public relations training for the Housing Manager and maintenance staff cannot be overlooked. It is important to understand the relationship between maintenance personnel and property residents. Maintenance personnel provide a service to our customers – the property residents.

Maintenance personnel can be the best public relations members of the site staff since, once a resident has moved in, most of their contact is often with the maintenance personnel.

Most residents care about their home and the surrounding environment. Therefore, the attitude of the maintenance staff toward the residents and the manner in which they respond to service requests is very important. Remember, the maintenance staff's job is to serve the resident, as well as the owner, by properly maintaining the property. Maintenance personnel should look upon service requests as the source of their livelihood, and not as a burden. It is, after all, one of the services for which the resident is paying rent.

Appearance of the maintenance staff is also important, as a clean and professional appearance conveys to residents, guests, and vendors that site personnel will perform maintenance tasks in a professional manner.

Acceptable attire and appearance standards are covered in the Employee Handbook.

The standard to which the property is maintained as well as the staff's attitude towards residents is both a direct reflection of the Agency's philosophy as well as their own pride in the job that they perform. Keep in mind the following:

- ☐ Never promise anything to a resident that cannot be delivered or is beyond staff's authority to deliver.
- ☐ If a promise is made, be sure to keep it.
- ☐ If unable to comply with a promise or if an appointment with a resident is missed, it is imperative that the reason be explained to the resident as promptly as possible.
- ☐ All residents are to be treated with courtesy.
- ☐ Answer all service requests with prompt attention to the problem.
- ☐ Perform the work needed and leave the resident promptly. Be polite, but do not linger, socialize, or look for more problems. If the resident brings up additional maintenance issues, attempt to take care of them only if they are minor and you have needed tools and/or supplies in your possession. Otherwise ask the resident to report the problem to the office so that a new service request can be made.
- ☐ Wipe your feet or consider wearing disposable "booties" when working in occupied apartments.
- ☐ Wear coveralls and latex gloves while painting or performing other potentially messy jobs. If you are pulled away to do another job, you will look much more presentable and professional.
- ☐ Remove all old parts, wrapping materials, etc., when a project is completed. Never use the resident's trash can.

4. Work Order Procedures

All maintenance work, exclusive of general cleaning and porter service, shall be captured on a work order, as described below.

The prompt, courteous and effective handling of work orders is critical to the success of WL MGMT apartment communities. After moving in, the majority of contact with site staff involves interaction with maintenance personnel during the work order process. Therefore, it is essential to make the work order process a positive experience and to handle all maintenance requests similarly – regardless of

their magnitude. Resetting the breaker on a garbage disposal or putting a closet door back on track may seem trivial to you but may be very important to the resident.

Maintenance requests should all be addressed and, if possible, completed within 24 hours of being submitted. If you are unable to address a maintenance request within 24 hours, the resident must be called and given an update as to when the request will be addressed. If a work order request cannot be completed during the initial visit (due to unavailable parts, required specialty services, etc.), arrangements to complete the work order must be made as soon as possible and the resident kept informed of any progress.

Residents are informed at move-in, and throughout their occupancy, that ALL maintenance requests must be made to **management office personnel**. The purpose for handling work orders in this manner is to eliminate interruptions created by answering calls for service requests, to provide a control to ensure that all maintenance work services are handled, and to ensure that adequate records are kept for all repairs. If a resident asks you to perform a repair that has not been reported to the site office, politely ask them to call the work order into the office at their earliest convenience. Only legal residents are allowed to request work to be done in an apartment.

Once the office staff member has received a call for service, they will attempt to obtain as much information as possible about the problem so a work order can be prepared. The person talking the work order will make sure to complete the following:

- ☐ Who wrote the work order? This is important if the maintenance staff has any questions about the work order.
- ☐ When was the work order taken? This is important in tracking how long it takes to handle work order requests.
- ☐ The apartment number and name of the resident that called in the order.
- ☐ Get a phone number. This is very important if the maintenance department has questions about the work order or if the need to change the scheduled appointment. (This is a good time to make sure that the office has the correct resident contact information.)
- ☐ Remember, the work order “permission to enter” is good for 48 hours. If more than 48 hours pass in completing the repair, the resident must be contacted to obtain a new “permission to enter.”

Upon initiating the work request, the maintenance staff will fill out the following information on the work order:

- ☐ Complete the “unit entry” section. Make sure the date, time entered, and time departed sections are accurately filled out.
- ☐ Who performed the work.
- ☐ What is the status of the repair and, if the repair is not complete, when will it be completed? If additional work is required, office personnel will need to contact the resident for permission to reenter the unit.
- ☐ Once the work is satisfactorily completed, fill out the appropriate section. Include cost for labor and materials, especially if cost is to be billed back to the resident.
- ☐ Make detailed notes of work performed and materials used. If work is not completed, make note of why. Also, detail any needed parts or supplies.
- ☐ In all cases, when arriving at an apartment to initiate a work order, a door tag must be hung on the outside of the unit door. When leaving the apartment, whether the work order has been completed or not, the outer side of the door tags must be completed and hung on the inside of the entry door. Completing the door tag is especially important in cases where a return visit is necessary since the paperwork order is removed and the resident has no idea what work was performed or the status of work remaining.

Work Order Forms

Work orders are printed on two copies forms:

- ☐ The original copy from YARDI is the control copy. It remains with the Housing Manager or clerk as the work order is assigned to maintenance, then is filed when completed. Make sure the resident signs the original copy.

- ☐ The second copy is left with the resident after the work is done (or left in the unit if the resident is not at home).

Work Order Intake

Resident maintenance requests shall only be taken in the management office or the Central WL MGMT (COCC) office, by phone or in person.

Requests should never be taken outside the office or in the field. Instead, residents should be directed to call or visit the office so they may receive a work order number. After entering the work request into the system, the resident will be given a work order number for reference purposes.

Personnel receiving work order requests for maintenance should strive to isolate the exact nature and extent of the work required. Fully understanding the nature and source of the complaint will greatly assist the maintenance staff in, for example, determining which tools should be taken to the unit.

Work Priorities

The Maintenance Team * must work with the Housing Manager to determine work order priority. Prioritizing work orders based on time received is not always the most efficient or effective way to proceed.

