

**ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY**  
**FOR THE**  
**PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM**

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# Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS.....	10
RESOURCES AND WHERE TO FIND THEM.....	10
<b>CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>PART I: THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF BREMERTON (BHA) .....</b>	<b>13</b>
1-I.A Overview .....	13
1-I.B Organization and Structure.....	13
1-I.C Mission .....	13
1-I.D BHA’s Commitment to Ethics and Services.....	14
<b>PART II: THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>15</b>
1-II.A Overview and History of the Program .....	15
1-II.B Public Housing Program Basics .....	15
1-II.C Public Housing Partnerships.....	16
1-II.D Applicable Regulations.....	19
<b>PART III: THE ADMISSION AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICIES .....</b>	<b>20</b>
1-III.A Overview and Purpose of the Policy.....	20
1-III.B Contents of the Policy.....	20
1-III.C Updating and Revising the Policy .....	21
<b>CHAPTER 2: FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION .....</b>	<b>23</b>
2-I.A Overview .....	23
2-I.B Nondiscrimination .....	23
<b>PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES .....</b>	<b>26</b>
2-II.A Overview .....	26
2-II.B Definitions of Reasonable Accommodation .....	28
2-II.C Request for an Accommodation .....	29
2-II.D Criteria for BHA’s Obligation to Accommodate or Modify.....	30
2-II.E Burden of Proof.....	31
2-II.F Review of Reasonable Accommodations/Modifications.....	31
2-II.G Program Accessibility for Persons with Hearing or Vision Impairments .....	31
2-II.H Verification of Disability.....	32
2-II.I BHA Staff Responsibilities; Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee (RARC).....	33
2-II.J How to Request a Reasonable Accommodation/Modification .....	34
2-II.K First Line Staff Person.....	35
2-II.L Second Line Staff Person.....	36
2-II.M Executive Director Approval .....	37
2-II.N Section 504 Coordinator .....	37
2-II.O Reasonable Accommodations Review Committee (RARC) .....	37
2-II.P Review of Approvals.....	39
2-II.Q Guidelines and Examples for Reasonable Accommodation/Modification .....	39
2-II.R Physical Accessibility.....	44
2-II.S Denial or Termination of Assistance .....	45
<b>PART III: IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP).....</b>	<b>46</b>
2-III.A Overview .....	46
2-III.B Oral Interpretation .....	46
2-III.C Written Translation.....	47

2-III.D	Implementation Plan.....	47
	Exhibit 2-1: Definitions of a Person with a Disability under Federal Civil Rights Laws .....	48
<b>CHAPTER 3: ELIGIBILITY.....</b>		<b>50</b>
<b>PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.....</b>		<b>51</b>
3-I.A	Overview .....	51
3-I.B	Family and Household.....	51
3-I.C	Family Break-Up and Remaining Member of Tenant Family .....	52
3-I.D	Head of Household .....	53
3-I.E	Spouse, Cohead and Other Adult.....	53
3-I.F	Dependent.....	53
3-I.G	Full-Time Student.....	54
3-I.H	Elderly and Near-Elderly Person and Elderly Family .....	54
3-I.I	Persons with Disabilities and Disabled Family .....	54
3-I.J	Guests .....	55
3-I.K	Foster Children and Foster Adults .....	56
3-I.L	Absent Family Members .....	56
3-I.M	Live-In Aide .....	57
<b>PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA .....</b>		<b>59</b>
3-II.A	Income Eligibility and Targeting.....	59
3-II.B	Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status .....	60
3-II.C	Social Security Numbers .....	62
3-II.D	Family Consent to Release of Information .....	62
<b>PART III: DENIAL OF ADMISSION .....</b>		<b>63</b>
3-III.A	Overview .....	63
3-III.B	Required Denial of Admission .....	63
3-III.C	Other Permitted Reasons for Denial of Admission.....	64
3-III.D	Screening .....	66
3-III.E	Criteria for Deciding to Deny Admission.....	69
3-III.F	Prohibition Against Denial of Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Human Trafficking .....	72
3-III.G	Notice of Eligibility or Denial .....	73
	Exhibit 3-1: Detailed Definitions Related to Disabilities .....	74
<b>CHAPTER 4: APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION.....</b>		<b>76</b>
<b>PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS .....</b>		<b>77</b>
4-I.A	Overview .....	77
4-I.B	Applying for Assistance .....	77
4-I.C	Accessibility of the Application Process .....	78
4-I.D	Placement on the Waiting List.....	78
<b>PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST .....</b>		<b>80</b>
4-II.A	Overview .....	80
4-II.B	Organization of the Waiting List .....	80
4-II.C	Opening and Closing the Waiting List .....	81
4-II.D	Family Outreach .....	81
4-II.E	Reporting Changes in Family Circumstances.....	82
4-II.F	Updating the Waiting List .....	82
<b>PART III: TENANT SELECTION .....</b>		<b>85</b>
4-III.A	Overview .....	85
4-III.B	Selection Method.....	85

4-III.C	Notification of Selection.....	89
4-III.D	The Application Interview.....	90
4-III.E	Final Eligibility Determination.....	92
<b>CHAPTER 5: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS.....</b>		<b>94</b>
<b>PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS.....</b>		<b>95</b>
5-I.A	Overview .....	95
5-I.B	Determining Unit Size .....	95
5-I.C	Exceptions to Occupancy Standards.....	96
<b>PART II: UNIT OFFERS .....</b>		<b>98</b>
5-II.A	Overview .....	98
5-II.B	Number of Offers.....	98
5-II.C	Time Limit for Unit Offer Acceptance or Refusal.....	98
5-II.D	Refusals of Unit Offers.....	98
5-II.E	Accessible Units .....	99
5-II.F	Designated Housing.....	100
<b>CHAPTER 6: INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATIONS.....</b>		<b>101</b>
<b>PART I: ANNUAL INCOME .....</b>		<b>102</b>
6-I.A	Overview .....	102
6-I.B	Household Composition and Income.....	102
6-I.C	Anticipating Annual Income.....	105
6-I.D	Earned Income.....	106
6-I.E	Earned Income Disallowance .....	109
6-I.F	Business Income .....	111
6-I.G	Assets.....	113
6-I.H	Periodic Payments .....	120
6-I.I	Payments in Lieu of Earnings.....	121
6-I.J	Welfare Assistance .....	121
6-I.K	Periodic and Determinable Allowances.....	122
6-I.L	Additional Exclusions from Annual Income .....	123
<b>PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME.....</b>		<b>126</b>
6-II.A	Introduction .....	126
6-II.B	Dependent Deduction .....	126
6-II.C	Elderly or Disabled Family Deduction .....	127
6-II.D	Medical Expenses Deduction .....	127
6-II.E	Disability Assistance Expenses Deduction.....	128
6-II.F	Child Care Expense Deduction.....	130
6-II.G	Permissive Deductions .....	132
<b>PART III: CALCULATING RENT .....</b>		<b>134</b>
6-III.A	Overview of Income-Based Rent Calculations.....	134
6-III.B	Financial Hardships Affecting Minimum Rent.....	135
6-III.C	Utility Allowances.....	139
6-III.D	Prorated Rent for Mixed Families .....	139
6-III.E	Flat Rents and Family Choice in Rents .....	140
Exhibit 6-1: Annual Income Inclusions .....		143
Exhibit 6-2: Annual Income Exclusions .....		145
Exhibit 6-3: Treatment of Family Assets.....		147
Exhibit 6-4: Earned Income Disallowance .....		148
Exhibit 6-5: The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction .....		150

<b>CHAPTER 7: VERIFICATION .....</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>153</b>
7-I.A    Family Consent to Release of Information .....	153
7-I.B    Overview of Verification Requirements .....	153
7-I.C    Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) .....	154
7-I.D    Third Party Written and Oral Verification .....	156
7-I.E    Self-Certification .....	158
<b>PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>160</b>
7-II.A    Verification of Legal Identity .....	160
7-II.B    Social Security Numbers .....	160
7-II.C    Documentation of Age .....	162
7-II.D    Family Relationships .....	162
7-II.E    Verification of Student Status .....	163
7-II.F    Documentation of Disability .....	164
7-II.G    Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status .....	165
7-II.H    Verification of Preference Status .....	166
<b>PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS .....</b>	<b>167</b>
7-III.A    Earned Income .....	167
7-III.B    Business and Self-Employment Income .....	167
7-III.C    Periodic Payments and Payments in Lieu of Earnings .....	168
7-III.D    Alimony or Child Support .....	168
7-III.E    Assets and Income from Assets .....	169
7-III.F    Net Income from Rental Property .....	169
7-III.G    Retirement Accounts .....	170
7-III.H    Income from Excluded Sources .....	170
7-III.I    Zero Annual Income Status .....	171
<b>PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS .....</b>	<b>172</b>
7-IV.A    Dependent and Elderly/Disabled Household Deductions .....	172
7-IV.B    Medical Expense Deduction .....	172
7-IV.C    Disability Assistance Expenses .....	173
7-IV.D    Child Care Expenses .....	175
Exhibit 7-1: Summary of Documentation Requirements for Noncitizens Defined .....	178
<b>CHAPTER 8: LEASING AND INSPECTIONS .....</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>PART I: LEASING .....</b>	<b>180</b>
8-I.A    Overview .....	180
8-I.B    Lease Orientation .....	180
8-I.C    Execution of Lease .....	181
8-I.D    Modifications to the Lease .....	182
8-I.E    Security Deposits .....	183
8-I.F    Payments under the Lease .....	183
8-I.G    Minimum Heating Standards .....	186
<b>PART II: INSPECTIONS .....</b>	<b>188</b>
8-II.A    Overview .....	188
8-II.B    Types of Inspections .....	188
8-II.C    Notice and Scheduling of Inspections .....	189
8-II.D    Inspection Results .....	190
Exhibit 8-1: Smoke-Free Policy .....	192

<b>CHAPTER 9: REEXAMINATIONS.....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING INCOME BASED RENTS .....</b>	<b>195</b>
9-I.A    Overview .....	195
9-I.B    Streamlined Annual Reexaminations .....	195
9-I.C    Scheduling Annual Reexaminations.....	196
9-I.D    Conducting Annual Reexaminations .....	197
9-I.E    Effective Dates .....	198
<b>PART II: REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING FLAT RENTS .....</b>	<b>200</b>
9-II.A    Overview .....	200
9-II.B    Full Reexamination of Family Income and Composition .....	200
9-II.C    Reexamination of Family Composition (“Annual Update”).....	200
<b>PART III: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS .....</b>	<b>203</b>
9-III.A    Overview .....	203
9-III.B    Changes in Family and Household Composition .....	203
9-III.C    Changes Affecting Income or Expenses .....	205
9-III.D    Processing the Interim Reexamination .....	207
<b>PART IV: RECALCULATING TENANT RENT.....</b>	<b>208</b>
9-IV.A    Overview .....	208
9-IV.B    Changes in Utility Allowances .....	208
9-IV.C    Notification of New Tenant Rent .....	208
9-IV.D    Discrepancies.....	208
<b>CHAPTER 10: PETS .....</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>PART I: SERVICE AND ASSISTANCE ANIMALS .....</b>	<b>211</b>
10-I.A    Overview .....	211
10-I.B    Approval of Service and Assistance Animals .....	211
10-I.C    Care and Handling .....	212
<b>PART II: PET POLICIES FOR ALL DEVELOPMENTS .....</b>	<b>214</b>
10-II.A    Overview .....	214
10-II.B    Management Approval of Pets .....	214
10-II.C    Standards for Pets .....	216
10-II.D    Pet Rules.....	219
<b>PART III: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN ELDERLY/DISABLED DEVELOPMENTS .....</b>	<b>224</b>
10-III.A    Overview .....	224
10-III.B    Pet Deposits .....	224
10-III.C    Other Charges .....	225
<b>PART IV: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN GENERAL OCCUPANCY DEVELOPMENTS.....</b>	<b>226</b>
10-IV.A    Overview .....	226
10-IV.B    Pet Deposits .....	226
10-IV.C    Non-Refundable Nominal Pet Fee.....	227
10-IV.D    Other Charges.....	227

<b>CHAPTER 11: COMMUNITY SERVICE .....</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>PART I: COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT .....</b>	<b>229</b>
11-I.A Overview .....	229
11-I.B Requirements .....	229
11-I.C Determination of Exemption Status and Compliance.....	232
11-I.D Documentation and Verification.....	234
11-I.E Noncompliance.....	235
<b>PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE .....</b>	<b>238</b>
11-II.A Overview .....	238
Exhibit 11-1: Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Policy .....	240
Exhibit 11-2: Definition of a Person with a Disability Under Social Security Acts 216(I)(L) and Section 1416 (Excerpt) for Purposes of Exemption from Community Service.....	244
Exhibit 11-3: BHA Determination of Exemption for Community Service.....	245
Exhibit 11-4: CSSR Work-Out Agreement .....	246
<b>CHAPTER 12: TRANSFERS.....</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS .....</b>	<b>249</b>
12-I.A Overview .....	249
12-I.B Emergency Transfers .....	249
12-I.C Emergency Transfer Procedures.....	250
12-I.D Costs of Transfer .....	250
<b>PART II: BHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS .....</b>	<b>251</b>
12-II.A Overview .....	251
12-II.B Types of BHA Required Transfers .....	251
12-II.C Adverse Action.....	253
12-II.D Cost of Transfer.....	253
<b>PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS .....</b>	<b>254</b>
12-III.A Overview .....	254
12-III.B Types of Resident Requested Transfers .....	254
12-III.C Eligibility for Transfer.....	255
12-III.D Security Deposits.....	255
12-III.E Cost of Transfer.....	256
12-III.F Handling of Requests.....	256
<b>PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING.....</b>	<b>257</b>
12-IV.A Overview .....	257
12-IV.B Transfer List .....	257
12-IV.C Transfer Offer Policy.....	257
12-IV.D Good Cause for Unit Refusal.....	258
12-IV.E Deconcentration.....	258
12-IV.F Reexamination Policies for Transfers.....	259
<b>CHAPTER 13: LEASE TERMINATIONS .....</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>PART I: TERMINATION BY TENANT .....</b>	<b>261</b>
13-I.A Tenant Chooses to Terminate the Lease .....	261
<b>PART II: TERMINATION BY BHA - MANDATORY .....</b>	<b>262</b>
13-II.A Overview .....	262
13-II.B Failure to Provide Consent .....	262
13-II.C Failure to Document Citizenship.....	262



13-II.D	Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers .....	262
13-II.E	Failure to Accept BHA’s Offer of a Lease Revision .....	263
13-II.F	Methamphetamine Conviction.....	263
13-II.G	Lifetime Registered Sex Offenders.....	263
13-II.H	Noncompliance with Community Service Requirements .....	264
13-II.I	Death of a Sole Family Member.....	264
<b>PART III: TERMINATION BY BHA – OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS .....</b>		<b>265</b>
13-III.A	Overview .....	265
13-III.B	Mandatory Lease Provisions .....	265
13-III.C	Other Authorized Reasons for Termination.....	270
13-III.D	Alternatives to Termination of Tenancy .....	273
13-III.E	Criteria for Deciding to Terminate Tenancy.....	273
13-III.F	Terminations Related to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking or Human Trafficking.....	276
<b>PART IV: NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, EVICTION PROCEDURES, AND RECORD KEEPING .....</b>		<b>279</b>
13-IV.A	Overview .....	279
13-IV.B	Conducting Criminal Records Checks .....	279
13-IV.C	Disclosure of Criminal Records to Family .....	279
13-IV.D	Lease Termination Notice.....	280
13-IV.E	Eviction .....	282
13-IV.F	Notification to Post Office.....	282
13-IV.G	Record Keeping .....	282
<b>CHAPTER 14: GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS .....</b>		<b>284</b>
<b>PART I: INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS .....</b>		<b>285</b>
14-I.A	Overview .....	285
14-I.B	Informal Hearing Process .....	285
<b>PART II: INFORMAL HEARINGS WITH REGARD TO NONCITIZENS.....</b>		<b>288</b>
14-II.A	Hearing and Appeal Provisions for Noncitizens.....	288
<b>PART III: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS .....</b>		<b>292</b>
14-III.A	Requirements .....	292
14-III.B	Definitions .....	292
14-III.C	Applicability .....	293
14-III.D	Informal Hearing of Grievance.....	294
14-III.E	Procedures to Obtain a Formal Grievance Hearing .....	295
14-III.F	Selection of Hearing Officer/Panel.....	296
14-III.G	Procedures Governing the Hearing.....	296
14-III.H	Decision of the Hearing Officer/Panel.....	299
<b>CHAPTER 15: PROGRAM INTEGRITY .....</b>		<b>302</b>
<b>PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE .....</b>		<b>303</b>
15-I.A	Preventing Errors and Program Abuse .....	303
15-I.B	Detecting Errors and Program Abuse .....	304
15-I.C	Investigating Errors and Program Abuse.....	304
<b>PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES .....</b>		<b>306</b>
15-II.A	Under- or Overpayment.....	306
15-II.B	Family-Caused Errors and Program Abuse .....	306
15-II.C	BHA-Caused Errors or Program Abuse.....	307

15-II.D	Criminal Prosecution .....	308
15-II.E	Fraud and Program Abuse Recoveries.....	309
<b>CHAPTER 16: PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION .....</b>		<b>310</b>
<b>PART I: SETTING UTILITY ALLOWANCES .....</b>		<b>311</b>
16-I.A	Overview .....	311
16-I.B	Utility Allowances.....	311
16-I.C	Surcharges for BHA-Furnished Utilities .....	312
16-I.D	Notice Requirements .....	313
16-I.E	Reasonable Accommodation .....	313
<b>PART II: ESTABLISHING FLAT RENTS AND PUBLIC HOUSING MAXIMUM RENTS .....</b>		<b>314</b>
16-II.A	Overview .....	314
16-II.B	Flat Rents.....	314
<b>PART III: FAMILY DEBTS TO BHA.....</b>		<b>316</b>
16-III.A	Overview .....	316
16-III.B	Repayment Policy.....	316
<b>PART IV: PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (PHAS).....</b>		<b>320</b>
16-IV.A	Overview .....	320
16-IV.B	PHAS Indicators .....	320
16-IV.C	PHAS Scoring .....	321
<b>PART V: RECORD KEEPING .....</b>		<b>322</b>
16-V.A	Overview .....	322
16-V.B	Record Retention .....	322
16-V.C	Records Management .....	323
<b>PART VI: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL .....</b>		<b>325</b>
16-VI.A	Reporting Requirements .....	325
<b>PART VII: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, AND CONFIDENTIALITY .....</b>		<b>326</b>
16-VII.A	Overview .....	326
16-VII.B	Definitions .....	326
16-VII.C	Notification.....	327
16-VII.D	Documentation .....	328
16-VII.E	Confidentiality.....	330
Exhibit 16-1: Sample Notice to Public Housing Tenants Regarding the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).....		331
Exhibit 16-2: Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Documentation .....		336
Exhibit 16-3: Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking.....		338
Exhibit 16-4: Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking.....		341
<b>GLOSSARY .....</b>		<b>343</b>

## Abbreviations

Throughout the ACOP, abbreviations are used to designate certain documents in citations. The following is a table of abbreviations of documents cited by the ACOP.

Abbreviation	Document
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HUD-50058 IB	HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet
PH OCC GB	Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, June 2003.
New PH OCC GB	Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, Various dates of release
RHIIP FAQs	Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions.
VG	Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to PIH Notice 2004-1)

## Resources and Where to Find Them

Following is a list of resources helpful to BHA or referenced in the ACOP, and the online location of each.

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations <a href="http://www.ecfr.gov">http://www.ecfr.gov</a>
Earned Income Disregard FAQs <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq_eid.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq_eid.cfm</a>
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System PHA Security Procedures, Version 1.2, issued January 2005 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/docs/eivsecguidepha.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/docs/eivsecguidepha.pdf</a>
Executive Order 11063 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/FHLaws/EXO11063.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/FHLaws/EXO11063.cfm</a>
Federal Register <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/getftoc.action">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/getftoc.action</a>
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm</a>
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm</a>
HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=50058i.pdf">http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=50058i.pdf</a>
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf</a>

Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegisterpublishedguidance.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegisterpublishedguidance.pdf</a>
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Notice PIH 2017-12, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF">https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF</a>
Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf</a>
OMB Circular A-133 <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010">http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133_compliance_supplement_2010</a>
Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, June 2003 <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/phguidebook.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/phguidebook.cfm</a>
Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm</a>
VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2013 <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-08-06/pdf/2013-18920.pdf">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-08-06/pdf/2013-18920.pdf</a>
Verification FAQs <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm</a>
Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1) <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf</a>

The HUD website is <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD>.

Guidebooks, handbooks and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips website:  
[http://portalhud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/administration/hudclips](http://portalhud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/hudclips)

## Chapter I

### OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

#### INTRODUCTION

The Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton which is doing business as the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) receives its operating subsidy for the public housing program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. BHA is not a federal department or agency. A public housing agency (PHA) is a governmental or public body, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. BHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the public housing program. BHA must ensure compliance with federal laws, regulations and notices and must establish policies and procedures to clarify federal requirements and to ensure consistency in program operation.

This chapter contains information about BHA and its programs with emphasis on the public housing program. It also contains information about the purpose, intent and use of the plan and guide.

There are three parts to this chapter:

Part I: Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton (BHA). This part includes a description of BHA, its jurisdiction, its programs, and its mission and intent.

Part II: The Public Housing Program. This part contains information about public housing operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.

Part III: The Admissions and Continued Occupancy (ACOP). This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

## **PART I: THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF BREMERTON (BHA)**

### **1-I.A. OVERVIEW**

The Public Housing Program was created by the United States Housing Act of 1937. Administration of the Public Housing Program and the functions and responsibilities of BHA, its designees and staff shall be in compliance with BHA's Personnel Policy, any Union agreements with BHA, and this Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). The administration of BHA's housing program will also meet the requirements of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such requirements include any Public Housing Regulations, Handbooks, and applicable Notices. All applicable Federal, State, and local laws, including Fair Housing laws and regulations also apply. Changes in applicable federal laws or regulations shall supersede provisions in conflict with this policy. Federal regulations shall include those found in Volume 24 CFR, Parts 1, 5, 8, 100 and 900-966 (Code of Federal Regulations).

### **1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE**

Public housing is funded by the federal government and administered by BHA for the jurisdiction of the **City of Bremerton**.

The officials of BHA are known as commissioners or, collectively, as the board of commissioners. Commissioners are appointed in accordance with state housing law and generally serve in the same capacity as the directors of a corporation. The board of commissioners establishes policies under which BHA conducts business and ensures that policies are followed by BHA staff. The board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability and success.

Formal actions of BHA are taken through written resolutions, adopted by the board of commissioners and entered into the official records of BHA.

The principal staff member of BHA is the executive director (ED), who is selected and hired by the board of commissioners. The executive director oversees the day to day operations of BHA and is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the commissioners. The ED's duties include hiring, training, and supervising BHA's staff, as well as budgeting and financial planning for the agency. Additionally, the ED is charged with ensuring compliance with federal and state laws, and program mandates.

### **1-I.C. MISSION**

The purpose of a mission statement is to communicate the purpose of the agency to people inside and outside of the agency. It provides the basis for strategy development, identification of critical success factors, resource allocation decisions, as well as ensuring client and stakeholder satisfaction.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA's mission is to provide high quality, stable and sustainable housing and related services to people who have limited financial means. Our work is to help our clients become economically self-sufficient, while at the same time strengthen communities. We will use our

public and private resources efficiently and effectively.

To achieve this mission, BHA strives to:

- Recognize the residents as its ultimate customers.
- Develop problem-solving partnerships with the private sector, HUD, local governments and the community.
- Improve management and service delivery efforts through resource management, risk assessment, and implementation by trained, diagnostic, and results-oriented staff.
- Implement resident initiative programs that offer opportunities such as skills and educational training, the possibility of homeownership and substance abuse programs.

#### **1-I.D. BHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE**

As a public service agency, BHA is committed to providing excellent service to all public housing applicants, residents, and the public. In order to provide superior service, BHA resolves to:

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in compliance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing in good repair – in compliance with program Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) – for very low- and low-income families.
- Achieve a healthy mix of incomes in its public housing developments by attracting and retaining higher income families and by working toward deconcentration of poverty goals.
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human services needs.
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low- and low-income families of all races, ethnicities, national origins, religions, ethnic backgrounds, and with all types of disabilities, to participate in the public housing program and its services.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family and community support in accomplishing BHA's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.
- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of BHA's support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.

BHA will make every effort to keep residents informed of program rules and regulations, and to advise participants of how the program rules affect them.

## **PART II: THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM**

### **1-II.A. OVERVIEW AND HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM**

The intent of this section is to provide the public and staff an overview of the history and operation of public housing.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 (the “Act”) is responsible for the birth of federal housing program initiatives, known as public housing. The Act was intended to provide financial assistance to states and cities for public works projects, slum clearance and the development of affordable housing for low-income residents. There have been many changes to the program since its inception in 1937.

The Housing Act of 1965 established the availability of federal assistance, administered through local public agencies, to provide rehabilitation grants for home repairs and rehabilitation. This act also created the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Housing Act of 1969 created an operating subsidy for the public housing program for the first time. Until that time, public housing was a self-sustaining program.

In 1998, the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) – also known as the Public Housing Reform Act or Housing Act of 1998 – was signed into law. Its purpose was to provide more private sector management guidelines to the public housing program and provide residents with greater choices. It also allowed PHAs more remedies to replace or revitalize severely distressed public housing developments. Highlights of the Reform Act include: the establishment of flat rents; the requirement for PHAs to develop five-year and annual plans; income targeting, a requirement that 40% of all new admissions in public housing during any given fiscal year be reserved for extremely low-income families; and resident self-sufficiency incentives.

### **1-II.B. PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM BASICS**

HUD writes and publishes regulations in order to implement public housing laws enacted by Congress. HUD contracts with BHA to administer programs in accordance with HUD regulations and provides an operating subsidy to BHA. BHA must create written policies that are consistent with HUD regulations. Among these policies is BHA’s Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). The ACOP must be approved by BHA’s Board of Commissioners.

The job of BHA pursuant to HUD regulations is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing, in good repair, to low-income families at an affordable rent. BHA screens applicants for public housing and, if they are determined to be eligible for the program, BHA makes an offer of a housing unit. If the applicant accepts the offer, BHA and the applicant will enter into a written lease agreement. At this point, the applicant becomes a tenant in the public housing program.

In the context of the public housing program, a tenant is defined as the adult person(s) (other than a live-in aide) who (1) executed the lease with BHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such person now resides in the unit, (2) who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit. [24 CFR 966.53]. The Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook refers to tenants as “residents.” The terms “tenant” and



“resident” are used interchangeably in this policy. Additionally, this policy uses the term “family” or “families” for residents or applicants, depending on context.

Since BHA owns the public housing development, BHA is the landlord. BHA must comply with all of the legal and management responsibilities of a landlord in addition to administering the program in accordance with HUD regulations and BHA policy.

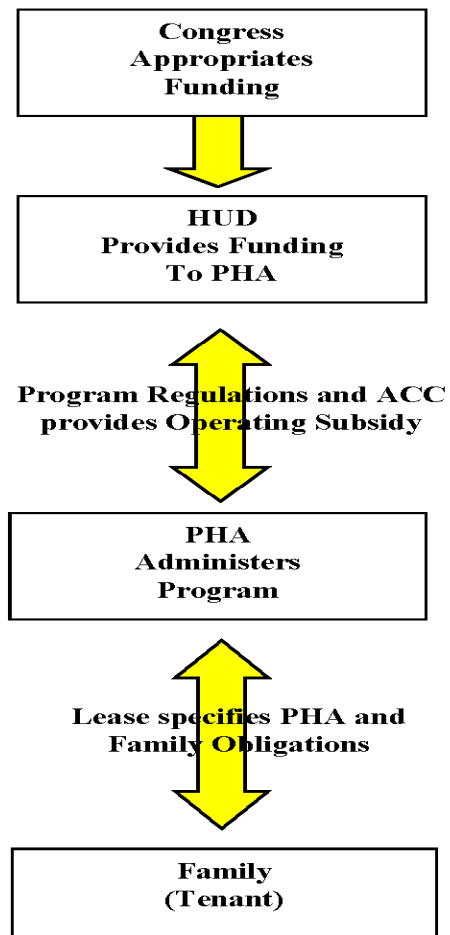
### **1-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS**

To administer the public housing program, BHA must enter into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD. BHA also enters into a contractual relationship with the tenant through the public housing lease. These contracts define and describe the roles and responsibilities of each party.

In addition to the ACC, BHA and family must also comply with federal regulations and other HUD publications and directives. For the program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, BHA, and the tenant – play an important role.

The chart on the following page illustrates key aspects of these relationships.

## ***The Public Housing Relationships***



**What does HUD do?**

Federal law is the source of HUD responsibilities. HUD has the following major responsibilities:

- Develop regulations, requirements, handbooks, notices and other guidance to implement housing legislation passed by Congress
- Allocate operating subsidies to BHA
- Allocate capital funding to BHA
- Provide technical assistance to BHA on interpreting and applying program requirements
- Monitor BHA compliance with program requirements and BHA performance in program administration.

**What does BHA do?**

BHA's responsibilities originate in federal regulations and the ACC. BHA owns and manages public housing developments, administers the program under contract with HUD and has the following major responsibilities:

- Ensure compliance with all non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and fair housing laws, and ensure that the program is accessible to persons with disabilities
- Establish local policies and procedures for operating the program
- Accept applications from interested applicant families and determine whether they are income eligible for the program
- Maintain waiting list and select families for admission
- Screen applicant families for suitability as renters
- Maintain housing units by making any necessary repairs in a timely manner
- Make unit offers to families (minimize vacancies without overcrowding)
- Maintain properties to the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair (including assuring compliance with UPCS)
- Make sure BHA has adequate financial resources to maintain its housing stock
- Perform regular reexaminations of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and comply with and enforce provisions of the lease
- Ensure that families comply with program rules
- Provide families with prompt and professional service
- Comply with HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, BHA's ACOP, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

**What does the tenant do?**

The tenant's responsibilities are articulated in the public housing lease. The tenant has the following broad responsibilities:

- Comply with the terms of the lease and BHA house rules, as applicable
- Provide BHA with complete and accurate information, determined by BHA to be necessary for administration of the program
- Attend all appointments scheduled by BHA
- Allow BHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of UPCS caused by the family
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity
- Notify BHA before moving or termination of the lease
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit or assign the lease
- Promptly notify BHA of any changes in family composition
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs.
- Take care of the housing unit and report maintenance problems to BHA promptly

If all parties fulfill their obligations in a professional and timely manner, the program responsibilities will be fulfilled in an effective manner.

**1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS**

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 35: Lead-Based Paint
- 24 CFR Part 902: Public Housing Assessment System
- 24 CFR Part 903: Public Housing Agency Plans
- 24 CFR Part 945: Designated Housing
- 24 CFR Part 960: Admission and Occupancy Policies
- 24 CFR Part 965: PHA-Owned or Leased Projects – General Provisions
- 24 CFR Part 966: Lease and Grievance Procedures

## **PART III: THE ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICIES**

### **1-III.A. OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THE POLICY**

The ACOP is BHA's written statement of policies used to carry out the housing program in accordance with federal law and regulations, and HUD requirements. The ACOP is required by HUD and it must be available for public review [CFR 24 Part 903]. The ACOP also contains policies that support the objectives contained in BHA's Agency Plan.

All issues related to public housing not addressed in this ACOP are governed by federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices and applicable state and local laws. The policies in this ACOP have been designed to ensure compliance with the consolidated ACC and all HUD-approved applications for program funding. BHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to public housing. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

### **1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE POLICY**

Unlike the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, HUD regulations for public housing do not contain a list of what must be included in the ACOP. However, individual regulations contain requirements of inclusion in BHA's written policy. At a minimum, the ACOP plan should cover BHA policies on these subjects:

- The organization of the waiting list and how families are selected and offered available units, including any BHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the BHA waiting list (Chapters 4 and 5)
- Transfer policies and the circumstances under which a transfer would take precedence over an admission (Chapter 12)
- Standards for determining eligibility, suitability for tenancy, and the size and type of the unit needed (Chapters 3 and 5)
- Procedures for verifying the information the family has provided (Chapter 7)
- The method for achieving deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing of public housing developments (Chapter 4)
- Grievance procedures (Chapter 14)
- Policies concerning payment by a family to BHA of amounts the family owes BHA (Chapter 15 and 16)
- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 9)
- Policies regarding community service requirements (Chapter 11)
- Policies and rules about safety and ownership of pets in public housing (Chapter 10)

### **New Approach to Policy Development**

HUD has developed an approach to monitoring PHAs that emphasizes the importance of

consistency in operation and decision-making. The ACOP supports that goal by clearly setting forth BHA's operating policies.

A primary focus of HUD's Rental Integrity Monitoring (RIM) program has been consistency in how BHA conducts its business and in how HUD monitors BHA activities. Referring to and following the ACOP is essential to maintaining consistency in applying BHA policy.

HUD makes a distinction between mandatory policies and non-mandatory policies:

- Mandatory policies: those driven by legislation, regulations, current handbooks, current PIH notices, and legal opinions from the Office of General Counsel, and
- Optional, non-binding guidance: includes guidebooks, FAQs, PIH notices that have expired, and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

HUD expects BHA to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies BHA has adopted. The ACOP is comprised of mandatory policies and optional BHA policy. HUD's new direction emphasizes the need for a clearly written and comprehensive ACOP to guide staff in the clear and consistent application of policy.

HUD suggestions, recommendations, written issuances, and guidance are consistent with mandatory federal policy. Therefore, using HUD guidance in the preparation of BHA policy, even though it is not mandatory, provides BHA with a "safe harbor." If BHA adopts its own optional policy, it must make its own determination that such policy is consistent with legislation, regulations, and other mandatory requirements. There may be very good reasons for adopting a policy or procedure that is different than that suggested by HUD, but BHA should carefully think through those decisions and be able to articulate how its policy is consistent with federal laws, regulations and mandatory policy.

### **1-III.C. UPDATING AND REVISING THE POLICY**

BHA will revise this ACOP as needed to comply with changes in HUD regulations. The original policy and any changes must be approved by BHA's Board of Commissioners, the pertinent sections included in the Agency Plan, and a copy provided to HUD.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will review and update the ACOP as needed to reflect changes in regulations, BHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency in operation.

## Chapter 2

### FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the laws and HUD regulations requiring BHA to affirmatively further civil rights and fair housing in all federally-assisted housing programs. The letter and spirit of these laws are implemented through consistent policy and procedures. The responsibility to further nondiscrimination pertains to all areas of BHA's public housing operations.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and BHA policies related to these topics in three parts:

Part I: Nondiscrimination. This part presents the body of laws and regulations governing the responsibilities of BHA regarding nondiscrimination.

Part II: Policies Related to Persons with Disabilities. This part discusses the rules and policies of the public housing program related to reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. These rules and policies are based on the Fair Housing Act (42.U.S.C.) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and incorporate guidance from the Joint Statement of The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice (DOJ), issued May 17, 2004.

Part III: Prohibition of Discrimination Against Limited English Proficiency Persons. This part details the obligations of BHA to ensure meaningful access to the public housing program and its activities by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). This part incorporates the Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons published January 22, 2007, in the *Federal Register*.

BHA's Section 504 Coordinator is responsible for monitoring BHA's compliance with its reasonable accommodation policy as outlined in this chapter. Individuals who have questions regarding this policy, its interpretation, or implementation should contact BHA's Section 504 Coordinator in writing, by telephone, or by appointment as follows:

Ebony Searles, Section 504 Coordinator  
600 Park Avenue  
Bremerton, WA 98337  
[esearles@bremertonhousing.org](mailto:esearles@bremertonhousing.org)  
(360) 616-7127 Phone  
711 Telecommunications Relay Service

## **PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION**

### **2-I.A. OVERVIEW**

Federal laws require BHA to treat all applicants and tenant families equally, providing the same quality of service, regardless of family characteristics and background. Federal law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, and disability. In addition, HUD regulations provide for additional protections regarding sexual orientation, gender identity, and marital status. BHA will comply fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- The Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule, published in the *Federal Register* February 3, 2012 and further clarified in Notice PIH 2014-20.
- The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA)
- Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted

When more than one civil rights law applies to a situation, the laws will be read and applied together.