Work orders shall be prioritized according to the following:

1. **Emergencies.** Refers to a response to conditions that pose an immediate threat to life, facilities, health and/or safety of residents and/or Agency property. Emergency conditions must be responded to immediately (Within two hours) and corrected or abated within 24 hours. Samples of emergency work orders include: fire of any nature; gas leaks; oil spills; missing or inoperable smoke detectors; broken water supply line(s); electrical fault with visible sparks or overheating; dangerous structural hazard; complete loss of electrical power; loss of air conditioning in elderly buildings; sewer back up; main entrance door release not operable (high-rise); elevators not operating properly; flooding; clogged toilet (units with one full bathroom); and entrance door not operable.

In the rare situation when an emergency cannot be repaired in 24 hours, it can be abated by moving the resident out of the unit temporarily.

2. **Urgent.** Urgent work orders include items that, if not repaired, pose potential threat to life, facilities, health and/or safety of residents. Urgent items must be corrected/abated within 24 hours of notification. Samples include refrigerator not working or broken window.

3. **Unit Preparation.** Work having to do with making a unit ready for occupancy.

4. **Routine.** Most of the work that is not classified as emergency, urgent, or preventive. Includes: repair screen door, paint occupied unit, change air conditioning filter, general maintenance in unit, unscheduled PM.

5. **Preventive Maintenance (PM).** This includes all work conducted as part of the property's annual PM program.

6. **Other.** Work orders that do not fall into the five noted categories above.

Work orders may be generated by the same source (see below) but have different priorities. For example, based on a unit inspection, work orders may be created for a missing tile (routine) as well as replacement of the smoke detector (emergency). It is important that work orders are prioritized properly for HUD or Florida Housing Corporation reporting purposes since WL MGMT is measured on their timeliness in responding to different priority of work orders.

Source of Work Order

Work orders shall be classified according to their source, as follows:

1. **On Demand (Resident Requested):** This is work that is requested by the resident.
2. **UPCS Inspection:** This is work that is the result of UPCS inspections.
3. **Preventive Maintenance:** This is work that is the result of PM inspections.
4. **Other:** This is work that is generated by sources other than the three noted above.

Tracking work orders by their source is critically important for both HUD reporting purposes and for future planning.

Assignment

Unless otherwise directed by the Housing Manager, the Maintenance Team * is responsible for assigning and completing work orders. The Maintenance Team * should periodically retrieve the work orders from the management office and assign them to the maintenance staff in accordance with the priorities established and the skills of the respective staff. When assigning the work, the Maintenance Team * shall make sure that the worker is provided with the anticipated tools/materials and also that the worker has access to the units. If the worker must make more than one visit, the work order remains open until the work is completed.

Also, if the work is beyond the capabilities of the on-site staff, the Maintenance Team * is responsible for assuring that the work is done by a qualified crew, if any or under contract to a qualified vendor. The work order remains open until all work is completed.

Completion

Upon arriving at a resident's apartment, the worker shall knock on the door to see if the resident is home.

If the resident is home, the worker shall exchange greetings and identify him/herself as an Agency maintenance employee and show the employee badge. Then, the worker shall ask permission to enter. If the resident is not home or does not answer the door (and there is either an emergency or there has been prior permission to enter), maintenance staff shall enter the apartment by (1) knocking on the front door and calling loudly and identifying himself as a maintenance worker: "This is [name of worker] from the maintenance department. Is anybody home?" If you hear no response, wait approximately one minute; (2) knock again, announce oneself, and wait another minute; and (3) if no one responds again, knock a third time and, while unlocking the door, announce loudly again that you are entering the unit.

Any maintenance employee or outside contractor working in a resident's apartment must hang a maintenance sign on the exterior doorknob of the apartment. This policy is to ensure that the resident does not find someone in their apartment unexpectedly and is for the benefit of the employee as well as the resident.

Upon completion, each work order shall be signed by both the worker and the resident. If the resident is not home, the worker shall leave a completed copy of the form in the apartment. All information on the work order form should be completely filled out (description of work completed, hours worked, materials used, etc.). In addition, the worker shall leave a sign on the outside of the door indicating that maintenance had been in the unit. **On each work order the worker shall, where appropriate, mark the presence of bad housekeeping.** The worker shall also recommend any charges for damages.

The maintenance worker should always clean up after the work is completed, avoid contact with resident's personal belongings, accomplish tasks as quickly as possible, remain courteous, and avoid all contact of a personal nature.

If the work cannot be completed at that time, such as might be the case if parts must be ordered, the worker should offer residents a realistic completion date. If the worker is not sure when the work can be completed, it will be necessary for the maintenance staff to phone or visit the resident once the information is known.

Close Out

All completed work orders should be delivered to the Housing Manager for approval, who must sign them before they are closed out. Completed work orders should be closed out (a task performed by the

administrative staff at the property) within 24 hours after completion. The Housing Manager is responsible for authorizing and posting all charges.

The Housing Manager is responsible for monitoring on a daily and weekly basis the status of outstanding work orders to determine the cause of any delay and to take appropriate action.

5. Unit Turnover

Pre-move-out Inspection

The Maintenance Team * and the Housing Manager will perform a pre-move-out inspection and complete the inspection form for all units on notice to move-out. The purpose of this inspection is to get an idea of the work that will be needed upon move-out to return the unit to rent ready condition. The inspection form should be completed as soon as possible after receiving written notice to vacate or no later than the 25th of the month allowing sufficient time to order any parts, supplies, or schedule vendors needed for unit turnover. Ordering parts and supplies, and scheduling vendors ahead of time, will ensure that turns are completed in a timely manner and will reduce vacancy loss. On or before the 15th of each month, the Maintenance Team * will obtain a list of all units on notice for that month from the Housing Manager. Using this list, the Maintenance Team * will work with the office staff to schedule a date or send out a 48-hour notice to enter to all units on notice.

Once pre-move-out inspections are complete, supplies are ordered, and vendors scheduled, the Maintenance Team * should provide the Housing Manager with projected rent ready dates for all units.