#### BHA Policy

In addition to Federal nondiscrimination laws, the following Washington State nondiscrimination laws and ordinances also apply: creed; HIV AIDS and Hepatitis C status; pregnancy or maternity; use of a service animal by a person with a disability; honorably discharged veteran or military status; retaliation for filing a whistleblower complaint with the state auditor; retaliation for filing a nursing home abuse complaint; retaliation for opposing an unfair practice.

### **2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION**

Federal regulations prohibit discrimination against certain protected classes and other groups of people. State and local requirements, as well as BHA policies, can prohibit discrimination against additional classes of people.



BHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, military status, retaliation, disability or national origin (called “protected classes”).

Familial status includes children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18.

BHA will not discriminate on the basis of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation [FR Notice 02/03/12].

#### BHA Policy

BHA does not identify any additional protected classes.

BHA will not use any of these factors to:

- Deny to any family the opportunity to apply for housing, nor deny to any qualified applicant the opportunity to participate in the public housing program
- Provide housing that is different from that provided to others
- Subject anyone to segregation or disparate treatment
- Restrict anyone's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with the housing program
- Treat a person differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission
- Steer an applicant or tenant toward or away from a particular area based on any of these factors
- Deny anyone access to the same level of services
- Deny anyone the opportunity to participate in a planning or advisory group that is an integral part of the housing program
- Discriminate in the provision of residential real estate transactions
- Discriminate against someone because they are related to or associated with a member of a protected class
- Publish or cause to be published an advertisement or notice indicating the availability of housing that prefers or excludes persons who are members of a protected class

#### **Providing Information to Families**

BHA must take steps to ensure that families are fully aware of all applicable civil rights laws. As part of the public housing orientation process, BHA will provide information to public housing applicant families about civil rights requirements.

#### **2-I.C. DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS**

If an applicant or tenant family believes that any family member has been discriminated against by BHA, the family should advise BHA. HUD requires BHA to make every reasonable attempt to determine whether the applicant's or tenant family's assertions have merit and take any warranted corrective action.

In all cases, BHA may advise the family to file a fair housing complaint if the family feels they have been discriminated against under the Fair Housing Act.

Upon receipt of a housing discrimination complaint, BHA is required to:

- Provide written notice of the complaint to those alleged and inform the complainant that such notice was made
- Investigate the allegations and provide the complainant and those alleged with findings and either a proposed corrective action or an explanation of why corrective action is not warranted
- Keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions [Notice PIH 2014-20]

### BHA Policy

#### ***Unlawful Discrimination:***

Applicants or tenant families who believe that they have been subject to unlawful discrimination may notify BHA either orally or in writing.

Within 10 business days of receiving the complaint, BHA will investigate and attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against BHA. BHA will also advise the family of their right to file a fair housing complaint with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO). The fair housing poster, posted in conspicuous and accessible locations in BHA lobbies, will reference how to file a complaint with FHEO.

BHA will keep a record of all complaints, investigations, notices and corrective actions. (See Chapter 16)

#### ***Unlawful Discrimination under the Equal Access Final Rule:***

Applicants or tenant families who believe that they have been subject to unlawful discrimination based on marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation under the Equal Access Rule may notify BHA either orally or in writing.

Within 10 business days of receiving the complaint, BHA will provide a written notice to those alleged to have violated the rule. BHA will also send a written notice to the complainant informing them that notice was sent to those alleged to have violated the rule, as well as information on how to complete and submit a housing discrimination complaint form to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

BHA will attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against BHA and will conduct an investigation into all allegations of discrimination.

Within 10 business days following the conclusion of BHA's investigation, BHA will provide the complainant and those alleged to have violated the rule with findings and either a proposed corrective action plan or an explanation of why corrective action is not warranted.

BHA will keep a record of all complaints, investigations, notices and corrective actions. (See Chapter 16)

***VAWA Complaint:***

Applicants or tenant families who wish to file a VAWA complaint against BHA may notify BHA either orally or in writing.

BHA will advise the family of their right to file a VAWA complaint with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO). BHA will inform the family that not later than one year after an alleged VAWA violation has occurred or terminated, applicants and tenants who believe they have been injured by a VAWA violation or will be injured by such a violation that is about to occur may file a VAWA complaint using FHEO's online complaint form via mail, email, or telephone.

BHA will attempt to remedy complaints made against BHA and will conduct an investigation into all allegations of discrimination.

BHA will keep a record of all complaints, investigations, notices and corrective actions. (See Chapter 16)

## **PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

### **2-II.A. OVERVIEW**

One type of disability discrimination prohibited by the Fair Housing Act is the refusal to make a reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, or services when such accommodation may be necessary to afford a person with a disability the equal opportunity to use and enjoy a program or dwelling under the program.

BHA must ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to BHA's programs and services. This responsibility begins with the first inquiry of an interested family and continues through every programmatic area of the public housing program [24 CFR 8].

BHA must provide a notice to each tenant that the tenant may, at any time during the tenancy, request reasonable accommodation of a handicap of a household member, including reasonable accommodation so that the tenant can meet lease requirements or other requirements of tenancy [24 CFR 966.7(b)].

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will ask all applicants and resident families if they require any type of accommodations, in writing, on the intake application, reexamination documents, and notices of adverse action by BHA, by including the following language:

“The Bremerton Housing Authority complies with the Fair Housing Act and provides reasonable accommodations to people with disabilities. If you or anyone in your family is a person with disabilities, and you require a specific accommodation in order to fully utilize our programs and services, please contact the housing authority.”

A specific position and phone number will be provided as the contact person for requests for accommodation for persons with disabilities.

BHA will display posters and other housing information and signage in locations throughout BHA's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair.

## Sources used for this policy include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Fair Housing Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ 42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq</li> <li>~ 24 C.F.R. Part 100 et seq</li> <li>~ H 02-03 (May 3, 2002)</li> <li>~ PIH 2010-26 (July 26, 2010)</li> <li>~ Joint Statement of HUD and DOJ on Reasonable Accommodation under the Fair Housing Act (May 17, 2004)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ American with Disabilities Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ 12 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq</li> <li>~ 28 C.F.R. Part 35</li> <li>~ 29 C.F.R. § 1630</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Washington Law Against Discrimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Chap. 49.60 RCW</li> <li>~ Chap. 162-26 WAC</li> <li>~ Chap. 162-38 WAC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ 29 U.S.C. § 794</li> <li>~ 24 C.F.R. Part 8</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Parties Responsible for Compliance with Policy

Who	Responsibilities
All BHA Staff	All staff must be alert for the needs that disabled persons (other staff, tenants, Voucher holders, and applicants) may have for reasonable accommodation/modification under this policy. When appropriate, staff should offer to help persons who appear to need help to make a request under this policy for reasonable accommodation/modification.
Section 504 Coordinator	<p>BHA's Section 504 Coordinator is designated as BHA's Civil Rights Compliance Coordinator. This means that he or she has the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate and monitor BHA's compliance with this policy;</li> <li>• Coordinate BHA's compliance with Section 504 and the ADA pursuant to 24 C.F.R. § 8.53(a), and 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a);</li> <li>• Chair and Staff the Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee pursuant to this policy;</li> <li>• Properly store the records under this policy;</li> <li>• Compile data on BHA's compliance under this policy;</li> <li>• Arrange for training as appropriate for staff with responsibilities under this policy;</li> <li>• Review reasonable accommodation/ modification request;</li> <li>• Serve as First and Second Line Staff person on requests for reasonable accommodations that do not fall within the responsibility of anyone else.</li> </ul>
Site Manager (First Line Staff)	<p>Responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving requests (written or verbal) for accommodations/modifications from persons within their areas of responsibility;</li> <li>• Gathering information necessary to assess the request;</li> <li>• Sending for verification of the need for accommodations/modifications to the knowledgeable professional;</li> <li>• Tracking request for accommodations/modifications for a timely response;</li> <li>• Delivering request for accommodations/modifications to the</li> </ul>

	<p>second line staff;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acting as BHA's contact for the requester and guiding that person through the process set out in this policy.</li> </ul> <p>Decisions regarding reasonable accommodations/modifications that can be made by Site Manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative correspondence/payee/copy mail to</li> <li>• Specific type and time for appointments</li> <li>• Large print documents</li> <li>• Assisting to complete paperwork</li> </ul>
Housing Programs Manager	<p>Responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving and reviewing the information gathered by the First Line staff;</li> <li>• Making an initial decision regarding the request for accommodations/modifications;</li> <li>• Mail all notices under this policy with copies to first line staff and BHA Section 504 Coordinator;</li> </ul>
Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee	<p>Reviews all denials of reasonable accommodation/modification requests or requester appeals from modified approvals. The members of the Committee are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Section 504 Coordinator, Chairperson</li> <li>▶ Director of Housing Programs or designee, Vice Chairperson</li> <li>▶ BHA staff person chosen by Executive Director</li> <li>▶ Representative of community organization that serves disabled Persons, chosen by Executive Director</li> </ul>
Executive Director	<p>The Executive Director must approve all accommodations/modifications that cost more than \$ 2,000 in any one year.</p>

BHA will display posters and other housing information and signage in locations throughout BHA's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair.

## **2.II.B. DEFINITIONS OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION**

A "reasonable accommodation" is a change, exception, or adjustment to a policy, practice or service that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common areas. Since policies and services may have a different effect on persons with disabilities than on other persons, treating persons with disabilities exactly the same as others will sometimes deny them an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act]

Federal regulations stipulate that requests for accommodations will be considered reasonable if they do not create an "undue financial and administrative burden" for BHA, or result in a "fundamental alteration" in the nature of the program or service offered. A fundamental alteration is a modification that alters the essential nature of a provider's operations.

## Types of Reasonable Accommodations

When it is reasonable (see definition above and Section 2-II.E), BHA shall accommodate the needs of a person with disabilities. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Permitting applications and reexaminations to be completed by mail
- Providing “large-print” forms
- Conducting home visits
- Permitting a higher utility allowance for the unit if a person with disabilities requires the use of specialized equipment related to the disability
- Modifying or altering a unit or physical system if such a modification or alteration is necessary to provide equal access to a person with a disability
- Installing a ramp into a dwelling or building
- Installing grab bars in a bathroom
- Installing visual fire alarms for hearing impaired persons
- Allowing a BHA-approved live-in aide to reside in the unit if that person is determined to be essential to the care of a person with disabilities, is not obligated for the support of the person with disabilities, and would not be otherwise living in the unit.
- Providing a designated handicapped-accessible parking space
- Allowing an assistance or service animal
- Permitting an authorized designee or advocate to participate in the application or certification process and any other meetings with BHA staff
- Displaying posters and other housing information in locations throughout BHA's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair

Disability	<p>“Disability” means the following:</p> <p>1. A physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>2. The presence of a sensory, mental, or physical impairment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Is medically cognizable or diagnosable; or</li><li>(ii) Exists as a record or history; or</li><li>(iii) Is perceived to exist whether or not it exists in fact.</li></ul> <p>A disability exists whether it is temporary or permanent, common or uncommon, mitigated or unmitigated, or whether or not it limits the ability to work generally or work at a particular job or whether or not it limits any other activity within the scope of this chapter.</p>
Impairment	<p>"Impairment" includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) 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, genitor-urinary, hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine; or</li><li>(ii) Any mental, developmental, traumatic, or psychological disorder, including but not</li></ul>

	limited to cognitive limitation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

### **2.II.C. Request for an Accommodation**

If an applicant or participant indicates that an exception, change, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service is needed because of a disability, HUD requires that BHA treat the information as a request for a reasonable accommodation, even if no formal request is made [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

The family must explain what type of accommodation is needed to provide the person with the disability full access to BHA's programs and services. If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to BHA, the family must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will encourage the family to make its request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, BHA will consider the accommodation any time the family indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

### **2. II. D. Criteria for BHA's Obligation to Accommodate or Modify**

BHA will grant requests for accommodation or modification that are shown with adequate verification to satisfy all of the following four criteria:

#### ***Criteria 1: Request***

BHA must receive a request for the accommodation or modification. The request does not have to come from the disabled person in question. Another person may make the request on behalf of the disabled person. The request may be verbal or written. The person should use the BHA-approved form. However, if they are unable to do so, a BHA staff person will assist them by completing the form for them.

#### ***Criteria 2: Disability***

The accommodation or modification must be for a person who fits the definition of disability. It is not necessary for BHA to know the details of a disability. BHA will not require a person to grant it access to confidential medical records in order to verify a disability. It is enough to get verification of the manifestation of the disability from someone who is in a position to know. That person need not have a medical degree or a particular expertise. However, BHA must have adequate confidence in their judgment and competence. BHA's staff may also know enough about a requester to assess whether the person is disabled.

#### ***Criteria 3: Necessity for Reasons Substantially Related to the Disability***

The requested accommodation or modification must be necessary for the disabled person's full enjoyment of BHA programs, facilities, or employment, or premises, and the necessity must be



substantially related to the disability.

BHA is not obliged to provide an accommodation or modification that, although not necessary, would be beneficial or convenient.

BHA is also not obliged to provide accommodations or modifications that may be necessary to the tenant but for reasons that are not substantially related to the disability.

*Criteria 4: Reasonableness*

The requested accommodation or modification must be reasonable. A request is not reasonable if any of the following are true:

(a) **Undue Administrative Burden on BHA**

The request would, if approved, impose an undue administrative burden on BHA. This may mean that the request would require more staff time than BHA has available.

BHA will determine on a case by case basis whether a request would impose an undue administrative burden. Relevant factors include: the administrative cost or burden of the requested accommodation in comparison with the administrative cost of regular operation; limits or availability of BHA's overall resources; the benefits that the accommodation would provide to the requester, and the availability of other, less expensive alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the requester's disability-related needs.

(b) **Undue Financial Burden on BHA**

The request would, if approved, impose an undue financial burden on BHA. This may mean that the request would cost money that BHA does not have.

BHA will determine on a case-by-case basis whether a request would impose an undue financial burden. Relevant factors include: the financial cost of the requested accommodation compared with the cost of the regular operation, availability and limits of BHA's overall financial resources; whether BHA has specifically budgeted money for the purpose and whether any of that money remains for the fiscal period; the benefits that the accommodation would provide to the requester, and the availability of other, less expensive alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the requester's disability-related needs.

(c) **Fundamental Alteration in the Nature of BHA's Program(s)**

The request would, if approved, fundamentally alter BHA's program(s). In the case of a request from an employee, the request is not reasonable if it would not allow the employee to perform the essential functions of his or her job.

If the requested accommodations/modification is not reasonable, BHA will explore other accommodation/modifications that would address the person's need and that would be reasonable. If these alternatives are available, BHA will offer them.

## **2.II.E. Burden of Proof**

The person making the request has the burden of showing that the first three of the four criteria in the above section are satisfied. Under the fourth criteria, BHA bears the burden of showing

that the request is not reasonable.

## **2.II.F. Approval/Denial/Review of Reasonable Accommodations/Modifications**

### BHA Policy

After a request for an accommodation is presented, BHA will respond, in writing, within 10 business days.

If BHA denies a request for an accommodation because there is no relationship, or nexus, found between the disability and the requested accommodation, the notice will inform the family of the right to appeal BHA's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

If BHA denies a request for an accommodation because it is not reasonable (it would impose an undue financial and administrative burden or fundamentally alter the nature of BHA's operations), BHA will discuss with the family whether an alternative accommodation could effectively address the family's disability-related needs without a fundamental alteration to the public housing program and without imposing an undue financial and administrative burden.

If BHA believes the family has failed to identify a reasonable alternative accommodation after interactive discussion and negotiation, BHA will notify the family, in writing, of its determination within 10 business days from the date of the most recent discussion or communication with the family. The notice will inform the family of the right to appeal BHA's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

All Reasonable Accommodation/modification approvals are subject to BHA's later review, modification, or withdrawal. BHA may request more information during such reviews to determine the continued need and/or reasonableness of the accommodation. For BHA Program participants, BHA will review approvals at least once a year during any applicable annual recertification.

## **2.II.G. Program Accessibility for Persons with Hearing or Vision Impairments**

HUD regulations require BHA to take reasonable steps to ensure that persons with disabilities related to hearing and vision have reasonable access to BHA's programs and services [24 CFR 8.6].

At the initial point of contact with each applicant, BHA shall inform all applicants of alternative forms of communication that can be used other than plain language paperwork.

### BHA Policy

To meet the needs of persons with hearing impairments, TTD/TTY (text telephone display/teletype) communication will be available.

To meet the needs of persons with vision impairments, large-print and audio versions of key program documents will be made available upon request. When visual aids are used in

public meetings or presentations, or in meetings with BHA staff, one-on-one assistance will be provided upon request.

Additional examples of alternative forms of communication are sign language interpretation; having material explained orally by staff; or having a third-party representative (a friend, relative or advocate, named by the applicant) to receive, interpret and explain housing materials and be present at all meetings.

## **2.II.H. Verification of Disability**

The regulatory civil rights definition for persons with disabilities is provided in Exhibit 2-1 at the end of this chapter. The definition of a person with a disability for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable accommodation is much broader than the HUD definition of disability which is used for waiting list preferences and income allowances.

Before providing an accommodation, BHA must determine that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the accommodation will enhance the family's access to BHA's programs and services.

If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known to BHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, no further verification will be required [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

If a family indicates that an accommodation is required for a disability that is not obvious or otherwise known to BHA, BHA must verify that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the limitations imposed by the disability require the requested accommodation.

When verifying a disability, BHA will follow the verification policies provided in Chapter 7.

All information related to a person's disability will be treated in accordance with the confidentiality policies provided in Chapter 16. In addition to the general requirements that govern all verification efforts, the following requirements apply when verifying a disability:

- Third-party verification must be obtained from an individual identified by the family who is competent to make the determination. A doctor or other medical professional, a peer support group, a non-medical service agency, or a reliable third party who is in a position to know about the individual's disability may provide verification of a disability [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].
- BHA must request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the accommodation. BHA may not inquire about the nature or extent of any disability.
- Medical records will not be accepted or retained in the participant file.
- In the event that BHA does receive confidential information about a person's specific diagnosis, treatment, or the nature or severity of the disability, BHA will dispose of it. In place of the information, BHA will note in the file that the disability and other requested

information have been verified, the date the verification was received, and the name and address of the knowledgeable professional who sent the information [Notice PIH 2010-26].

## **2.II.I. BHA Staff Responsibilities; Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee (RARC)**

### ***Time Lines in This Policy***

This policy sets forth general time lines for each stage of the process. By those time lines, BHA will generally give an initial response within twenty (20) working days of receiving a request. However, these are only general guidelines. Several factors will affect how long it should take:

1. BHA should take a much shorter time to answer requests that should clearly be granted because the basis for them is clear, e.g., BHA should not need much time to allow a clearly qualified service animal to a tenant who is clearly visually impaired or to approve the installation of a shower grab bar for a tenant who clearly needs one. In these cases, BHA staff should speed up each stage of the process to approve the request within a few days.
2. BHA should speedily respond to a request for an accommodation that also is necessary to address a safety threat. As appropriate in such cases, staff can rely on verbal approval and allow the paperwork of this policy to catch up later.
3. BHA may also require more time than the general time lines set forth in this policy to answer a request that presents hard questions or that is based upon facts that are not clear.

### ***Designation of Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee***

BHA shall have a Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee as follows:

#### **(a) Committee Membership**

The following persons shall constitute the Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee. This shall be a standing Committee.

- (i) BHA Section 504 Coordinator, Chair and Staff to the Committee
- (ii) Housing Programs Director or designee
- (iii) Another BHA staff person (preferably a person who is disabled or has a personal acquaintance with the needs of disabled persons), appointed by the Executive Director. The Executive Director may change this appointment at any time.
- (iv) A representative of a community organization that serves disabled persons, appointed by the Executive Director. The Executive Director may change this appointment at any time.

Anyone participating as a Committee member must have received reasonable accommodation training.

#### **(b) Committee Responsibilities**

- (i) To review and adjudicate all appeal of denials of requests for accommodation or modification. For its review, the Committee shall use the criteria and procedures set forth in this policy;

- (ii) To store the records of all reasonable accommodation/modification requests that BHA receives, with all associated documentation, and compile the data from these records to show their aggregate numbers, types of requests, outcomes, and other information useful for tracking BHA's compliance with this policy. BHA's Section 504 Coordinator shall be the custodian of these records;
- (iii) To monitor BHA's compliance with this policy; to report annually on BHA's compliance to the Executive Director;
- (iv) To recommend policy changes to the Executive Director and ways to improve BHA's compliance with the policy.

### ***Training for Staff***

All persons designated with responsibilities in this section shall first receive training on the duty of reasonable accommodation/modification.

## **2.II.J. How to Request Reasonable Accommodation/Modification**

A person seeking accommodation/modification must request it from BHA or have someone else request it on his or her behalf.

The request need not be in any particular form. Requests can be made either verbally or in writing; however, to facilitate the reasonable accommodation process, BHA will transfer any request received (either verbally or in writing) to the approved BHA form. In addition, the person making the request does not have to use any particular words. For example, the person does not have to ask explicitly for "reasonable accommodation."

A person seeking reasonable accommodation/modification may direct his or her request to the First Line staff persons designated above to receive and investigate requests. Any other staff person receiving a request should direct the request to these First Line staff persons. For example, many tenants will make their request of a maintenance staff person. The maintenance staff should help the tenant direct the request to the site manager. If necessary, the maintenance staff should convey the request him or herself to the site manager.

The person making the request should use the BHA-approved form. This form shall be available from any BHA site office. It shall also be part of the orientation materials given to new tenants.

The designated First Line staff person shall offer to help the person fill out the form. If the requester does not wish to use the form or if the request is verbal, the First Line staff person shall fill it out using information the requester provides. The First Line staff person who fills in the BHA-approved form for a person seeking reasonable accommodation/modification should read it back to the person and verify that it accurately reflects the person's intended request.

The First Line staff person shall remain the requester's guide and primary contact person throughout the process. The First Line staff person shall immediately email notice of the request to the Second Line staff. This copy serves to alert him or her about the request so he or she can track it through this policy.

## **2.II.K. First Line Staff Person**

### ***Gather Information***

The First Line staff person shall gather the information necessary to assess the request under the criteria mentioned above.

#### **(a) Sources of Information**

The following will be common sources of information:

##### **(i) *Information that BHA already possesses:***

BHA may already possess pertinent information. For example, BHA staff may already be quite familiar with a tenant's or Voucher holder's disabilities. BHA is free to use this information to support or refute the request.

##### **(ii) *Disabled Person:***

The disabled person will usually know better than others the extent of his or her disabilities and related needs. The staff person should use the BHA-approved form to seek more information from the requester.

##### **(iii) *Third Parties:***

Information from third parties is often helpful or necessary. Social service providers or medical providers, in particular, may have information needed to assess a request. To seek third party information, staff may use the BHA-approved form. The staff person should enclose the authorization for the release of information that the requester signed as part of the request packet. If the written information from a third party is unclear or needs clarification, staff should call them directly and document to file which will include staff signature and date.

#### **(b) What information to seek and what not to seek**

BHA should seek only what it needs to know in order to assess the request for reasonable accommodation, e.g., that someone is disabled under the definition and that the requested accommodation is necessary for reasons related to the disability.

BHA does not need, and should not ask to know, the type of disability or diagnosis. The requester may volunteer this information, which may indeed be helpful to assess the request.

### ***Interactive Discussion***

The First Line staff person shall affirmatively engage the requester or his or her representative in an interactive discussion for the following purposes:

- (a)** To collect information that the requester has to provide;
- (b)** To help BHA understand the requester's needs and proposals;
- (c)** To help the requester understand BHA's needs and requirements;

- (d) To fully explore all alternatives and seek an agreement on a solution. BHA may propose alternative ways to address the disabled person's needs. The goal is to find a solution for genuine needs. Agreements should be put in writing. Senior Property Manager must sign all agreements for BHA. NOTE: the Executive Director must approve agreements that cost more than \$ 2,000 in any one year.

### ***Recommendation and Report***

The First Line staff person will record the information, the accommodation request, and the various proposals discussed on a BHA-approved form. He or she shall forward the form and accompanying information to the Second Line staff person designated to make the decision. He or she shall do so within five (5) working days from the date BHA received the request. If the request is urgent, he or she will do this more quickly.

### **2.II.L. Second Line Staff Person**

Using the process below, the Second Line staff person shall make a decision about the request. In normal circumstances, he or she will do this within five (5) working days from the receipt of the information from the First Line staff person.

Once the final decision is made, the Second Line staff will send the requester written notice of the decision.

If the Second Line Staff Person decides that BHA needs information to assess the request, he or she shall seek it, generally by asking the First Line Staff Person to collect it. In any event, the Second Line Staff Person is responsible for making and monitoring arrangements to procure the needed information and making the decision when the information arrives or doing without it if it proves unavailable within a reasonable time.

There are three types of decisions:

- (a) Approval of request: In this event, the Second Line Staff Person shall be responsible for implementing the approved accommodation and modification and documenting that it gets done.
- (b) Approval of alternate accommodation/modification
- (c) Denial, subject to review by the Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee

### **2.II.M. Executive Director Approval**

The Executive Director, or his or her designee, must approve all accommodations/modifications that cost more than \$2,000 in any one year.

The Executive Director has the authority to direct the approval or denial of any request.

### **2.II.N. Section 504 Coordinator**

The Section 504 Coordinator shall report the decision to the requester using the appropriate

forms.

The approval may be for an alternative form of accommodation/modification. The requester may not be satisfied with the alternative. He or she may request an informal review before the Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee to review the matter. He or she may participate in the review.

A response may be a mix of both approval and denial. The Section 504 Coordinator should use that form that seems to fit best. Either form allows the requester to seek the Committee's review.

The Section 504 Coordinator will then send a copy of the letter to the First and Second Line Staff Person.

## **2.II.O. Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee (RARC)**

BHA's Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee will review all requested reasonable accommodation/modification appeals. It shall apply the criteria listed above.

### ***Committee Process***

- (a) The RARC shall convene the Committee whenever necessary under this policy.
- (b) The Committee Chairperson shall preside. In his or her absence, the Vice-Chair shall preside.
- (c) Three Committee members shall constitute a quorum.
- (d) Senior Property Manager, whose decision is being reviewed, will present the decision and the basis for it. If he or she is also a Committee member he or she shall not vote in the Committee's decision. In that event, the RARC may appoint a temporary replacement on the Committee for the case.
- (e) The Committee shall decide by a majority vote of members voting; a tie vote upholds the decision under review. A reversal of a denial on legal grounds MAY BE MADE without regard to the majority vote.
- (f) The Committee's process shall be informal and conducive to a speedy and informed decision.

### ***If Requester or His or Her Representative Chooses to Participate***

If the requester or his representative chooses to participate in the Committee's review, then the following additional procedures will apply:

- (a) The requester may appear before the Committee in person or through a representative that he or she affirmatively authorizes.
- (b) The Committee shall schedule its meeting so as to reasonably accommodate the schedule of a requester and/or his or her representative.



- (c) The requester or his or her representative may, in advance of the Committee's meeting, review and copy at BHA expense any documentation that the Committee will rely upon in the matter.
- (d) The requester or his or her representative may make a presentation in support of the request.
- (e) Senior Property Manager shall then present the basis for the denial.
- (f) The Committee may consider new information presented at the review.

### ***Committee's Decision***

The Committee shall make a decision as promptly as reasonably possible after the conclusion of the review. A Civil Rights Compliance Officer may overrule the Committee. The Executive Director must approve any accommodation/modification that costs more than \$ 2,000 in any one year.

### ***Final Decision***

The Committee's decision shall be final subject to the authority of the Executive Director to overrule its decision.

### ***Other Grievance Processes***

BHA will use the procedures in this policy to respond to requests for reasonable accommodation/modification. Some persons also have access to other grievance processes within BHA:

Tenants Voucher Holders	Grievance Procedure for Tenants, Voucher Holders and Applicants
BHA Staff	BHA Personnel Policy

Persons with access to these other BHA grievance processes may **not** use them merely because they are dissatisfied with the answer that emerged from this policy's procedures in an attempt to get a different answer. Instead, persons may use the other processes only to complain that BHA failed to follow the procedure in this reasonable accommodation/modification policy. In that event, the other process may direct BHA to try again under the procedures of this policy, correcting any failure of process.

## **2.II.P. Review of Approvals**

All approvals are subject to review, modification or withdrawal to account for a change in circumstances. BHA will review them at least annually or whenever it has reason to believe a change in circumstances may warrant modification or withdrawal of an approved accommodation/modification. For BHA Program participants, BHA will review approvals at least once a year during any applicable annual recertification.

## **2.II.Q. Guidelines and Examples for Reasonable Accommodation/Modification**

Below are some general guidelines and examples in applying the reasonable accommodation

policy.

<b>GENERAL GUIDELINES</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Interactive and Good Faith Discussions to Find a Solution</b> BHA staff and the requester must work together in an “interactive” process to identify genuine needs and seek solutions. They both must make a good-faith effort to do this. BHA staff should make the process as easy as possible for the requester to use; BHA staff should make clear that BHA takes its obligation seriously and remains ready to listen and to try to understand the request. The best way for BHA staff to start this discussion may be simply to ask, “What can I do for you?” The requester must cooperate by providing information that will help BHA understand and assess the request under the criteria of this policy. Both staff and the requester should show flexibility, creativity, and goodwill.
<b>2</b>	<b>BHA Will Treat Every Request Individually</b> BHA will assess each request for accommodation or modification individually. Whether BHA should approve or deny a request usually depends on facts particular to the individual requester’s circumstances including the financial, administrative and programmatic limitations on BHA at the time. There are few standard formulas. What one person needs will be different from what other persons need. Similarly, BHA’s financial and administrative abilities will also vary. What is reasonable in one situation or at one time may be unreasonable in another.
<b>3</b>	<b>The Views Or Needs Of Other People</b> In general, BHA will not consider what other people may think about the request. For example, other people may feel that BHA shows favoritism by allowing a disabled person to keep a service animal that is larger than the pet policy would otherwise allow to non-disabled persons. Similarly, they may object if BHA suspends an eviction for lease violations to give the disabled person a reasonable chance to control a problem that results from the disability. They may feel this is unequal treatment since the same behavior would result in their own eviction. These sentiments are not a reason to deny the disabled person’s request.  However, other people’s needs are a legitimate part of the assessment of whether a request is reasonable. For example, the safety and peaceful enjoyment by other residents are fundamental attributes of BHA’s housing. An accommodation is not reasonable if it would jeopardize them.  Similarly, BHA cannot deny a request for fear that an approval would encourage other people to ask for the same accommodation. Instead, BHA should assess each request individually. It may be possible that too many requests would become unaffordable, too administratively burdensome, or work a fundamental alteration in the nature of BHA’s employment or program. However, BHA should not deny a request by presuming that this will happen.
<b>4</b>	<b>What if the requester does not provide enough information to support the request?</b> The requester has the burden of providing the information that will support the request. BHA will reasonably help the requester do this. However, after a reasonable effort or period of time, BHA will make a decision on the request based upon the information that is available. If the information is not sufficient, BHA will deny the request. The requester can always submit another request later with more information.
<b>5</b>	<b>What if more than one accommodation would work?</b> If more than one reasonable accommodation/modification would fulfill the needs of the

<b>GENERAL GUIDELINES</b>	
	disabled person, BHA and the requester will try to agree on which one to use. If there is no agreement, BHA may choose the option that is less burdensome or expensive, as long as it meets the disabled person's needs.
<b>6</b>	<b>Verification</b> BHA is responsible for determining that each request meets the criteria necessary for approval. BHA will do this by requiring adequate verification from sources it deems to be credible. There are no hard rules for this assessment. Generally, BHA must be satisfied that a person who is providing the verification must have adequate knowledge of the facts and adequate skills or experience to offer a useful assessment.

<b>HOW TO REQUEST REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION</b>	
<b>1</b>	BHA's legal obligation to accommodate a disability arises when BHA receives a request to do so. Without a request, there is no obligation.
<b>2</b>	A request does not have to be in any particular form. It can be written or verbal. However, BHA staff should help the person put the request in writing using the appropriate form. This form helps to ensure a record of the request and prompts a person to provide the information that BHA will need to assess the request. If the person does not want to fill out the form, the staff should fill out the form to create a written record of the request. The staff should make sure that the form accurately reflects the person's intended request.
<b>3</b>	A request does not have to contain or convey any special words. For example, a person does not have to use the words "reasonable accommodation."
<b>4</b>	A request does not have to come from the disabled person. Another person may make the request on behalf of the disabled person. However, in these cases, BHA must be satisfied that the disabled person has authorized the other person to speak for him or her. BHA staff should also be alert to situations where a person may appear to need help even if the person does not request it. In those situations, BHA staff should ask if they would like assistance.

<b>IS A PERSON DISABLED?</b>	
<b>1</b>	Whether or not a person is disabled is frequently evident to BHA staff. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The person receives income conditioned on a finding of disability (Social Security Disability, SSI, GAU, residence in housing for disabled persons)</li> <li>BHA's staff may have sufficient acquaintance with the person to know that the person is disabled, e.g., the person may use a wheelchair.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	If the disability is not evident, BHA needs verification from someone who has both the competence and the necessary acquaintance with the person to make an informed assessment.
<b>3</b>	BHA is only interested to know if the person fits the definition of disability. It is generally unnecessary to know the type of disability or the specific condition or diagnosis.

<b>IS THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION RELATED TO THE DISABILITY?</b>	
<b>1</b>	A request must be related to the disability. For example, a sight-impaired tenant may reasonably request a washer/dryer to be installed into their units. This would allow him or her to do laundry without having to use the stairs to get to the laundry facility. It is much less clear why the tenant can't use the onsite laundry facilities. Installing a washer/dryer may be

	beneficial or even necessary for the person to live independently. However, BHA would not approve this request without a showing that is necessary for reasons related to the disability.
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<b>IS THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION NECESSARY?</b>	
<b>1</b>	The requested accommodation must be necessary. If the requester is a tenant, the requested accommodation must be necessary to allow him or her equal opportunity to use BHA's housing or other services. An accommodation or modification may be beneficial or convenient. That is not enough, however, to oblige BHA to approve it.