Move-out Inspection

The Maintenance Team * and the Housing Manager will perform all move-out inspections on the day of the move-out. If the move-out is scheduled on the Staff's day off, then the inspection will be performed the next business day. The Maintenance Team * will have the pre-move-out form and note any additional repairs that may be found.

All move-out charges should be taken from the list of Agency charges to ensure that all residents are treated fairly and that charges are consistent.

All move-out charges should be documented, and **photos taken**. The completed list of move-out charges and photos will then be given to the Housing Manager for use in completing the move-out inspection form.

Make-Ready

Once a unit has become vacant and the pre-move-out and move-out inspections have been completed, the Maintenance Team * should then assign the unit to a maintenance staff member for turnover. A copy of the Unit Make Ready Checklist will be completed for each unit turned, and permanently filed in the maintenance file once the turnover is completed. The Maintenance Team * and the Housing Manager must both inspect and sign off on the checklist before the unit is to be shown to prospective residents.

The Maintenance Team * will also be responsible for scheduling all contracted work for the units following the budget. All contracted work should be scheduled and approved by WL MGMT after the pre-inspection is completed to ensure that vendors are available when needed. Trying to schedule vendors at the beginning of the month can be very difficult and slow the process of unit turnovers.

All unit turnovers should be completed and signed off by the Maintenance Team * and the Housing Manager no later than **five days after move-out**, although a three-day turnover is preferred. If a unit is not going to be ready by the 5th day, or is in need of extensive work, the Director of Housing should be notified immediately and provided with a detailed list of the repairs needed. During unit turnover, all preventive maintenance items should be performed and noted in the unit's maintenance file. (At all sites, a separate file will be maintained on each unit for work orders and information regarding repairs and replacements, which will, among other benefits, save time during annual inspections and enable staff to prolong the life of the unit.)

6. Preventive Maintenance

Each property is to have a formal Preventative Maintenance (PM) program. PM is the systematic planning, scheduling, completion, and documentation of work tasks that are conducted to ensure the continued life of all facilities, mechanical systems, and equipment. There is often a fine line between work that is defined as PM and work that actually falls within the category of seasonal or planned maintenance activities. Examples of the latter might include cycle touch-up painting or spring and fall fertilization programs. For the purposes here, PM includes these seasonal and planned activities as well.

When PM is properly implemented, it will minimize unexpected or premature failure of equipment, property, and systems. It will also reduce the number of on-demand maintenance requests and, as such, improve customer satisfaction.

All daily maintenance and repair work should be approached with PM in mind. For example, any cracking asphalt, chipped paint, leaky gutters, etc., should be noted during daily property inspections and action taken before the problem worsens.

Each year, the Housing Manager in conjunction with the Maintenance Team * shall prepare an updated PM schedule and have it reviewed/approved by the Executive Director and/or the Director of Housing as part of the annual budgeting process. Included with that PM program shall be an annual landscaping plan.

The Maintenance Team * will provide the completed PM report to the Housing Manager on the 25th of each month, detailing the work completed in the prior month on the PM plan.

The PM program for each site should include but is not limited to cycle painting, apartment rehab, and appliance replacement. The following represents minimum standards for PM at each site.

Unit Interiors

Unit interiors will be inspected for needed maintenance and repairs a minimum of once per year, generally after Annual Unit Inspections have been completed. Items found needing repair during the annual inspection will be documented, work orders will be generated, and repairs completed as soon as possible.

During the unit interiors inspection, the Maintenance Staff should check for the proper operation of all heating/cooling systems, mechanical systems, electrical systems, appliances, plumbing fixtures and drains. All walls, ceilings, doors, countertops, cabinets, hardware, windows, and floors will also be inspected for any sign of problems or wear and tear that may require repair or replacement.

A copy of the annual unit inspection form should be used for the purpose of doing unit interior inspections.

The forms provide a list of items that are required to be inspected, cleaned, or replaced upon every inspection. It will also provide a guide for the maintenance staff member performing the inspection, in order to ensure that nothing is overlooked. The form chosen depends on whether or not all units are being inspected at one time, or units are inspected annually at income recertification.

Common Areas, Grounds, and Building Systems

The Agency considers proper landscaping and maintenance for the grounds and common areas critical to a successful project. Curb appeal is also one of the measurements used by owners to determine if a management team is performing well. Regardless of who is assigned the tasks of maintaining the landscaping and grounds, the Maintenance Staff is responsible for making sure the grounds present a well-kept and orderly appearance at all times.

The PM of all common areas should be performed on a continuous basis, so nothing goes unchecked for extended periods of time. Staff members should always be looking for any problems when walking or driving through the property. If problems are found, work orders should be written, and repairs should be made.

Common areas require janitorial services daily. Entranceways, hallways, and stairways require day-by-day monitoring for trash and other discarded materials and dirt. Floors must be mopped or vacuumed daily, or more frequently as needed in bad weather.

Periodically, walls must be washed or painted, and floors professionally cleaned. All loose or damaged flooring must be repaired or replaced when observed. As with landscaping, clean and well-maintained common areas help to raise the success level of the apartment community and the satisfaction of the resident.

Once a week, the Maintenance Team * and Housing manager will walk the property and inspect all common areas and grounds, noting any repairs that are needed. When the repairs have been made, a copy of the checklist will be given to the Housing Manager for recordkeeping and budget purposes. The inspections of building systems will be performed at a minimum on a monthly basis, using the Annual Property Inspection Form. Many items will need to be inspected by an outside contractor for insurance, liability, and/or safety purposes (Elevators).

Some items may need to be inspected more frequently than annually. For example:

- ☐ Air conditioners will be inspected and serviced at least once annually during the early spring months. Repairs and inspections may be done by in-house staff if staff includes a qualified air conditioner repair person, or in combination with an air conditioner contractor.
- ☐ Roofs, gutters, and downspouts should be inspected approximately every three months or after a heavy rain or windstorm. In most if not all cases roof inspection will have to be performed by an outside contractor due to liability issues.

7. Working Hours

Generally, the maintenance staff shall work during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Each property should also assure adequate weekend coverage. If the Housing Manager determines that there should be any change in working hours to improve maintenance responsiveness, approval will be needed from the Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing.