<b>IS THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION REASONABLE?</b>	
BHA shall not grant a request for unreasonable accommodation/modification. A request is not reasonable if any of the following are true:	
<b>Undue Administrative burden to BHA</b>	
BHA is not obliged to approve a request that would impose an undue administrative burden. In general, this means that it would be too hard to do or would require work that BHA's staff does not have the time to do.	
<b>Undue Financial burden</b>	
BHA is not obliged to approve a request that would impose an undue financial burden. In general, this means that it would cost too much.	
<b>Fundamental alteration in the nature of the job or BHA's program</b>	
The law does not oblige BHA to fundamentally change a job or the nature of its services even if the change would be necessary to a disabled person.	
<i>Employment</i>	
<b>1.</b>	Each job at BHA has essential functions. The adequate performance of these functions is fundamental to BHA. BHA will reasonably accommodate disabled employees in ways that will allow them to adequately perform the essential functions of their job. This means that BHA will consider changing aspects of their job or their working environment. Perhaps some additional equipment will be necessary and effective for this purpose to allow a sight or hearing impaired person to perform the essential functions of a job. A person who has to receive medical treatment on a particular schedule may still be able to perform the essential functions of the job with a change in the working schedule. BHA will not be able to accommodate a disabled employee who, even with reasonable accommodation, cannot adequately fulfill the essential functions of the job.
<b>2.</b>	BHA will not be able to create a new job or vacancy for the purpose of accommodating a disabled employee.
<i>Tenancy or Services</i>	
Below are examples of some fundamental features of BHA's housing and service programs. BHA will not be able to offer accommodations that alter them.	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Rent</b> Receiving full rent on time is fundamental to BHA's programs. Rent is a main source of income that allows BHA to serve its mission. BHA will consider reasonable accommodations that are necessary and effective in allowing a person to pay their rent on time and in full. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ accepting vouchers or payments from third persons who are helping the tenant manage their finances or affairs;</li> <li>▶ changing the date that rent is due so that the tenant's rent is not habitually late on account of disability checks regularly arriving after the 1<sup>st</sup> of the month;</li> </ul>

	<p>► accepting installment payments on rent arrears that arose from a mental health crisis if there is reasonable assurance that the person will be able to pay the amount due within a reasonable time. If this happens more than once, allowing installment payments a next time may be unreasonable.</p>
<b>2.</b>	<p><b>Complying with the lease</b>  A tenant's compliance with the lease is fundamental to BHA's program. BHA will consider reasonable accommodations that are necessary and effective in allowing a tenant to comply. For example:</p> <p>► <b>Sanitation:</b> A tenant's unit may have become unsanitary for reasons related to a disability. Perhaps the tenant lacks the physical or mental ability to comply, yet with supportive services would be able to do so. If the tenant can arrange for those services and cooperates with them to make them effective, BHA will consider delaying any eviction action to give the services a chance to work. Prior failures of services to work in this way or prior failures of the tenant to cooperate with service providers may make it unreasonable to give the tenant another chance.</p>
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>No Supportive Services</b>  BHA does not provide in-home care or other services designed to allow disabled persons to live independently. Providing such services would be a fundamental change in BHA's program. BHA will not be able to offer such services as an accommodation.</p>
<b>4.</b>	<p><b>Criminal Activity, Safety and Rights of Others</b>  The following are fundamental to BHA's programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prohibition of criminal activity</li> <li>• safety of all tenants, staff and neighbors</li> <li>• the rights of other tenants to the peaceful enjoyment of their homes</li> <li>• protecting BHA's property from damage</li> </ul> <p>A tenant may have threatened these fundamentals for reasons related to a disability. For example, he or she may have exhibited threatening behavior to neighbors because he or she needs medication for a mental illness. Taking the medications will effectively control the behavior. BHA will consider a request to forbear from eviction on the condition that the tenant cooperates with a prescribed treatment plan. In such cases, BHA will require adequate assurance that the treatment plan will work to prevent recurrence of the problem and that the tenant will comply with the plan. Past failures to do so may make another chance unreasonable.</p>
<b>5.</b>	<p><b>BHA's Compliance with Program Goals or Legal Requirements</b>  BHA's compliance with the policy and legal requirements of its housing or service programs is fundamental to those programs. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• income restrictions that reserve housing or housing assistance to persons of specific incomes;</li> <li>• requirements for periodic verification of income and family composition;</li> <li>• rules governing waiting lists for housing assistance set forth in BHA's annual plan.</li> </ul> <p>In general, BHA will not be able to waive these fundamental attributes of its programs in ways that would put BHA in violation of the laws or contracts that govern its programs.</p>

<b>SOME SPECIFIC EXAMPLES</b>	
<b>Service or Companion Animals</b>	
	In general, animals can be necessary to disabled persons in two ways. First, the disabled person may need a trained service animal to assist with the person's specific disability,

	<p>(e.g. A guide dog for a person with visual impairment). In this event, the person will have to verify that the animal is trained for the purpose. Second, the animal may be necessary as a companion or coping mechanism for a person disabled by a mental or emotional impairment. Such “companion animals” do not need specific training. In either case, the person will have to verify their need for the animal. A person can verify this in various ways. The general discussion in § 8.4.1 applies.</p> <p>In either case, the person will not have to pay the pet deposit or other fees under BHA’s pet policy. However, the person must comply with those other aspects of the pet policy that do not unreasonably interfere with the use of the animal to address the need arising from the disability. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A disabled tenant may need a companion animal but will probably not need an animal that violates the pet policy’s restrictions on size and breed. The question becomes harder if a disabled person needing a companion animal already has one when he or she moves into BHA’s housing. In such a case, he or she may already have a long-term bond with the animal that is necessary to continue for reasons related to disability. In this case, the issue becomes whether the animal’s size or breed are such as to make it unreasonable for BHA to allow.</li> <li>• A disabled tenant must still register the animal under the BHA pet policy.</li> <li>• A disabled tenant is still responsible for the animal’s behavior, care and sanitation so as to comply with the lease standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Communication Aids</b>	
	<p>To help BHA communicate with disabled persons, BHA will offer appropriate aids where necessary to afford a disabled person an equal opportunity to participate in and enjoy the benefits of BHA’s programs or activities. BHA will readily provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• additional explanation of program rules;</li> <li>• offer information in different ways (e.g, verbally, larger written type, plainer language, sign language interpreter or reader);</li> <li>• exchange information with a representative or contact person that the disabled person designates for the purpose;</li> <li>• Where a person communicates by telephone, BHA will when necessary use telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TRS) or other equally effective ways to communicate.</li> </ul> <p>See 28 C.F.R. § 35.160-.164; 24 C.F.R. § 8.6.</p>
<b>Requested Modifications to Dwelling Units</b>	
	<p>A disabled person may request BHA to modify his or her dwelling unit in ways that are necessary to make the unit accessible to him or her. At its own expense, BHA will either (i) transfer the person to an available accessible unit or (ii) make the necessary modifications to the present dwelling unit if doing so does not impose an undue financial or administrative burden or fundamentally alter the nature of its housing program.</p> <p>BHA will make the reasonable modification to the present unit if (i) there are no other accessible units available within a reasonable time period; (ii) if the transfer would impose an unreasonable hardship to the tenant or applicant; or (iii) the modification would make the unit significantly more accessible for future disabled occupants of the unit.</p>
<b>Assignment or Transfer to an Accessible Unit</b>	
	<p>Assignment or transfers of persons to units designed to be accessible to persons with disabilities is described in Chapter 7 of the ACOP.</p>

<b>Waiting List</b>	
	BHA removes persons from its waiting lists who do not respond to BHA's requests for information or updates. If the applicant did not respond because of a family member's disability, BHA will reinstate the family to its former position on the waiting list.
<b>Transportation</b>	
	If BHA is providing transportation to functions or activities, on request it will provide accessible transportation to accommodate persons with disabilities and their aides.
<b>Live-in Aides</b>	
	Live-in aides are described in Chapter 3 of the ACOP.

## **2-II.R. Physical Accessibility**

BHA must comply with a variety of regulations pertaining to physical accessibility, including the following.

- Notice PIH 2010-26
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- The Fair Housing Act of 1988

BHA's policies concerning physical accessibility must be readily available to applicants and resident families. They can be found in three key documents:

- This policy, the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, describes the key policies that govern BHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2010-26 summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to non-discrimination and accessibility in federally-funded housing programs.
- BHA's Plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment, and transition plans.

The design, construction, or alteration of BHA facilities must conform to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Notice PIH 2010-26 contains specific information on calculating the percentages of units for meeting UFAS requirements.

Newly-constructed facilities must be designed to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Alterations to existing facilities must be accessible to the maximum extent feasible, defined as not imposing an undue financial and administrative burden on the operations of the public housing program.

## **2-II.S. Denial or Termination of Assistance**

BHA's decision to deny or terminate the assistance of a family that includes a person with disabilities is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 966.7].

When applicants with disabilities are denied assistance, the notice of denial must inform them of their right to request an informal hearing [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

When a family's lease is terminated, the notice of termination must inform the family of their right to request a hearing in accordance with BHA's grievance process [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(ii)].

When reviewing reasonable accommodation requests, BHA must consider whether reasonable accommodation will allow the family to overcome the problem that led to BHA's decision to deny or terminate assistance. If a reasonable accommodation will allow the family to meet the requirements, BHA must make the accommodation [24 CFR 966.7].

In addition, BHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing process [24 CFR 966.56(h)].



## **PART III: IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP)**

### **2-III.A. OVERVIEW**

Language for Limited English Proficiency Persons (LEP) can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information provided by the public housing program. In certain circumstances, failure to ensure that LEP persons can effectively participate in or benefit from federally-assisted programs and activities may violate the prohibition under Title VI against discrimination on the basis of national origin. This part incorporates the Final Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007 in the Federal Register.

BHA will take affirmative steps to communicate with people who need services or information in a language other than English. These persons will be referred to as Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

LEP persons are defined as persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. For the purposes of this Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, LEP persons are public housing applicants, resident families, and parents and/or family members of applicants and resident families.

In order to determine the level of access needed by LEP persons, BHA will balance the following four factors: (1) the number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by the public housing program; (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 by the program to people's lives; and (4) the resources available to BHA and costs. Balancing these four factors will ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to critical services while not imposing undue burdens on BHA.

### **2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION**

BHA will offer competent interpretation services free of charge, upon request to the LEP person.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will utilize a language line for telephone interpreter services.

When exercising the option to conduct remote hearings, however, BHA will coordinate with a remote interpretation service which, when available, uses video conferencing technology rather than voice-only interpretation.

Where LEP persons desire, they will be permitted to use, at their own expense, an interpreter of their own choosing, in place of or as a supplement to the free language services offered by BHA. BHA, at its discretion, may choose to use the language services even when LEP persons desire to use an interpreter of their choosing. The interpreter may

be a family member or friend. If the interpreter chosen by the family member is a minor, BHA will not rely on the minor to serve as the interpreter.

BHA will analyze the various kinds of contacts it has with the public to assess language needs and decide what reasonable steps should be taken. "Reasonable steps" may not be reasonable where the costs imposed substantially exceed the benefits.

Where feasible and possible, according to its language assistance plan (LAP), BHA will train and hire bilingual staff to be available to act as interpreters and translators, will pool resources with other PHAs and will standardize documents.

### **2-III.C. WRITTEN TRANSLATION**

Translation is the replacement of a written text from one language into an equivalent written text in another language.

#### **BHA Policy**

In order to comply with written-translation obligations, BHA will take the following steps:

- BHA will provide written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes five (5) percent or 1,000 persons, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. Translation of other documents, if needed, can be provided orally; or
- If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that reaches the five (5) percent trigger, BHA may not translate vital written materials, but will provide written notice in the primary language of the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of those written materials, free of cost.

### **2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

After completing the four-factor analysis and deciding what language assistance services are appropriate, BHA shall determine whether it is necessary to develop a written implementation plan to address the identified needs of the LEP populations it serves.

If BHA determines that it is not necessary to develop a written implementation plan, the absence of a written plan does not obviate the underlying obligation to ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to BHA's public housing program and services.

#### **BHA Policy**

It has been determined that BHA serves very few LEP persons; therefore, BHA does not have a written LEP implementation plan but will consider alternative ways to articulate in a reasonable manner a plan for providing meaningful access. Entities having significant contact with LEP persons, such as schools, grassroots and faith-based organizations, community groups, and groups working with new immigrants will be contacted for input into the process.

If BHA determines it is appropriate to develop a written LEP plan, the following five steps will be taken: (1) Identifying LEP individuals who need language assistance; (2) identifying language assistance measures; (3) training staff; (4) providing notice to LEP persons; and

(5) monitoring and updating the LEP plan.

## **EXHIBIT 2-1: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS**

[24 CFR Parts 8.3 and 100.201]

A person with a disability, as defined under federal civil rights laws, is any person who:

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual, or
- Has a record of such impairment, or
- Is regarded as having such impairment

The phrase “physical or mental impairment” includes:

- Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic or 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
- 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 and alcoholism.

“Major life activities” includes, but is not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and/or working.

“Has a record of such impairment” 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.

“Is regarded as having an impairment” is defined as having a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but is treated by a public entity (such as BHA) as constituting such a limitation; has none of the impairments defined in this section but is treated by a public entity as having such an impairment; or 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 that impairment.

The definition of a person with disabilities does not include:

- Current illegal drug users
- People whose alcohol use interferes with the rights of others
- Persons who objectively pose a direct threat or substantial risk of harm to others that cannot be controlled with a reasonable accommodation under the public housing program

The above definition of disability determines whether an applicant or participant is entitled to any of the protections of federal disability civil rights laws. Thus, a person who does not meet this definition of disability is not entitled to a reasonable accommodation under federal civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations.

The HUD definition of a person with a disability is much narrower than the civil rights definition of disability. The HUD definition of a person with a disability is used for purposes of receiving the disabled family preference, the \$400 elderly/disabled household deduction, the allowance for medical expenses, or the allowance for disability assistance expenses.

The definition of a person with a disability for purposes of granting a reasonable accommodation request is much broader than the HUD definition of disability. Many people will not qualify as a disabled person under the public housing program, yet an accommodation is needed to provide equal opportunity.

## Chapter 3

### ELIGIBILITY

#### INTRODUCTION

BHA is responsible for ensuring that every individual and family admitted to the public housing program meets all program eligibility requirements. This includes any individual approved to join the family after the family has been admitted to the program. The family must provide any information needed by BHA to confirm eligibility and determine the level of the family's assistance.

To be eligible for the public housing program:

- The applicant family must:
  - Qualify as a family as defined by HUD and BHA.
  - Have income at or below HUD-specified income limits.
  - Qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigrant status of family members.
  - Provide social security number information for household members as required.
  - Consent to BHA's collection and use of family information as provided for in BHA-provided consent forms.
- BHA must determine that the current or past behavior of household members does not include activities that are prohibited by HUD or BHA.

This chapter contains three parts:

Part I: Definitions of Family and Household Members. This part contains HUD and BHA definitions of family and household members and explains initial and ongoing eligibility issues related to these members.

Part II: Basic Eligibility Criteria. This part discusses income eligibility, and rules regarding citizenship, social security numbers, and family consent.

Part III: Denial of Admission. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct (e.g., criminal activity) that can cause BHA to deny admission.

## **PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

### **3-I.A. OVERVIEW**

Some eligibility criteria and program rules vary depending upon the composition of the family requesting assistance as well as the property where the family is applying for housing. In addition, some requirements apply to the family as a whole and others apply to individual persons who will live in the public housing unit. This part provides information that is needed to correctly identify family and household members, and explains HUD's eligibility rules and the property specific eligibility requirements.

### **3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 5.105(a)(2), 24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12 and Notice PIH 2014-20]**

The terms *family* and *household* have different meanings in the public housing program.

#### **Family**

To be eligible for admission, an applicant must qualify as a family. *Family* as defined by HUD 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, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or a group of persons residing together. 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, or the remaining member of a tenant family. BHA has the discretion to determine if any other group of persons qualifies as a family.

*Gender Identity* means actual or perceived gender characteristics.

*Sexual Orientation* means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

#### **BHA Policy**

A family also 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.

Each family must identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of application and must update this information if the family's composition changes.

#### **Household**

*Household* is a broader term that includes additional people who, with BHA's permission, live in a public housing unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

### 3-I.C. FAMILY BREAK-UP AND REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY

#### Family Break-up

Except under the following conditions, the PHA has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive assistance if the family breaks up:

- If the family breakup results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, BHA must ensure that the victim retains assistance. (For documentation requirements and policies related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, see section 16-VII.D of this plan.)
- If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family, BHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

#### BHA Policy

When a family on the waiting list breaks up into two otherwise eligible families, only one of the new families may retain the original application date. Other former family members may submit a new application with a new application date if the waiting list is open.

If a family breaks up into two otherwise eligible families while living in public housing, only one of the new families will retain occupancy of the unit.

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of an applicant or resident family, BHA will abide by the court's determination.

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, BHA will determine which family will retain their placement on the waiting list, or will continue in occupancy. In making its determination, BHA will take into consideration the following factors: (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements, (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members, (3) the interest of any family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, including a family member who was forced to leave a public housing unit as a result of such actual or threatened abuse, and provides documentation in accordance with Section 16-VII.D; (4) any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity, and (5) the recommendations of social service professionals.

#### **Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]**

The HUD definition of family includes the *remaining member of a tenant family*, which is a member of a resident family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit [PH GB, p. 26]. Household members such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults do not qualify as remaining members of a family.



If dependents are the only “remaining members of a tenant family” and there is no family member able to assume the responsibilities of the head of household, see Section 6-I.B, for the policy on “Caretakers for a Child.”

### **3-I.D. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 5.504(b)]**

*Head of household* means the adult member of the family who is considered the head for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent. The head of household is responsible for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, alone or in conjunction with a co-head or spouse.

#### BHA Policy

The family may designate any qualified family member as the head of household.

The head of household must have the legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local law. A minor who is emancipated under state law may be designated as head of household.

### **3-I.E. SPOUSE, COHEAD, AND OTHER ADULT**

A family may have a spouse or co-head, but not both [HUD-50058 IB, p. 13].

*Spouse* means the marriage partner of the head of household.

#### BHA Policy

A *marriage partner* includes the partner in a "common law" marriage as defined in state law. The term “spouse” does not apply to friends, roommates, or significant others who are not marriage partners. A minor who is emancipated under state law may be designated as a spouse.

A *co-head* is an individual in the household who is equally responsible with the head of household for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, but who is not a spouse. A family can have only one co-head.

#### BHA Policy

Minors who are emancipated under state law may be designated as a co-head.

*Other adult* means a family member, other than the head, spouse, or co-head, who is 18 years of age or older. Foster adults and live-in aides are not considered other adults [HUD-50058 IB, p. 14].

### **3-I.F. DEPENDENT [24 CFR 5.603]**

A *dependent* is a family member who is under 18 years of age or a person of any age who is a person with a disability or a full-time student, except that the following persons can never be dependents: the head of household, spouse, co-head, foster children/adults and live-in aides. Identifying each dependent in the family is important because each dependent qualifies the

family for a deduction from annual income as described in Chapter 6.

### **Joint Custody of Dependents**

#### BHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or resident family 50 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, BHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, or an IRS income tax return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes, school records, or other credible documentation.

### **3-I.G. FULL-TIME STUDENT [24 CFR 5.603]**

A *full-time student* (FTS) is a person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis. The time commitment or subject load that is needed to determine if attendance is full-time is defined by the educational institution.

Identifying each FTS is important because (1) each family member that is an FTS, other than the head, spouse, or co-head, qualifies the family for a dependent deduction and (2) the income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

#### BHA Policy

A household consisting exclusively of one or more full-time college students does not qualify as a family unless each individual in the household satisfies the following conditions:

The individual either must have established a household separate from their parents or legal guardians for at least one year prior to application for the admission or must meet the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student.

The individual must not be claimed as a dependent by their parents or legal guardians pursuant to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations.

### **3-I.H. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY [24 CFR 5.100, 5.403, 945.105, and FR Notice 02/03/12]**

#### **Elderly Persons**

An *elderly person* is a person who is at least 62 years of age.

#### **Near-Elderly Persons**

A *near-elderly person* is a person who is 50-61 years of age.

## **Elderly Family**

An *elderly family* is one in which the head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is an elderly person. Identifying elderly families is important because these families qualify for the elderly family allowance and the medical allowance as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

### **3-I.I. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABLED FAMILY [24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12]**

#### **Persons with Disabilities**

Under the public housing program, special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head, spouse, or co-head is a person with disabilities. The technical definitions of individuals with handicaps and persons with disabilities are provided in Exhibit 3-1 at the end of this chapter. These definitions are used for a number of purposes including ensuring that persons with disabilities are not discriminated against based upon disability.

As discussed in Chapter 2, BHA must make all aspects of the public housing program accessible to persons with disabilities and consider requests for reasonable accommodations when a person's disability limits their full access to the unit, the program, or BHA's services.

#### **Disabled Family**

A *disabled family* is one in which the head, spouse, or co-head is a person with disabilities. Identifying disabled families is important because these families qualify for the disabled family allowance and the medical allowance as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

Even though persons with drug or alcohol dependencies are considered persons with disabilities for the purpose of non-discrimination, this does not prevent BHA from denying admission or taking action under the lease for reasons related to alcohol and drug abuse in accordance with the policies found in Part III of this chapter and in Chapter 13.

### **3-I.J. GUESTS [24 CFR 5.100]**

A *guest* is defined as 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 lease must provide that the tenant has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the leased unit by the members of the household authorized to reside in the unit in accordance with the lease, including reasonable accommodation of their guests [24 CFR 966.4(d)]. The head of household is responsible for the conduct of visitors and guests, inside the unit as well as anywhere on or near BHA premises [24 CFR 966.4(f)].

#### **BHA Policy**

A resident family must notify BHA when overnight guests will be staying in the unit for more than 3 days. A guest can remain in the unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative days during any 12 month period.

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons (e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure expected to last 20 consecutive days). An exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

Children who are subject to a joint custody arrangement or for whom a family has visitation privileges, that are not included as a family member because they live outside of the public housing unit more than 50 percent of the time, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above.

Former residents who have been evicted from BHA properties for any reason other than eligibility non-compliance within the last three years are not permitted as guests.

Guests who represent the public housing unit address as their residence address or address of record for receipt of benefits or any other purposes will be considered unauthorized occupants. In addition, guests who remain in the unit beyond the allowable time limit will be considered to be unauthorized occupants, and their presence constitutes violation of the lease.

### **3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS**

*Foster adults* are usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)].

The term *foster child* is not specifically defined by the regulations.

Foster children and foster adults that are living with an applicant or resident family are considered household members but not family members. The income of foster children/adults is not counted in family annual income and foster children/adults do not qualify for a dependent deduction [24 CFR 5.603 and HUD-50058 IB, pp. 13-14].

#### BHA Policy

A foster child is a child that is in the legal guardianship or custody of a state, county, or private adoption or foster care agency, yet is cared for by foster parents in their own homes, under some kind of short-term or long-term foster care arrangement with the custodial agency.

Children that are temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are discussed in Section 3-I.L.

### **3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS**

Individuals may be temporarily or permanently absent from the unit for a variety of reasons including educational activities, placement in foster care, employment, and illness.

#### **Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent**

#### BHA Policy

Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the public housing unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the public housing unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

## **Absent Students**

### BHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to BHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

## **Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care [24 CFR 5.403]**

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family.

### BHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, BHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

## **Absent Head, Spouse, or Co-head**

### BHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or co-head absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to employment will continue to be considered a family member.

## **Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons**

### BHA Policy

An individual confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis is not considered a family member.

If there is a question about the status of a family member, BHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

## **Return of Permanently Absent Family Members**

### BHA Policy

The family must request BHA approval for the return of any adult family members that BHA has determined to be permanently absent. The individual is subject to the eligibility and screening requirements discussed in this chapter.

### **3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE**

*Live-in aide* means a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the person(s), (2) is not obligated for the support of the person(s), and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services [24 CFR 5.403].

BHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities in accordance with 24 CFR 8.

A live-in aide is considered a household member but not a family member. The income of the live-in aide is not counted in determining the annual income of the family. [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. Relatives may be approved as live-in aides if they meet all of the criteria defining a live-in aide. However, a relative who serves as a live-in aide is not considered a family member and would not be considered a remaining member of a tenant family.

#### **BHA Policy**

A family's request for a live-in aide may be made either orally or in writing. BHA will verify the need for a live-in aide, if necessary, with a reliable, knowledgeable professional as provided by the family, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker. For continued approval, the family may be required to submit a new, written request—subject to BHA verification—at each annual reexamination.

In addition, the family and live-in aide will be required to submit a certification stating that the live-in aide is (1) not obligated for the support of the person(s) needing the care, and (2) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

BHA has the discretion not to approve a particular person as a live-in aide, and may withdraw such approval, if [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)(i)]:

- The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
- The person has a history of or commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;
- The person poses a threat to the health and/or safety of the resident or other residents.

Within 10 business days of receiving a request for a live-in aide, including all required documentation related to the request, BHA will notify the family of its decision in writing.

## PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

#### Income Limits

HUD is required by law to establish income limits that determine the income eligibility of applicants for HUD's assisted housing programs, including the public housing program. The income limits are published annually and are based on HUD estimates of the median incomes for families of different sizes in a particular area or county.

#### Types of Low-Income Families [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

*Low-income family.* A family whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.

*Very low-income family.* A family whose annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.

*Extremely low-income family.* A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the median income for the area, whichever number is higher.

Area median income is determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30, 50, or 80 percent of the median income for an area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

#### Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 960.201]

Income limits are used for eligibility only at admission. Eligibility is established by comparing a family's annual income with HUD's published income limits. To be income eligible, a family must be a *low-income* family.

#### Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 960.202(b)]

At least 40 percent of the families admitted from BHA's waiting list to the public housing program during BHA's fiscal year must be *extremely low-income* families. This is called the "basic targeting requirement."

If admissions of extremely low-income families to BHA's HCV program during BHA's fiscal year exceed the 75 percent minimum targeting requirement for that program, such excess shall be credited against BHA's public housing basic targeting requirement for the same fiscal year.

The fiscal year credit for the HCV program admissions that exceed the minimum voucher program targeting requirement must not exceed the lower of:

- Ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during BHA's fiscal year
- Ten percent of waiting list admission to BHA's HCV program during BHA's fiscal year

- The number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.

For discussion of how income targeting is used in tenant selection, see Chapter 4.

### **3-II.B. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5, Subpart E]**

Housing assistance is available only to individuals who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals (herein referred to as citizens and nationals), or noncitizens that have eligible immigration status. At least one family member must be a citizen, national, or noncitizen with eligible immigration status in order for the family to qualify for any level of assistance.

All applicant families must be notified of the requirement to submit evidence of their citizenship status when they apply. Where feasible, and in accordance with BHA's Limited English Proficiency Plan, the notice must be in a language that is understood by the individual if the individual is not proficient in English.

#### **Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]**

HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible noncitizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible noncitizens. For citizens, nationals and eligible noncitizens the declaration must be signed personally by the head, spouse, co-head, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

#### ***U.S. Citizens and Nationals***

In general, citizens and nationals are required to submit only a signed declaration that claims their status. However, HUD regulations permit BHA to request additional documentation of their status, such as a passport.

#### **BHA Policy**

Family members who declare citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless BHA receives information indicating that an individual's declaration may not be accurate.

#### ***Eligible Noncitizens***

In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible noncitizen status must sign a verification consent form and cooperate with BHA efforts to verify their immigration status as described in Chapter 7. The documentation required for establishing eligible noncitizen status varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, the person's age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance.



Lawful residents of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, together known as the Freely Associated States, or FAS, are eligible for housing assistance under Section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. Government and the Governments of the FAS [Public Law 106-504].

### ***Ineligible Noncitizens***

Those noncitizens who do not wish to contend their immigration status are required to have their names listed on a non-contending family members listing, signed by the head, spouse, or co-head (regardless of citizenship status), indicating their ineligible immigration status. BHA is not required to verify a family member's ineligible status and is not required to report an individual's unlawful presence in the U.S. to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Providing housing assistance to noncitizen students is prohibited [24 CFR 5.522]. This prohibition extends to the noncitizen spouse of a noncitizen student as well as to minor children who accompany or follow to join the noncitizen student. Such prohibition does not extend to the citizen spouse of a noncitizen student or to the children of the citizen spouse and noncitizen student. Such a family is eligible for prorated assistance as a mixed family.

### **Mixed Families**

A family is eligible for admission as long as at least one member is a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are considered *mixed families*. Such families will be given notice that their assistance will be prorated, and that they may request a hearing if they contest this determination. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of how rents are prorated, and Chapter 14 for a discussion of grievance hearing procedures.

### **Ineligible Families [24 CFR 5.514(d), (e), and (f)]**

BHA may elect to provide assistance to a family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member [24 CFR 5.512(b)]. Otherwise, no individual or family may be assisted prior to the affirmative establishment by BHA that the individual or at least one family member is eligible [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member as a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen.

When BHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 10 business days of the determination.

The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or to request a grievance hearing with BHA. The grievance hearing with BHA may be requested in lieu of the USCIS appeal, or at the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process. The notice must also inform the applicant family that assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but that it may be delayed pending the completion of the grievance hearing process.

Grievance hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 14.

### **Timeframe for Determination of Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.508(g)]**

For new occupants joining the resident family, BHA must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first.

If an individual qualifies for a time extension for the submission of required documents, BHA must grant such an extension for no more than 30 days [24 CFR 5.508(h)].

Each family member is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuous occupancy.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will verify the status of applicants at the time other eligibility factors are determined.

### **3-II.C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, Notice PIH 2018-24]**

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must disclosed the complete and accurate Social Security Number (SSN) assigned each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN. If a child under age 6 has been added to an applicant family within the 6 months prior to the program admission, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and must disclose and document the child's SSN within 90 days of admission. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

**Note:** These requirements do not apply to noncitizens who do not contend eligible immigration status.

In addition, each participant who has not previously disclosed an SSN, has previously disclosed an SSN that HUD or the SSA determined was invalid, or has been issued a new SSN must submit their complete and accurate SSN and the documentation required to verify the SSN at the time of the next interim or annual reexamination or recertification. Participants age 62 or older as of January 31, 2010, whose determination of eligibility was begun before January 31, 2010, are exempt from this requirement and remain exempt even if they move to a new assisted unit.

BHA must deny assistance to an applicant family if they do not meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements contained in 24 CFR 5.216.

### **3-II.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 5.230]**

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information Privacy Act Notice and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

BHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit consent forms which allow BHA to obtain information that BHA has determined is necessary in administration of the public housing program [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)].

### **3-II.E. EIV SYSTEM SEARCHES [Notice PIH 2018-18; EIV FAQs; EIV System Training 9/30/20]**

#### **Existing Tenant Search**

Prior to admission to the program, the PHA must search for all household members using the EIV Existing Tenant Search module. The PHA must review the reports for any SSA matches involving another PHA or a multifamily entity and follow up on any issues identified. The PHA must provide the family with a copy of the Existing Tenant Search results if requested. At no time may any family member receive duplicative assistance.

If the tenant is a new admission to the PHA, and a match is identified at a multifamily property, the PHA must report the program admission date to the multifamily property and document the notification in the tenant file. The family must provide documentation of move-out from the assisted unit, as applicable.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will contact the PHA or owner identified in the report to confirm that the family has moved out of the unit and obtain documentation of current tenancy status, including a form HUD-50058 or 50059, as applicable, showing an end of participation. BHA will only approve assistance contingent upon the move-out from the currently occupied assisted unit.

#### **Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations**

All adult household members must sign the form HUD-52675, Debts Owed to Public Housing and Terminations. Prior to admission to the program, the PHA must search for each adult family member in the Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations module.

If a current or former tenant disputes the information in the module, the tenant should contact the PHA directly in writing to dispute the information and provide any documentation that supports the dispute. If the PHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, the PHA will update or delete the record from EIV. Former tenants may dispute debt and termination information for a period of up to three years from the end of participation date in the program.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will require each adult household member to sign the form HUD-52675 once at the eligibility determination. Any new members added to the household after admission will be required to sign the form HUD-52675 prior to being added to the household.

BHA will search the Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations module as part of the eligibility determination for new households and as part of the screening process for any household members added after the household is admitted to the program. If any information on debts or terminations is returned by the search, BHA will determine if this information warrants a denial in accordance with the policies in Part III of this chapter.

**Income and Income Validation Tool (IVT) Reports**

For each new admission, the PHA is required to review the EIV Income and IVT Reports to confirm and validate family reported income within 120 days of the IMS/PIC submission date of the new admission. The PHA must print and maintain copies of the EIV Income and IVT reports in the tenant file and resolve any discrepancies with the family within 60 days of the EIV Income or IVT report dates.

## **PART III: DENIAL OF ADMISSION**

### **3-III.A. OVERVIEW**

A family that does not meet the eligibility criteria discussed in Parts I and II must be denied admission.

In addition, HUD requires or permits BHA to deny admission based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members as discussed in this part. BHA's authority in this area is limited by the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA), which expressly prohibits the denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking [24 CFR 5.2005(b)].

This part covers the following topics:

- Required denial of admission
- Other permitted reasons for denial of admission
- Screening
- Criteria for deciding to deny admission
- Prohibition against denial of admission to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking
- Notice of eligibility or denial

### **3-III.B. REQUIRED DENIAL OF ADMISSION [24 CFR 960.204]**

BHA is required to establish standards that prohibit admission of an applicant to the public housing program if they have engaged in certain criminal activity or if BHA has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, or current abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol, may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Where the statute requires that BHA prohibit admission for a prescribed period of time after some disqualifying behavior or event, BHA may choose to continue that prohibition for a longer period of time [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)(ii)].

HUD requires BHA to deny assistance in the following cases:

- Any member of the household has been evicted from Federally-Assisted housing in the last 3 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits but does not require BHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a BHA-approved drug rehabilitation program or the circumstances which led to eviction no longer exist (e.g., the person involved in the criminal activity no longer lives in the household).

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally-assisted housing within the past 3 years for drug-related criminal activity, if BHA is able to verify

that the household member who engaged in the criminal activity has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program or the person who committed the crime is no longer living in the household.

- BHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in the use of illegal drugs. *Drug* means a controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802]. *Currently engaged in the illegal use of a drug* means a person has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member [24 CFR 960.205(b)(1)].

#### BHA Policy

*Currently engaged in* is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous three months, unless the applicant is currently enrolled in and fully compliant with treatment.

- BHA has reasonable cause to believe that any household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, or current abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol, may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

#### BHA Policy

In determining reasonable cause, BHA will consider all credible evidence within the past five years, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol. A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the denial or proof that the applicant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. BHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- Any household member ever charged or convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine.
- Any household member subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

### **3-III.C. OTHER PERMITTED REASONS FOR DENIAL OF ADMISSION**

HUD permits, but does not require, BHA to deny admission for the reasons discussed in this section.

#### **Criminal Activity [24 CFR 960.203(c)]**

BHA is responsible for screening family behavior and suitability for tenancy. In doing so, BHA may consider an applicant's history of criminal activity involving crimes of physical violence to persons or property and other criminal acts which would adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of other tenants.

#### BHA Policy

If any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in any of the following criminal activities, within the past three years, the family will be denied admission.

- *Drug-related criminal activity*, defined by HUD as 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 [24 CFR 5.100].
- *Violent criminal activity*, defined by HUD as 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 [24 CFR 5.100].
- Criminal activity that may threaten the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)] including but not limited to: Theft 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree; Assault 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree; Burglary 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree; Vehicle Prowling 1<sup>st</sup> degree; Robbery 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree; Malicious Mischief 1<sup>st</sup> degree; Reckless Burning 1<sup>st</sup> degree; Child Molestation – all counts; and possession of illegal firearms or dangerous weapons.
- Criminal activity that may threaten the health or safety of BHA staff, contractors, subcontractors, or agents.
- Criminal sexual conduct, including but not limited to sexual assault, incest, open and gross lewdness, or child abuse.

Evidence of such criminal activity includes, but is not limited to:

A record of convictions, arrests, or evictions for suspected drug-related or violent criminal activity of household members within the past 3 years.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for the denial or proof that the applicant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

BHA will consider crimes that occurred more than five years ago in circumstances where a household member is required to register as a sex offender and/or in cases where a household member has been charged or convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine.

In making its decision to deny assistance, BHA will consider the factors discussed in Sections 3-III.E and 3-III.F. Upon consideration of such factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny assistance.

#### **Previous Behavior [960.203(c) and (d) and PH GB, p. 48]**

HUD authorizes BHA to deny admission based on relevant information pertaining to the family's previous behavior and suitability for tenancy.

In the event of the receipt of unfavorable information with respect to an applicant, BHA must consider the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct (including the seriousness of the offense). As discussed in Section 3-III.F, BHA may also need to consider whether the cause of the unfavorable information may be that the applicant is the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will deny admission to an applicant family if BHA determines that the family:

- Has a pattern of unsuitable past performance in meeting financial obligations, including

rent and utilities within the past three years. A pattern is defined as three incidents in a rolling 12 month period and no more than six incidents over three years.