Uniforms

The Housing Manager shall see to it that all Maintenance staff report to work in proper attire. Such attire is to include:

- ☐ Shoes with safety toes;
- ☐ Agency-issued uniforms that are clean and well-kept, with the name of the employee embroidered on the front of the shirt; and
- ☐ Badge/identification card prominently displayed during the entire workday.

Proper attire is beneficial to the Agency for reasons of morale, safety, professionalism, and customer service.

9. Inventory and Materials Management

The Maintenance Staff should strive to maintain a level of inventory at the site that balances the need for a ready supply of materials with the need to reduce the costs of carrying such an inventory. Generally, this will mean maintaining a two-week supply of the most commonly used items. It should be kept in mind that even this supply level will be determined according to the speed by which parts/supplies can be obtained and the rate of usage. In this regard, it is critical for the Maintenance Team * with help from the Clerk and the Housing Manager to regularly anticipate and plan for upcoming material needs, particularly in conjunction with the annual and monthly work plans. The Maintenance Team * and Clerk are ultimately responsible for maintaining a proper inventory of supplies and have the responsibility of overseeing the control of that inventory.

Location

Supplies, tools, and equipment should be kept in a secure location, locked up when not in use. Equipment and tools should be engraved with the property or WL MGMT identification number and telephone number. The size of the stockroom(s) will be based on the unique needs of the property. However, the Maintenance Staff should strive for economy of storage. With proper materials planning, the need for stockroom/Maintenance Shop space can be greatly minimized. Additionally, the smaller the space and the smaller the inventory, the easier it is to control that inventory.

All stockrooms/Maint. Shop should be well-lit, clean, and organized to allow for easy inspection and proper planning. Material should be stored on shelves and not on the floor. Remember that an annual inventory must be conducted.

Inventory Log

Your community should have an extensive Inventory Log in the binder listing all capitalized equipment and property at the site, the model number, make, date of purchase (if available) and the dollar amount. As additional items are bought or replaced, the log should be updated. Copy will be kept at the Clerk office.

Appliance Control

All appliances are capitalized and shall have serial numbers. The Housing Manager maintains a log of appliances that tracks whenever appliances are transferred out of a unit. This log should be up-dated whenever changes or replacements are made. These serial numbers should be verified on the annual unit inspection and any changes made at that time. Additionally, each property shall maintain at least one reconditioned refrigerator in good working order at all times, which can be loaned to residents on a temporary basis and stored at the development when not in use.

Periodic Stockroom Inventories

Each property will conduct periodic inventories of their stockrooms/Maintenance Shop. The Maintenance Staff should then adjust quantities appropriately.

Tool Equipment Issue and Control

The Maintenance Staff is responsible for maintaining proper control over tools and equipment. Properties will have different power equipment needs. For example, while all properties should have a key machine, not all properties will need a sit-down mower. The Housing Manager is responsible for assuring that the property is adequately equipped and that the resources needed for that equipment are planned for in the annual budget process (for example, blowers, drain machines, key machines, etc.). The Maintenance Team * must maintain inventory records on all property tools and equipment. Tools and equipment listings should be provided to the Housing Manager whenever there has been a staff change, new tools or equipment are purchased, or upon request by the Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing

Items that need to be removed from the Inventory List because of break down, failure, or for any other reason must be approved and signed off by the Housing Manager. Any and all items on the Inventory List must be accounted for by the Maintenance Staff or Clerk.

Tool Storage

Equipment should be stored in a secured area. Preferably, shadow boards should be used to identify the exact storage location of each tool and whether it is missing or on loan. Tools and equipment should not be brought home by employees and should be returned to the shop at the end of the day.

Equipment Repair Histories

Any motorized equipment should be serviced in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Records of this maintenance should be kept on file. All equipment instructions/manuals should be kept in the Clerk office.

10. Shop Organization

The Maintenance Team * is responsible for ensuring that all maintenance shops, garages, storage units, and maintenance offices are well kept. All maintenance areas should be clean, organized, and fully accessible at all times to ensure a safe and decent work environment for all staff members. The Maintenance Team and the Housing Manager should inspect all maintenance areas daily for general upkeep purposes to ensure safety.

☐ Doors should open completely and freely.

- ☐ Floors should be clean and free of obstructions so as to allow access to all areas.
- ☐ All parts/supplies should be organized and on shelves or in bin boxes.
- ☐ Shop tools such as Key Machines and Bench Grinders should be securely mounted to a workbench or other solid surface.
- ☐ All other tools should be hung on the wall, in a tool rack, or stored so as not to limit movement or access to any part of the shop.
- ☐ Large or heavy parts should be kept on lower shelves or stored in a safe manner.
- ☐ Old or broken parts should be stripped of usable parts and disposed of properly.
- ☐ All flammable or caustic materials such as oil-based paint, thinners, or acids should be stored in an approved location and container.

The Maintenance Team */Housing Manager is also responsible for acquiring and keeping up-to-date property plans and drawings (as built) if available. A copy of the On-Site Procedures Manual will be kept in the office. The maps with the Emergency Procedures Manual showing the locations of all electrical, water, and gas shutoffs will prove invaluable during emergencies. As -built drawings and accurate property applications will also assist in obtaining accurate bids for major repairs.

11. Purchasing

The Maintenance Team *, with approval from the Housing Manager, will coordinate the purchase of all parts and materials needed for the maintenance program. The Maintenance Team * should obtain a current copy of the property budget that covers maintenance parts, supplies, and contracts from the Housing Manager. All expenditures for parts and supplies must stay within budget parameters and be approved by the Housing Manager. All contracts, major purchases, or purchases that exceed the budget limit must be authorized by the Housing Manager and approved by the Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing. A spending limit of \$600 to \$2000 has been imposed on all purchases depending on the purchase. Purchases over this limit must be approved by the Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing.

Except for emergency purchases, the Maintenance Staff should attempt to purchase supplies on a weekly basis, although monthly purchasing is preferred. The Maintenance Staff is required to keep track of all supplies used during the course of the maintenance program, and to anticipate the number of replacement items that will be needed during any given period based on past use. Supplies and contracted work needed for unit turnover should be ordered or scheduled in advance of the unit becoming vacant. The pre-move out inspection will determine what work or parts are needed in each unit to return it to rent ready status. By keeping accurate records, the Housing Manager and the Maintenance Staff can ensure that enough parts are kept inventoried and available for timely repairs. Conversely, the Housing Manager and the Maintenance Staff will also be sure that supplies are not overstocked.

12. After-Hours Procedures

Routine work requests will only be accepted during regular hours of operation.

To report a maintenance emergency after-hours, on weekends, or during holidays, a resident shall call the twenty-four-hour answering service for the Agency/Property. The answering service is provided with the Agency's policy on what constitutes an emergency and the need for a call-back. If the situation calls for it, the answering service will immediately contact the first name on the duty roster for the Agency/Property, which will go to the location to contain or fix the situation. If the emergency situation cannot be immediately resolved, the technician will contact the development's Maintenance Team * for further instruction.

Each on-duty Maintenance Specialist will report all activity from the previous night during the first two hours of the next business day on the After-Hours Work Form.

When an emergency work order has been sufficiently abated, but the problem is not fully corrected, the emergency work order will be closed and, in its place, another work order will be submitted as a non-emergency work order for either urgent or routine response.

The Housing Manager, Maintenance Team *, and/or on-call staff member will all carry cellular phones at all times whether on or off the property. When on vacation, or other leaves of absence, the duties of the Housing Manager or Maintenance Team * will be assigned by the individual's staff to a designated replacement for the duration of the absence. The on-call staff member must respond to all after-hours calls or pages within ten (10) minutes.

13. Maintenance Quality Inspection

The Maintenance Team * and the Housing Manager must, from time to time, inspect a small sample of completed work order to check work quality and talk to the resident about the service he/she received. Provide the resident with 48- hours' notice of the intent to enter the unit.

14. Vehicles

In accordance with the approved operating budget, some properties might be assigned maintenance vehicles (usually, a pick-up truck, scooter, or golf cart). Where properties are provided with such vehicles, the Housing Manager/Maintenance Team * shall make sure that:

- ☐ Assigned parking spaces are available for all Agency vehicles
- ☐ Vehicles are left in a secured location after-hours
- ☐ Vehicles are not used for personal use
- ☐ Vehicles are locked when unattended
- ☐ Vehicles are clean
- ☐ Vehicles are maintained in operating order
- ☐ PM is performed as per manufacturer requirements
- ☐ The vehicles are operated only by appropriate Agency personnel and that drivers use safe driving practices, such as always wearing seat belts, having valid drivers licenses, carrying proof of up-to date insurance, etc.
- ☐ Keys are never left in the vehicle.

Each day, the driver assigned to the vehicle should check:

- ☐ Tires (wear, pressure, etc.);
- ☐ Frame and suspension (loose bolts, cracks, etc.);
- ☐ Parking brakes;
- ☐ Safety lights;
- ☐ Fluid levels;
- ☐ Starter safety switch;
- ☐ Transmission shift indicator;
- ☐ Instrument gauges; and
- ☐ Spare tire and jack.

Any damage to the vehicle should be reported immediately and an accident/injury report filed.

Maintenance vehicles may only be operated or ridden by authorized employees. Employees who allow residents, guests, or other persons to operate or ride on maintenance vehicles or equipment will be subject to disciplinary action up to or including termination of employment.

15. Reporting Problems

The Maintenance Staff shall notify the Housing Manager, who in turn shall notify the VP of Housing, if any of the following occur at the property:

- ☐ Property damage;
- ☐ Vandalism;
- ☐ Accidents (vehicle or personal);
- ☐ Health problem; and/or
- ☐ Safety problem.

These incidents shall be reported on the Incident Report form. A copy of that form should be faxed immediately to Legal so that they may determine if additional action is required.

16. Dumpsters

The Housing Manager and the Maintenance Team * should ensure that there is appropriate dumpster service, taking into consideration size, placement, frequency of pick-up, and time of pick-up. In addition, the area around the dumpsters should always be swept clean and dumpster interiors should be sprayed with disinfectant at a scheduled time.

As per health department regulations, all drain holes at the bottom of dumpsters must be closed or covered to prevent entry by rodents.

Finally, the condition of dumpsters shall be monitored. It is impossible to prevent the infestation of dumpsters that are rusted out.

17. Grounds Maintenance

Each Maintenance Team * should work with the Housing Manager and Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing to establish a grounds maintenance program for their particular development. This program should address such items as: fertilization, irrigation, frequency of cuts, flowers and plantings, mulching, shrub care, pruning, aeration, etc. In most cases, these services will be performed by a qualified contractor. The Housing Manager and Maintenance Staff should routinely review the work of this contractor.

Guidelines for annual grounds/landscaping program will be on the “shared” H: drive.

18. Warranties

The Housing Manager, WL MGMT Clerk and Maintenance Team * maintain all warranties in a file. The site should identify items protected by warranties and items that are not warranty protected. Generally, the roof, heating and air-conditioning equipment, pumps, water heating, and apartment appliances are covered by warranties.

Warranties provide service coverage for an item that may need repair or replacement. If service is not performed by the manufacturer or a manufacturer-designated contractor, the warranty may be voided. The maintenance staff is to be informed of warranties and service coverage prior to conducting any maintenance on the systems.

19. Graffiti

All graffiti should be removed from the property within 24 hours after initial detection. Properties that experience a significant graffiti problem must invest in efficient graffiti-removal equipment.

20. Service Contracts

Work not performed by maintenance staff is considered contracted work, and falls into one of three categories: ongoing maintenance contracts, standard vendor services, and capital projects. Approval and termination of all contracts must be authorized by the Executive Director or a designee.

In accordance with the Annual Budget, the Housing Manager is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate services are delivered to the property and decides which services will be provided in-house and which services will be contracted out with the approval of the VP of Housing.

Regardless of the type of work contracted, all vendors are required to fill out vendor registration paperwork.

Ongoing Maintenance Contracts

Ongoing maintenance contracts are typically for set monthly amounts and are in place for up to a 12-month period. Examples include: landscaping contracts, security service contracts, fire and security alarm monitoring, etc. A copy of all current maintenance contracts is kept at the property and WL MGMT Clerk office.