- Has a pattern of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences within the past three years which may adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants or cause infestation. A pattern is defined as three incidents in a rolling 12 month period and no more than six incidents over three years.
- Owes rent or other amounts to this or any other PHA or owner in connection with any assisted housing program.
- Owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8, public housing, or other public housing assistance under the 1937 Act, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.

When denying admission due to family debts as shown in HUD's EIV system, BHA will provide the family with a copy of the EIV Debt Owed to PHA and Termination report.

If the family wishes to dispute the information in the report, the family must contact the PHA that entered the information in EIV in writing, explaining why EIV information is disputed. The family must also provide a copy of the letter and all applicable verification to the PHA to support the family's claim. The PHA will consider the information provided by the family prior to issuing a notice of denial.

- Misrepresented or does not provide complete information related to eligibility, including income, award of preferences for admission, expenses, family composition or rent.
- Has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- Has an open bankruptcy without discharge.
- Has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward BHA personnel.

*Abusive or violent behavior towards BHA personnel* includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.

*Threatening* refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

In making its decision to deny admission, BHA will consider the factors discussed in Sections 3-III.E and 3-III.F. Upon consideration of such factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny admission.

BHA will consider the existence of mitigating factors, such as loss of employment or other financial difficulties, before denying admission to an applicant based on the failure to meet prior financial obligations.



### **3-III.D. SCREENING**

#### **Screening for Eligibility**

BHA is authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the public housing program. This authority assists BHA in complying with HUD requirements and BHA policies to deny assistance to applicants who are engaging in or have engaged in certain criminal activities. In order to obtain access to the records BHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903].

BHA may not pass along to the applicant the costs of a criminal records check [24 CFR 960.204(d)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will perform criminal background checks through local law enforcement or screening companies for all adult household members.

If the results of the criminal background check indicate there may have been past criminal activity, but the results are inconclusive, BHA may request a fingerprint card and will request information from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

BHA is required to perform criminal background checks necessary to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender program in the state where the housing is located, as well as in any other state where a household member is known to have resided [24 CFR 960.204(a)(4)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database to screen applicants for admission. <http://www.nsopw.gov>

Additionally, BHA must ask whether the applicant, or any member of the applicant's household, is subject to a lifetime registered sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

If BHA proposes to deny admission based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, BHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant the information to obtain the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to a denial of admission [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)].

#### ***Obtaining Information from Drug Treatment Facilities [24 CFR 960.205]***

HUD authorizes BHA to request and obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities concerning applicants. Specifically, BHA may require each applicant to submit for all household members who are at least 18 years of age, and for each family head, spouse, or co-head regardless of age, one or more consent forms signed by such household members that requests any drug abuse treatment facility to inform BHA whether the drug abuse treatment facility has reasonable cause to believe that the household member is currently engaging in illegal drug use.

*Drug Abuse Treatment Facility* means an entity that holds itself out as providing, and provides, diagnosis, treatment, or referral for treatment with respect to the illegal drug use, and is either an identified unit within a general care facility, or an entity other than a general medical care facility.

*Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug* means illegal use of a drug that occurred within 2 years to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member.

Any consent form used for the purpose of obtaining information from a drug abuse treatment facility to determine whether a household member is currently engaging in illegal drug use must expire automatically after BHA has made a final decision to either approve or deny the admission of such person.

Any charges incurred by BHA for information provided from a drug abuse treatment facility may not be passed on to the applicant or tenant.

If BHA chooses to obtain such information from drug abuse treatment facilities, it must adopt and implement one of the following two policies:

**Policy A:** BHA must submit a request for information to a drug abuse treatment facility for all families before they are admitted. The request must be submitted for each proposed household member who is at least 18 years of age, and for each family head, spouse, or co-head regardless of age.

**Policy B:** BHA must submit a request for information only for certain household members, whose criminal record indicates prior arrests or conviction for any criminal activity that may be a basis for denial of admission or whose prior tenancy records indicate that the proposed household member engaged in destruction of property or violent activity against another person, or they interfered with the right of peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents.

If BHA chooses to obtain such information, it must abide by the HUD requirements for records management and confidentiality as described in 24 CFR 960.205(f).

#### BHA Policy

BHA will accept information from drug abuse treatment facilities to determine whether any applicant family's household members are currently engaging in illegal drug activity only when BHA has determined that the family will be denied admission based on a family member's drug-related criminal activity, and the family claims that the culpable family member has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

#### **Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 960.203(c)]**

BHA is responsible for the screening and selection of families to occupy public housing units. BHA may consider all relevant information. Screening is important to public housing communities and program integrity, and to ensure that assisted housing is provided to those families that will adhere to lease obligations.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will consider the family's history within the past three years with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utilities
- Caring for a unit and premises
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing
- Criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others
- Behavior of all household members as related to the grounds for denial as detailed in Sections 3-III. B and C
- Compliance with any other essential conditions of tenancy

### **Resources Used to Check Applicant Suitability [PH GB, pp. 47-56]**

BHA has a variety of resources available for determination of the suitability of applicants. Generally, BHA should reject applicants who have recent behavior that would warrant lease termination for a public housing resident.

#### BHA Policy

In order to determine the suitability of applicants, BHA will examine applicant history for the past three years. Such background checks will include:

- **Past performance in meeting financial obligations, especially rent.**
  - BHA and landlord references for the past three years, gathering information about past performance meeting rental obligations such as rent payment record, late payment record, whether BHA/landlord ever began or completed lease termination for non-payment, and whether utilities were ever disconnected in the unit. BHA and landlords will be asked if they would rent to the applicant family again.
  - Utility company references covering the monthly amount of utilities, late payment, disconnection, return of a utility deposit and whether the applicant can get utilities turned on in their name. (Use of this inquiry will be reserved for applicants applying for units where there are tenant-paid utilities.)
  - If an applicant has no rental payment history, BHA will check court records of eviction actions and other financial judgments, and credit reports. A lack of credit history will not disqualify someone from becoming a public housing resident, but a poor credit rating may.
  - Applicants with no rental payment history may also be asked to provide BHA with personal references. The references will be requested to complete a verification of the applicant's ability to pay rent if no other documentation of ability to meet financial obligations is available. The applicant will also be required to complete a checklist documenting their ability to meet financial obligations.
  - If previous landlords or the utility company do not respond to requests from BHA, the applicant may provide other documentation that demonstrates their ability to meet financial obligations (e.g., rent receipts, cancelled checks, etc.).

**Disturbances of neighbors, destruction of property or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences that may adversely affect health, safety, or welfare of other tenants, or cause damage to the unit or the development.**

- BHA and landlord references for the past three years, gathering information on whether the applicant kept a unit clean, safe and sanitary; whether they violated health or safety codes; whether any damage was done by the applicant to a current or previous unit or the development, and, if so, how much the repair of the damage cost; whether the applicant's housekeeping caused insect or rodent infestation; and whether the neighbors complained about the applicant or whether the police were ever called because of disturbances.

### **3-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ADMISSION**

#### **Evidence**

##### BHA Policy

BHA will use the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all admission decisions.

*Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as 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.

#### **Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3) and (d)]**

HUD authorizes BHA to consider all relevant circumstances when deciding whether to deny admission based on a family's past history except in the situations for which denial of admission is mandated (see Section 3-III.B).

In the event BHA receives unfavorable information with respect to an applicant, consideration must be given to the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct (including the seriousness of the offense). In a manner consistent with its policies, BHA may give consideration to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will consider the following facts and circumstances prior to making its decision:

- The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents' safety or property.
- The effects that denial of admission may have on other members of the family who were not involved in the action or failure to act.
- The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in section 3-III.F) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.
- The length of time since the violation occurred, including the age of the individual at the time of the conduct, as well as the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future.

- While a record of arrest(s) will not be used as the basis for denial, an arrest may, trigger an investigation to determine whether the applicant actually engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. As part of its investigation, BHA may obtain the police report associated with the arrest and consider the reported circumstances of the arrest. BHA may also consider:
  - Any statements made by witnesses or the applicant not included in the police report.
  - Whether criminal charges were filed.
  - Whether, if filed, criminal charges were abandoned, dismissed, not prosecuted, or ultimately resulted in an acquittal.
  - Any other evidence relevant to determining whether or not the applicant engaged in disqualifying activity.
- Evidence of criminal conduct will be considered if it indicates a demonstrable risk to safety and/or property.
- Evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social service or other appropriate counseling service programs.
- In the case of drug or alcohol abuse, whether the culpable household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully. BHA will 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.
- Mitigating circumstances for a poor credit rating which include but are not limited to:
  - Unexpected loss of job
  - Long-term unemployment
  - Change in family composition so that the primary income earner is no longer a part of the household
  - Circumstances related to VAWA that are addressed in Chapter 16.
  - Medical issues

### **Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application**

Should BHA's screening process reveal that an applicant's household includes an individual subject to state lifetime registered sex offender registration, BHA must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, BHA must deny admission to the family [Notice PIH 2012-28].

For other criminal activity, BHA may permit the family to exclude the culpable family members as a condition of eligibility. [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)(i)].

### **BHA Policy**

As a condition of receiving assistance, a family may agree to remove the culpable family member from the application. In such instances, the head of household must certify that the

family member will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the public housing unit.

After admission to the program, the family must present evidence of the former family member's current address upon BHA request.

### **Reasonable Accommodation [PH GB, pp. 58-60]**

If the family includes a person with disabilities, BHA's decision concerning denial of admission is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

#### BHA Policy

If the family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for the proposed denial of admission, BHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, BHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. BHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed denial of admission. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

### **3-III.F. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) and the HUD regulation at 24 CFR 5.2005(b) prohibits BHA from denying admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

Definitions of key terms used in VAWA are provided in Section 16-VII, where general VAWA requirements and policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality are also located

#### **Notification**

VAWA 2013 expanded notification requirements to include the obligation for PHAs to provide applicants who are denied assistance with a VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (from HUD-5380) and the domestic violence certification form HUD-5382 at the time the applicant is denied.

#### BHA Policy

BHA acknowledges that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking may have an unfavorable history (e.g., a poor credit history, poor rental history, a record of previous damage to an apartment, a prior arrest record) due to adverse factors that would warrant denial under BHA's policies.

While BHA is not required to identify whether adverse factors that resulted in the applicant's denial are a result of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the applicant may inform BHA that their status as a victim is directly related to the grounds for the denial. BHA will request that the applicant provide enough information to BHA to allow BHA to make an objectively reasonable determination, based on all circumstances, whether the adverse factor is a direct result of their status as a victim.

BHA will include in its notice of denial information about the protection against denial provided by VAWA in accordance with Section 16-VII.C of this ACOP, a notice of VAWA rights, and a copy of the Form HUD-5382. BHA will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim this protection notify BHA within 14 business days.

## **Documentation**

### ***Victim Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]***

#### BHA Policy

If an applicant claims the protection against denial of admission that VAWA provides to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, BHA will request in writing that the applicant provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with Section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

### ***Perpetrator Documentation***

#### BHA Policy

If the perpetrator of the abuse is a member of the applicant family, the applicant must provide additional documentation consisting of one of the following:

- A signed statement (1) requesting that the perpetrator be removed from the application and (2) certifying that the perpetrator will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the public housing unit.
- Documentation that the perpetrator has successfully completed, or is successfully undergoing, rehabilitation or treatment. The documentation must be signed by an employee or agent of a domestic violence service provider or by a medical or other knowledgeable professional from whom the perpetrator has sought or is receiving assistance in addressing the abuse. The signer must attest under penalty of perjury to their belief that the rehabilitation was successfully completed or is progressing successfully. The victim and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

## **3-III.G. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL**

BHA will notify an applicant family of its final determination of eligibility in accordance with the policies in Section 4-III.E.

If BHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before BHA can move to deny the application. In addition, a copy of the record must be provided to the subject of the record [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)].

#### BHA Policy

If, based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information, an applicant family appears to be ineligible, BHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and provide the opportunity for the family and the subject of record to request a copy of the record. The family will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact BHA to request and dispute the information

within that 10 day period, BHA will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal hearing process.

Notice requirements related to denying admission to noncitizens are contained in Section 3-II.B.

Notice policies related to denying admission to applicants who may be victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking are contained in Section 3-III.F.



## EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

### Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

The term *person with disabilities* means a person who has any of the following types of conditions.

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(A), which reads:
  - Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months
  - In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of “blindness” as defined in Section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.
- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:
  - (A) IN GENERAL – The term *developmental disability* means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that-
    - (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
    - (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
    - (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;
    - (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) self-care, (II) receptive and expressive language, (III) learning, (IV) mobility, (V) self-direction, (VI) capacity for independent living, (VII) economic self-sufficiency; and
    - (v) reflects the individual’s need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.
  - (B) INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN – An individual from birth to age 9, inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting 3 or more of the criteria described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A) if the individual, without services and supports, has a high probability of meeting those criteria later in life.
- Has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes their ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

People with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for AIDS are not excluded from this definition.

A person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence does not qualify as a person with disabilities for the purposes of this program.

For purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities, the term person with disabilities refers to an individual with handicaps.

### **Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]**

*Individual with handicaps* means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such an impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment. The term does not include any individual who is an alcoholic or drug abuser whose current use of alcohol or drugs prevents the individual from participating in the program or activity in question, or whose participation, by reason of such current alcohol or drug abuse, would constitute a direct threat to property or the safety of others. As used in this definition, the phrase:

- (1) Physical or mental impairment includes:
  - (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
  - (b) 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, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.
- (2) Major life activities means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.
- (3) Has a record of such an impairment 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.
- (4) Is regarded as having an impairment means:
  - (a) 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
  - (b) 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
  - (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (a) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment

## Chapter 4

### APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

#### INTRODUCTION

When a family wishes to reside in public housing, the family must submit an application that provides BHA with the information needed to determine the family's eligibility. HUD requires BHA to place all eligible families that apply for public housing on a waiting list. When a unit becomes available, BHA must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and BHA policies as stated in its ACOP and its Annual Plan.

BHA is required to adopt a clear approach to accepting applications, placing families on the waiting list, and selecting families from the waiting list, and must follow this approach consistently. The actual order in which families are selected from the waiting list can be affected if a family has certain characteristics designated by HUD or BHA to receive preferential treatment.

HUD regulations require that BHA comply with all equal opportunity requirements and it must affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program [24 CFR 960.103, PH GB p. 13]. Adherence to the selection policies described in this chapter ensures that BHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements, as described in Chapter 2.

This chapter describes HUD and BHA policies for accepting applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families from the waiting list. BHA's policies for assigning unit size and making unit offers are contained in Chapter 5. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise BHA's Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan (TSAP).

The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into three sections, as follows:

Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications. It also specifies how BHA will handle the applications it receives.

Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how BHA's waiting list is structured, when it is opened and closed, and how the public is notified of the opportunity to apply for public housing. It also discusses the process BHA will use to keep the waiting list current.

Part III: Tenant Selection. This part describes the policies that guide BHA in selecting families from the waiting list as units become available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that BHA has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

## **PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS**

### **4-I.A. OVERVIEW**

This part describes the policies that guide BHA's efforts to distribute and accept applications, and to make preliminary determinations of applicant family eligibility that affect placement of the family on the waiting list. This part also describes BHA's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process.

Depending upon the length of time between the date of application and the availability of housing, BHA may use a one- or two-step application process.

A one-step process will be used when it is expected that a family will be selected from the waiting list within 60 days of the date of application. At application, the family must provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and the amount of rent the family will pay.

A two-step process will be used when it is expected that a family will not be selected from the waiting list for at least 60 days from the date of application. Under the two-step application process, BHA initially will require families to provide only the information needed to make an initial assessment of the family's eligibility, and to determine the family's placement on the waiting list. The family will be required to provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and the amount of rent the family will pay when the family is selected from the waiting list.

### **4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE**

Any family that wishes to reside in public housing must apply for admission to the program [24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii), 24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv), and PH GB, p. 68]. HUD permits BHA to determine the format and content of its applications, as well as how such applications will be made available to interested families and how applications will be accepted by BHA. However, BHA must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of BHA's application [Notice PIH 2009-36].

#### BHA Policy

When applications are being accepted online, BHA initially will require families to provide only the information needed to make an initial assessment of the family's eligibility, and to determine the family's placement on the waiting list. If the family needs assistance in applying online, BHA will help the family apply. The family will be required to provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and the amount of rent the family will pay when selected from the waiting list.

When BHA opens the Public Housing Waitlist, the waitlist will be based on bedroom size specific to maintain a healthy list to pull from as units become available. An online application will be made available via the BHA website. BHA will offer technical support upon request for applicants who request it.

If an application is incomplete or illegible, BHA will notify the family of the additional information required and inform the applicant that failure to provide information may result in denial.

#### **4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS**

BHA must take a variety of steps to ensure that the application process is accessible to those people who might have difficulty complying with the standard BHA application process.

##### **Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8; PH GB, p. 68]**

BHA must provide reasonable accommodation as needed for persons with disabilities to make the application process fully accessible. The facility where applications are accepted and the application process must be fully accessible, or BHA must provide an alternate approach that provides equal access to the program. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of BHA's policies related to providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities.

##### **Limited English Proficiency**

BHA is required to take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to its programs and activities by persons with limited English proficiency [24 CFR 1]. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion on BHA's policies related to ensuring access to people with limited English proficiency (LEP).

#### **4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST**

BHA must review each completed application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. Applicants for whom the waiting list is open must be placed on the waiting list unless BHA determines the family to be ineligible. Where the family is determined to be ineligible, BHA must notify the family in writing [24 CFR 960.208(a); PH GB, p. 41].

No applicant has a right or entitlement to be listed on the waiting list or to any particular position on the waiting list.

##### **Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List**

###### BHA Policy

If BHA determines from the information provided that a family is ineligible or incomplete, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. When a family is determined to be ineligible, BHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of receipt of the completed application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal hearing and explain the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

##### **Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List**

###### BHA Policy

BHA will send written notification of the preliminary eligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a completed application. If applicable, the notice will also indicate the waiting list preference(s) for which the family appears to qualify.

Applicants will be placed on the site-specific waiting list according to BHA preference(s) and the date and time their complete application is received by BHA.