Ongoing maintenance contracts should be reviewed prior to renewal by both the site staff and the VP of Housing. Contracts are typically re-bid prior to expiration in order to ensure the best service at the lowest cost. When reviewing bids, be careful to pay attention to the specifics within the contract to

make sure that everything is equal. Are all the bidders for landscaping services including fertilization? Or is that extra?

One way to ensure that all bids are truly comparable is to provide detailed scopes of work.

It is the responsibility of the Maintenance Team * and the Housing Manager to make sure that contracted vendor's complete ongoing maintenance as specified in the contract. If, for example, the landscape maintenance company is not performing weed control as specified in the contract, it is the Maintenance Team *'s responsibility to bring it to the contractor's attention and, if the problem persists, to inform the Housing Manager.

Standard Vendor Services

A great deal of work contracted at the site is done by outside vendors through simple Purchase Orders. Work of this type includes carpet cleaning, unit painting, apartment cleaning, etc.

Even though formal contracts are not required for small jobs, it is important to follow all rules for vendor registration and pricing (3 Bids process). As with ongoing maintenance contracts, it is important to compare quotes from other vendors regularly to ensure that the property is receiving the best available pricing.

Capital Projects

Larger, non-routine contracts fall into this category. Exterior painting, a new trash compactor, or re-carpeting the office is all examples of capital projects. All work falling into this category will be coordinated through the Maintenance Team *, the Housing Manager, and the Executive Director and/or the VP of Housing.

Typically, major capital projects are funded by the Agency's Capital Fund rather than the operating budget. For LIHTC sites the replacement reserve escrow maybe used.

21. Inspections

A primary goal of maintenance personnel is to keep the property in good physical condition. Ongoing inspections are imperative to catch potential problems before they worsen. It is the responsibility of maintenance staff to tour the property daily and note areas of concern. Has siding fallen off the building? Are some of the gutters clogged? Are some of the curbs crumbling? These are all issues that should be discovered and dealt with on a day-to-day basis through regular daily property inspections. In addition to these daily inspections more detailed inspections are done on an annual or as-needed basis, including:

- ☐ Annual Unit Inspections. This inspection is to be done at least on an annual basis to locate any potential maintenance issues as well as to determine the general condition of a property's unit interiors.
- ☐ Pre-Move-out and Move-Out Inspections.
- ☐ Move-in Inspections.
- ☐ Annual Property Inspections/Detailed Common Area Inspections.
- ☐ REAC/HUD/LIHTC/HOME/Other Inspections. On a periodic basis, HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) or Florida Housing Corporation (LIHTC, HOME, Etc...) contracts with third-party contractors to inspect all properties. At least 3 months (if possible) prior to a REAC/LIHTC inspection, site maintenance staff and the Housing Manager shall inspect all unit interiors as well as the entire property for obvious maintenance or repair issues and remedy all problems that are discovered. Common deficiencies noted during REAC/LIHTC inspections include: vegetation overgrowth, missing downspouts, water leaks, damaged doors, missing siding, trees or shrubs coming in contact with buildings, graffiti on buildings, ponding water, exposed wiring, outdated fire extinguisher inspections, inoperable smoke detectors, potholes in parking lots or roadways and neglected play areas.

22. Salvage/Disposition of Materials

Outdated and worn-out equipment and materials are to be disposed of if the materials are obsolete, must follow WL MGMT policy.

23. Fire Code Violations

Through the use of the daily property inspection, the Housing Manager/Maintenance Team * should assure that the property is free of fire code violations. A file of fire code violations must be maintained containing copies of completed work orders or service tickets to demonstrate their correction.

24. Emergency Hurricane Plan

The Housing Manager under WL MGMT supervision (WL MGMT already has one) is responsible for developing an Emergency Plan. This plan should be clearly posted on the bulletin board in each lobby. When residents move in, they are also to be given a copy of the Emergency Plan.

25. Domestic Hot Water

The acceptable and energy saving temperature for domestic hot water is 115 degrees F.

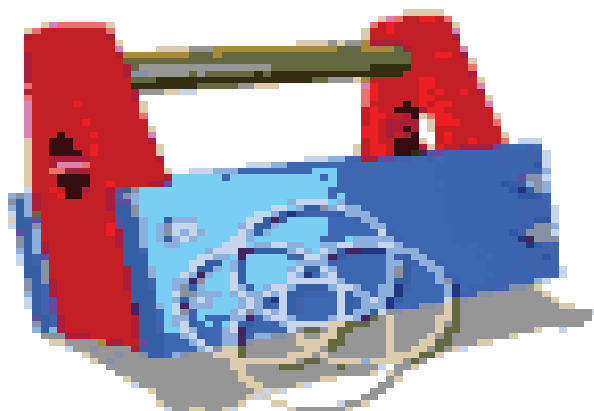
26. Weekend and Holiday Coverage

The Maintenance Staff should plan for holiday and weekend coverage as necessary.

The Housing Manager shall request employees to submit desired vacation days in order to make sure that the site is never left shorthanded.



Preventative Maintenance Book



Preventative Maintenance Book

Dear Maintenance Staff and Housing Manager:

As you are aware a resident selects his/her apartment based on five (5) primary criteria:

- Location
- Curb appeal
- Unit size
- Upkeep and maintenance of the units
- Cost.

Two of which are the most vital to the survival of the community directly involves the maintenance department. Curb appeal and the general upkeep and preventative maintenance of the community as a whole.

In a continuing effort to deliver high quality housing services to our residents, we have created this Preventative Maintenance Book as a guide to ensure that the community functions at the highest possible level, remember you MUST add activities depending on your site monthly needs.

This Handbook is designed to serve as a guide for “working together” as a team and it, outlines LHA/WLM Management’s policies that apply to all Communities. Please read this Handbook carefully and use it as you need. It is with the understanding that the terms outlined in this Handbook are subject to change, and that this Handbook is not intended to create and does not create an employment contract in any way to modify your employment at will status. If you have any questions or would like to discuss any aspect of the Handbook in greater detail, please contact your Housing Manager, or speak with the LHA Vice-President of Housing.

HANDBOOK USE AND PURPOSE

This Handbook is to support individual performance, development and to provide the information necessary for all of us to make good decisions as we go about our daily work. This means that this Handbook should be used only as a guide, it cannot create binding obligations to be followed in a particular situation; nor can it limit the discretion of your Staff to make decisions at the workplace, or with respect to your employment by the apartment community.

This employee Handbook supersedes any prior employee manuals, policy statements, memoranda, or documents concerning your employment. This Handbook is provided for informational purposes only. Most importantly, this Handbook is not intended to create, nor does it create a contract between any employee and his or her employer, or between you and LHA.

Each apartment community managed by LHA retains the right to change any work condition, whether described in this Handbook or not, without the requirement of consulting or obtaining agreement from any staff member.

All apartment communities managed by LHA follow the policy of employment “at will” and this Handbook reaffirms that principle. This means that your employer retains the right to terminate your employment without cause or reason, just as you are free to end employment without cause or reason.

Each employee is responsible for knowing the contents of this Handbook and should use it as a guide. Please feel free to speak with the Housing Manager or the VP of Housing at LHA if you have any questions about the policies outlined in this Handbook.

January Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and do repairs in all storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas. (Use the interior inspection report)
2. Company vehicle maintenance oil change, and any other repairs as needed
3. Change Units A.C. Filters
4. Updated and submit inventory (typed) sheet of all shop equipment to include hand and power tools, and office equipment. (Please EMAIL with monthly report).
5. Final check on the operational of all equipment and trucks.
6. Inspect property for leaf removal. If needed review the landscaping contract and schedule the contractor.
7. Clean storm drains of excess leaves and trash
8. Perform the weekly light (both interior and exterior) inspection.

NOTE

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

February Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Email a list of any outstanding repairs of all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas that are not yet complete, along with an estimated timeline for completion.
 - a. If there are no outstanding repairs then continue with the inspection of all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas, hallways, laundry rooms, etc. (Use the interior inspection report)
2. Inspection on the HVAC, pipes, and pumps. Oil all pumps and motors. Perform repairs as needed.
3. Inspect and mark out areas on the parking-lots, sidewalks, and curbs for repairs
4. Perform service and repairs on equipment
5. Call your landscape contractor for a schedule of work for the property

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

March Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Email a list of any outstanding repairs of all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas that are not yet complete, along with an estimated timeline for completion.
 - a. If there are no outstanding repairs then continue with the inspection of all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas, hallways, laundry rooms, etc. (Use the interior inspection report)
2. Review the month's schedule of the Landscaping crew or contractor and submit it to the Director of Housing for review. Also, during the first month the landscaper should be scheduled to apply pre-emergent, edging plant beds, tree tings and install the spring mulch, and install early spring pansies (during the first week).
3. Do a walk-through inspection of the property with the landscaper (Contractor of in-house employees) to check for erosion areas, dead trees, and shrubs. Get bids for seeding and plant replacement.
4. For properties with "8" or "6" mains and storm drains (have property drawings accessible is needed) please submit 3 bids for jetting the areas. All other locations please call the county/City to have them jet the mains, upon completion please notify the VP of Housing in writing or by the middle of the month if the process has not been completed by the city.
5. Inspect and repair (replacing where necessary) all playground equipment.
6. Start cleaning A.C. Coils and condensers, and any property owned and maintained window units (at locations that apply).

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

April Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. EMAIL a list of any outstanding repairs of all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas that are not yet complete, along with an estimated timeline for completion. If there are no outstanding repairs then continue with the inspection of all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas, hallways, laundry rooms, etc. (Use the interior inspection report)
2. Inspect, and repair all gutters and down spouts. Also check the installation of the splash blocks and fall of the extension pipes
3. Check your property signage, paint, and repairs
4. Check oil, and routine maintenance of company vehicle (repairs as needed)
5. Follow-up on the jetting of storm drains, for properties with "8" mains and storm drains please send a copy of the procedure and the schedule to the director of maintenance.
6. Complete the cleaning of the A.C. coils, "A" Coils; change the A.C. filters throughout the entire property.
7. Service all power washers for use which consist of:
 - a. Oil change
 - b. Spark plugs
 - c. Spray heads and inspect ion of hose and couplings
 - d. Ensure that all staff operating the equipment is familiar with its use.

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

Spring and or Summer Cleaning Overview

Below are the tasks that must be completed over the months of April and May and August and September. On or before April 30th please submit a progress report of what is completed (reminder most public schools start closing towards the end of May) Please review your budgets to ensure that if work needs to be contracted out there is enough funding to do so or monies for any additional hours needed by staff to complete the task at hand.

Property _____

Date submitted _____

<i>Total number of Buildings _____ Task to complete</i>	<i>April completion (specific date)</i>	<i>May completion (specific date)</i>	<i>Still not complete (estimated date of completion)</i>
Power Wash			
Stairs			
Dumpster pads /replacement of slates in the areas			
Building list 1. through 2. through 3. through			
Play-ground equipment			
awnings			
<i>Total number of Buildings _____ Task to complete</i>	<i>April completion (specific date)</i>	<i>May completion (specific date)</i>	<i>Still not complete (estimated date of completion)</i>
Painting-Touch ups			
Interior and exterior handrails			
Benches			
Black trash cans and post holders			
All signposts			
Removal of any graffiti from mailboxes (and paint if needed)			
Paint the common area doors (i.e. office, laundry-rooms, shop, etc.)			
<i>Total number of Buildings _____ Task to complete</i>	<i>April completion (specific date)</i>	<i>May completion (specific date)</i>	<i>Still not complete (estimated date of completion)</i>
Hallways			
Repair all drywall			
Clean walls and doors			
Repair and clean light fixtures			
Secure and paint all handrails			
Repairs and patching of concrete steps and landings			

Property _____

Date submitted _____

<i>Total number of Buildings _____ Task to complete</i>	<i>April completion (specific date)</i>	<i>May completion (specific date)</i>	<i>Still not complete (estimated date of completion)</i>
Landscaping			
Walkthrough with the landscaping contractor <i>(note: all bids must be submitted no latter than April 30th)</i> *plants and scrubber comments: *erosion area comments *flowers to be planted comments			
Rake out the property (clear location of cigarette butts, glass etc.)			
Contact the irrigation contractor			
<i>Total number of Buildings _____ Task to complete</i>	<i>April completion (specific date)</i>	<i>May completion (specific date)</i>	<i>Still not complete (estimated date of completion)</i>
Parking Lost			
Clean			
<i>Total number of Buildings _____ Task to complete</i>	<i>April completion (specific date)</i>	<i>May completion (specific date)</i>	<i>Still not complete (estimated date of completion)</i>
HVAC			

May Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Complete any outstanding matters from the April PM report.
3. Schedule any concrete and asphalt contractors to start work within the month
(All final schedules subject to final review by LHA/WLM)
4. All locations with irrigation systems need to test and inspect the irrigation system and make a list of location of damaged heads, prior to the sprinkle contractor comes out to do the monthly repairs. Complete the repair list prior to the first week of May.
5. Continue power washing the hallways, awnings, sidewalks, dumpster pads, etc.
(Please EMAIL a list of completed buildings to the VP of Housing before the end of the month)
6. After asphalt repairs are completed, contact the VP of Housing to schedule additional sealing, coating and stripping.
7. Schedule landscape contractor for the installation of summer flower

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

June Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Inspect, and repair gutters and down spouts. Also check the installation of the splash blocks and fall of the extension pipes.
3. Inspect, (and repair as needed) the hot water tanks and Air handlers for leaks and temperature settings. Also clean the hot water tank by removing any settlement that might be on the bottom of the tanks.
4. For locations that may need hot water heater repaired, please obtain and submit 3-bids of contractors along with the June PM report.
5. Inspect (and repair as needed) the hallways for wear on the stair threads and loose floor tiles.
6. By the first week of the month all locations with irrigation systems need to test and inspect the sprinkler system and make a list of location of damaged heads, prior to the sprinkle contractor coming to the property.
7. Continue power washing the hallways, awnings, sidewalks, dumpster pads, etc.
8. Inspect all storm drains to ensure that they are free of any loose debris and trash

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

July Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Inspect, and clean A.C. units and change the A.C. filters
3. Update the properties inventory, i.e., office and maintenance equipment (submit the inventory list with the monthly PM report)
4. Inspect the roofs, awnings, gutters and porch overhangs.
5. By the first week of the month, all locations with irrigation systems need to test and inspect the sprinkler system
6. Continue power washing the hallways, awnings, sidewalks, dumpster pads, etc.
7. Inspect the exterior and repair (as needed) condensation lines.
8. Take the property truck for a routine maintenance check (i.e. oil change, and any other needed repairs)

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

August Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and common areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Continue the power washing of the property
3. Inspect dumpsters and other enclosures (i.e. paint, install the dumpster slats)
4. By the first week of the month (before the service date), all locations with irrigation systems need to test and inspect the sprinkler system
5. Request and update schedule from the landscape contractor (submit with the monthly PM report)

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

September Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Schedule the landscaping contractor or in-house crew for the fall mulch and flowers
3. Inspect the parking lots and sidewalks for any needed repairs and incorporate them into the Plan for the following fiscal year.
4. Continue power washing the various needed areas throughout the community
5. By the first week of the month (before the service date), all locations with irrigation systems need to test and inspect the sprinkler system
6. Change the time on the time clock

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

October Preventative Maintenance

Preparing For the Fall Season

Property: _____

Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)

Company vehicle maintenance should be ready to include all of the following repairs

change various fluid

oil change

tire rotation

and any other repairs as needed

Prepare all A.C. heating systems by changing filters and ensuring that any HVAC materials and replacement parts are in stock.

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

November Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Clean out gutters and down spouts
3. Schedule an appointment with the landscaping crew to do the first level removal.
4. Call sprinkler contractor to check the sprinkler system (this only applies to properties with sprinkler systems)
5. Inspect, service and activate all heating systems

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

December Preventative Maintenance

Property: _____

1. Inspection and perform any repairs in all areas, storage rooms, buildings exteriors and commons areas (use the interior inspection report)
2. Inspect hot water tanks for temperature setting and leaks.
3. Schedule an appointment with the landscaping crew to do the second level removal and winter pruning.
4. Schedule a 2nd cleaning of the gutters prior to the landscaper starting the last level of removal.

Housing Manager

Date

Maintenance Staff

Date

PHA Board Resolution

Approving Operating Budget

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**
Office of Public and Indian Housing -
Real Estate Assessment Center (PIH-REAC)OMB No. 2577-0026
(exp. 06/30/2022)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average **10 minutes per response**, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

This information is required by Section 6(c)(4) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. The information is the operating budget for the low-income public housing program and provides a summary of the proposed/budgeted receipts and expenditures, approval of budgeted receipts and expenditures, and justification of certain specified amounts. HUD reviews the information to determine if the operating plan adopted by the public housing agency (PHA) and the amounts are reasonable, and that the PHA is in compliance with procedures prescribed by HUD. Responses are required to obtain benefits. This information does not lend itself to confidentiality.

PHA Name: The Housing Authority of the City of Lakeland

PHA Code: **FL011**

PHA Fiscal Year Beginning: 01/01/2026

Board Resolution Number: 25/1561

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the above-named PHA as its Chairperson, I make the following certifications and agreement to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regarding the Board's approval of (check one or more as applicable):

DATE

☒	Operating Budget approved by Board resolution on:	09/15/2025
☒	Operating Budget submitted to HUD, if applicable, on:	09/30/2025
☒	Operating Budget revision approved by Board resolution on:	09/15/2025
☐	Operating Budget revision submitted to HUD, if applicable, on:	

I certify on behalf of the above-named PHA that:

1. All statutory and regulatory requirements have been met;
2. The PHA has sufficient operating reserves to meet the working capital needs of its developments;
3. Proposed budget expenditure are necessary in the efficient and economical operation of the housing for the purpose of serving low-income residents;
4. The budget indicates a source of funds adequate to cover all proposed expenditures;
5. The PHA will comply with the wage rate requirement under 24 CFR 968.110(c) and (f); and
6. The PHA will comply with the requirements for access to records and audits under 24 CFR 968.110(i).

I hereby certify that all the information stated within, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, if applicable, is true and accurate.

Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012.31, U.S.C. 3729 and 3802)

Print Board Chairperson's Name: David Samples	Signature:	Date: 09/15/2025