BHA will assign families on the waiting list according to the bedroom size for which a family qualifies as established in its occupancy standards (see Chapter 5). Families may request to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines (as long as the unit is not overcrowded according to the BHA standards and local codes). However, in these cases, the family must agree not to request a transfer for two years after admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition.

Placement on the waiting list does not indicate that the family is, in fact, eligible for admission. When the family is selected from the waiting list, BHA will verify any preference(s) claimed and determine eligibility and suitability for admission to the program.

## **PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST**

### **4-II.A. OVERVIEW**

BHA must have policies regarding the type of waiting list it will utilize as well as how the waiting list will be organized and managed. This includes policies on notifying the public on the opening and closing of the waiting list to new applicants, updating family information, purging the list of families that are no longer interested in or eligible for public housing, and conducting outreach to ensure a sufficient number of applicants.

In addition, HUD imposes requirements on how BHA may structure its waiting list and how families must be treated if they apply for public housing at BHA since it administers more than one assisted housing program.

### **4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST**

BHA's public housing waiting list must be organized in such a manner to allow BHA to accurately identify and select families in the proper order, according to the admissions policies described in this ACOP.

#### BHA Policy

The waiting list will contain the following information for each applicant listed:

- Name and social security number of head of household
- Number of family members
- Amount and source of annual income
- Accessibility requirement, if any
- Date and time of application or application number
- Household type (family, elderly, disabled)
- Admission preference, if any
- Race and ethnicity of the head of household
- The specific site(s) selected

BHA may adopt one community-wide waiting list or site-based waiting lists. BHA must obtain approval from HUD through submission of its Annual Plan before it may offer site-based waiting lists. Site-based waiting lists allow families to select the development where they wish to reside and must be consistent with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations [24 CFR 903.7(b)(2)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will maintain a community wide list for its developments. Applicants will be placed on the list based on bedroom size.

HUD requires that public housing applicants must be offered the opportunity to be placed on the waiting list for any tenant-based or project-based voucher or moderate rehabilitation program that BHA operates if 1) the other programs' waiting lists are open, and 2) the family is qualified for the other programs [24 CFR 982.205(a)(2)(i)].

HUD permits, but does not require, that BHA maintains a single merged waiting list for their public housing, Section 8, and other subsidized housing programs [24 CFR 982.205(a)(1)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will not merge the public housing waiting list with the waiting list for any other programs that BHA operates.

### **4-II.C. OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST**

#### **Closing the Waiting List**

The PHA is permitted to close the waiting list, in whole or in part, if it has an adequate pool of families to fully lease units in all of its developments. BHA may close the waiting list completely, or restrict intake by preference, type of project, or by size and type of dwelling unit. [PH GB, p. 31].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will close the waiting list when the estimated waiting period for housing applicants on the list reaches 24 months for the most current applicants. Where BHA has particular preferences or other criteria that require a specific category of family and or the bedroom size, BHA may elect to continue to accept applications from these applicants while closing the waiting list to others.

#### **Reopening the Waiting List**

If the waiting list has been closed, it may be reopened at any time. BHA should publish a notice announcing the opening of the waiting list in local newspapers of general circulation, minority media, and other suitable media outlets. Such notice must comply with HUD fair housing requirements. BHA should specify who may apply, and where and when applications will be received.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will announce the reopening of the waiting list at least 10 business days prior to the date applications will first be accepted. If the list is only being reopened for certain categories of families, this information will be contained in the notice.

The notice will inform applicants of the date, time, method, and place applications can be obtained and submitted, how blank applications may be obtained (e.g., from what addresses, community sites, and websites), all methods by which applications will be accepted (e.g., in person, by phone, by fax, by email), a point of contact who can answer questions, any limitations on who may apply, and any other information the applicant may need to successfully submit the application. BHA will describe its prioritization system or whether it uses a lottery and will clearly state that this system will be used to place applicants on the waiting list.

To ensure that public notices broadly reach potential applicants in all communities



throughout the housing market area, BHA will distribute public notices to local community-based organizations, such as social service agencies and religious institutions; distribute the notice online through BHA's website or social media platforms and other online platforms for local housing news; and make use of any local newspapers of general circulation, minority media, and other suitable means.

BHA will give public notice by publishing the relevant information Using the following media outlet:

- Kitsap Sun
- Bremerton Housing Website

#### **4-II.D. FAMILY OUTREACH [24 CFR 903.2(d); 24 CFR 903.7(a) and (b)]**

BHA should conduct outreach as necessary to ensure that BHA has a sufficient number of applicants on the waiting list to fill anticipated vacancies and to assure that BHA is affirmatively furthering fair housing and complying with the Fair Housing Act.

Because HUD requires BHA to admit a specified percentage of extremely low income families, BHA may need to conduct special outreach to ensure that an adequate number of such families apply for public housing.

BHA outreach efforts must comply with fair housing requirements. This includes:

- Analyzing the housing market area and the populations currently being served to identify underserved populations
- Ensuring that outreach efforts are targeted to media outlets that reach eligible populations that are underrepresented in the program
- Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude people who are members of a protected class

BHA outreach efforts must be designed to inform qualified families about the availability of units under the program. These efforts may include, as needed, any of the following activities:

- Submitting press releases to local newspapers, including minority newspapers
- Developing informational materials and flyers to distribute to other agencies
- Providing application forms to other public and private agencies that serve the low income population
- Developing partnerships with other organizations that serve similar populations, including agencies that provide services for persons with disabilities

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will monitor the characteristics of the population being served and the characteristics of the population as a whole in BHA's jurisdiction. Targeted outreach efforts will be undertaken if a comparison suggests that certain populations are being underserved.

#### **4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES**

##### **BHA Policy**

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must inform BHA, within 10 days, of changes in family size or composition, preference status, or contact information, including current residence, mailing address, and phone number. The changes must be submitted in writing.

Changes in an applicant's circumstances while on the waiting list may affect the family's qualification for a particular bedroom size or entitlement to a preference. When an applicant reports a change that affects their placement on the waiting list, the waiting list will be updated accordingly.

#### **4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST**

HUD requires BHA to establish policies that describe the circumstances under which applicants will be removed from the waiting list [24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv)].

##### **Purging the Waiting List**

The decision to remove an applicant family that includes a person with disabilities from the waiting list is subject to reasonable accommodation. If the applicant did not respond to BHA's request for information or updates because of the family member's disability, BHA must, upon the family's request, reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list as a reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 8.4(a), 24 CFR 100.204(a), and PH GB, p. 39 and 40]. See Chapter 2 for further information regarding reasonable accommodations.

##### **BHA Policy**

The waiting list will be updated as needed to ensure that all applicant information is current and timely.

To update the waiting list, BHA will send an update request via email or first class mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program.

As part of the initial pre-application or application, the PHA will ask the family for their preferred methods of communication, which may include mail, phone, text message, email, or contact through a representative or service provider.

This update request will be sent to the last address that BHA has on record for the family as well as any additional contact methods identified by the family. The update request will provide a deadline by which the family must respond and will state that failure to respond will result in the applicant's name being removed from the waiting list.

The family's response must be in writing and may be delivered in person, by mail, by email or by fax. Responses should be postmarked or received by BHA not later than 10 business days from the date of BHA letter.

If the family fails to respond within 10 business days, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the notice is returned by the post office with a forwarding address, the notice will be re-sent to the address indicated. The family will have 10 days to respond from the date the letter was re-sent. If the family fails to respond within this time frame, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

When a family is removed from the waiting list during the update process for failure to respond, BHA will contact an unresponsive applicant through all means available, which may include via mail, phone, email, and text message. BHA will give that family a reasonable period of time to respond with their interest so as to not inadvertently remove an applicant who remains interested but may have moved, changed their contact information, or otherwise are difficult to reach. No informal hearing will be offered in such cases. Such failures to act on the part of the applicant prevent BHA from making an eligibility determination; therefore no informal hearing is required.

If a family is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, BHA may reinstate the family if the lack of response was due to BHA error, to circumstances beyond the family's control, as a result of a family member's disability, or as a direct result of status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking including an adverse factor resulting from such abuse.

## **Removal from the Waiting List**

### **BHA Policy**

BHA will remove an applicant from the waiting list upon request by the applicant family. In such cases no informal hearing is required.

If BHA determines that the family is not eligible for admission (see Chapter 3) at any time while the family is on the waiting list, the family will be removed from the waiting list.

If a family is removed from the waiting list because BHA has determined the family is not eligible for admission, a notice will be sent to the family's address of record as well as to any alternate address provided on the initial application. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting list and will inform the family how to request an informal hearing regarding BHA's decision (see Chapter 14) [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

## **PART III: TENANT SELECTION**

### **4-III.A. OVERVIEW**

BHA must establish tenant selection policies for families being admitted to public housing [24 CFR 960.201(a)]. BHA must not require any specific income or racial quotas for any developments [24 CFR 903.2(d)]. BHA must not assign persons to a particular section of a community or to a development or building based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin for purposes of segregating populations [24 CFR 1.4(b)(1)(iii) and 24 CFR 903.2(d)(1)].

The order in which families will be selected from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by BHA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences that the family qualifies for. The availability of units also may affect the order in which families are selected from the waiting list.

BHA must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to BHA's selection policies [24 CFR 960.206(e)(2)]. BHA's policies must be posted any place where BHA receives applications. BHA must provide a copy of its tenant selection policies upon request to any applicant or tenant. BHA may charge the family for providing a copy of its tenant selection policies [24 CFR 960.202(c)(2)].

#### BHA Policy

When an applicant or resident family requests a copy of BHA's tenant selection policies, BHA will provide copies to them free of charge.

### **4-III.B. SELECTION METHOD**

BHA must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that BHA will use.

#### **Local Preferences [24 CFR 960.206]**

BHA is permitted to establish local preferences and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits BHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the BHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources [24 CFR 960.206(a)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will use the following local preferences:

1. Families that include victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking who have either been referred by a partnering agency or who are seeking an emergency transfer under VAWA from BHA's Housing Choice Voucher program or other covered program operated by BHA.

2. Families of federally declared disasters who are Section 8 voucher holders or displaced public housing residents in another jurisdiction will receive preference over other waiting list placeholders for public housing.
3. Property specific set-asides or subsidy eligibility requirements.

#### **Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 960.202(b)]**

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 40 percent of the families admitted to public housing during BHA's fiscal year. ELI families are those with annual incomes at or below the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the area median income, whichever number is higher [*Federal Register* notice 6/25/14]. To ensure this requirement is met, BHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

BHA also operates an HCV program, so admissions of extremely low-income families to BHA's HCV program during a BHA fiscal year that exceed the 75 percent minimum target requirement for the voucher program shall be credited against BHA's basic targeting requirement in the public housing program for the same fiscal year. However, under these circumstances the fiscal year credit to the public housing program must not exceed the lower of: (1) ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during BHA's fiscal year; (2) ten percent of waiting list admissions to BHA's HCV program during BHA's fiscal year; or (3) the number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of BHA public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will monitor progress in meeting the ELI requirement throughout the fiscal year. ELI families will be selected ahead of other eligible families on an as-needed basis to ensure that the income targeting requirement is met.

#### **Mixed Population Developments [24 CFR 960.407]**

A mixed population development is a public housing development or portion of a development that was reserved for elderly families or disabled families at its inception (and has retained that character) or BHA at some point after its inception obtained HUD approval to give preference in tenant selection for all units in the development (or portion of a development) to elderly or disabled families [24 CFR 960.102]. Elderly family means a family whose head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. Disabled family means a family whose head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]. BHA must give elderly and disabled families equal preference in selecting these families for admission to mixed population developments. BHA may not establish a limit on the number of elderly or disabled families that may occupy a mixed population development. In selecting elderly and disabled families to fill these units, BHA must first offer the units that have accessibility features for families that include a person with a disability and require the accessibility features of such units. BHA may not discriminate against elderly or disabled families that include children (Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988).

#### **Units Designated for Elderly or Disabled Families [24 CFR 945]**

BHA may designate projects or portions of a public housing project specifically for elderly or disabled families. BHA must have a HUD-approved allocation plan before the designation may take place.

Among the designated developments, BHA must also apply any preferences that it has established. If there are not enough elderly families to occupy the units in a designated elderly development, BHA may allow near-elderly families to occupy the units [24 CFR 945.303(c)(1)]. Near-elderly family means a family whose head, spouse, or co-head is at least 50 years old, but is less than 62 [24 CFR 5.403].

If there are an insufficient number of elderly families and near-elderly families for the units in a development designated for elderly families, BHA must make available to all other families any unit that is ready for re-rental and has been vacant for more than 60 consecutive days [24 CFR 945.303(c)(2)].

The decision of any disabled family or elderly family not to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing shall not have an adverse effect on their admission or continued occupancy in public housing or their position or placement on the waiting list. However, this protection does not apply to any family who refuses to occupy or accept occupancy in designated housing because of the race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin of the occupants of the designated housing or the surrounding area [24 CFR 945.303(d)(1) and (2)].

This protection does apply to an elderly family or disabled family that declines to accept occupancy, respectively, in a designated project for elderly families or for disabled families, and requests occupancy in a general occupancy project or in a mixed population project [24 CFR 945.303(d)(3)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA has designated elderly and disabled units. In the event a unit cannot be rented to designated population, BHA will offer the unit to the most appropriate applicant on the waitlist. New tenants will be asked to sign the “accessible unit occupied by household not needing unit feature” form.

#### **Deconcentration of Poverty and Income-Mixing [24 CFR 903.1 and 903.2]**

BHA's admission policy must be designed to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing by bringing higher income tenants into lower income projects and lower income tenants into higher income projects. A statement of BHA's deconcentration policies must be included in its annual plan [24 CFR 903.7(b)].

BHA's deconcentration policy must comply with its obligation to meet the income targeting requirement [24 CFR 903.2(c)(5)].

Developments subject to the deconcentration requirement are referred to as ‘covered developments’ and include general occupancy (family) public housing developments. The following developments are not subject to deconcentration and income mixing requirements: developments operated by a PHA with fewer than 100 public housing units; mixed population or developments designated specifically for elderly or disabled families; developments operated by a PHA with only one general occupancy development; developments approved for demolition or for conversion to tenant-based public housing; and developments approved for a mixed-finance plan using HOPE VI or public housing funds [24 CFR 903.2(b)].

#### **Steps for Implementation [24 CFR 903.2(c)(1)]**

To implement the statutory requirement to deconcentrate poverty and provide for income mixing

in covered developments, BHA must comply with the following steps:

Step 1. BHA must determine the average income of all families residing in all of BHA's covered developments. BHA may use the median income, instead of average income, provided that BHA includes a written explanation in its annual plan justifying the use of median income.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine the average income of all families in all covered developments on an annual basis.

Step 2. BHA must determine the average income (or median income, if median income was used in Step 1) of all families residing in each covered development. In determining average income for each development, BHA has the option of adjusting its income analysis for unit size in accordance with procedures prescribed by HUD.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine the average income of all families residing in each covered development (not adjusting for unit size) on an annual basis.

Step 3. BHA must then determine whether each of its covered developments falls above, within, or below the established income range (EIR), which is from 85% to 115% of the average family income determined in Step 1. However, the upper limit must never be less than the income at which a family would be defined as an extremely low-income family. (Federal poverty level or 30 percent of median income, whichever number is higher).

Step 4. If BHA has covered developments having average incomes outside the EIR, BHA must then determine whether or not these developments are consistent with its local goals and annual plan.

Step 5. Where the income profile for a covered development is not explained or justified in the annual plan submission, BHA must include in its admission policy its specific policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing.

A family has the sole discretion whether to accept an offer of a unit made under BHA's deconcentration policy. BHA must not take any adverse action toward any eligible family for choosing not to accept an offer of a unit under BHA's deconcentration policy [24 CFR 903.2(c)(4)].

If, at annual review, the average incomes at all general occupancy developments are within the EIR, BHA will be considered to be in compliance with the deconcentration requirement and no further action is required.

BHA Policy

For developments outside the EIR, BHA will take the following actions to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing:

- Providing incentives to encourage families to accept units in developments where their income level is needed, including rent incentives, affirmative marketing plans, or added amenities
- Targeting investment and capital improvements toward developments with an average income below the EIR to encourage families with incomes above the EIR to accept units in those developments
- Establishing a preference for admission of working families in developments below the EIR
- Skipping a family on the waiting list to reach another family in an effort to further the goals of deconcentration
- Providing other strategies permitted by statute and determined by BHA in consultation with the residents and the community through the annual plan process to be responsive to local needs and BHA strategic objectives

#### **Order of Selection [24 CFR 960.206(e)]**

BHA's system of preferences may select families either according to the date and time of application or by a random selection process.

#### **BHA Policy**

Families will be selected from the waiting list, based on preference points. Among applicants with the same preference points, families will be selected on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date and time their complete application is received by BHA.

When selecting applicants from the waiting list, BHA will match the characteristics of the available unit (unit size, accessibility features, unit type, unit set-aside requirements) to the needs of applicants on the waiting list. BHA will offer the unit to the highest ranking applicant who qualifies for that unit size or type, or that requires the accessibility features.

By matching unit and family characteristics, it is possible that families who are lower on the waiting list may receive an offer of housing ahead of families with an earlier date and time of application or higher preference status.

For each vacant unit, the next 3 to 5 applicants on the waiting list will be pulled and processed concurrently. Of those applicants, the applicant who completes the process first will be placed in the unit.

Tenants currently on the transfer list at properties will take precedence over applicants on the waiting list. See Chapter 12 for a full discussion of transfer procedures.

Factors such as deconcentration or income mixing and income targeting will also be considered in accordance with HUD requirements and BHA policy.

#### **4-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION**

When the family has been selected from the waiting list, BHA must notify the family. [24 CFR 960.208].



#### BHA Policy

BHA will notify the family by first class mail when it is selected from the waiting list.

The notice will inform the family of the following:

- Date, time, and location of the scheduled application interview, including any procedures for rescheduling the interview
- Who is required to attend the interview
- Documents that must be provided at the interview to document the legal identity of household members, including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation
- Documents that must be provided at the interview to document eligibility for a preference, if applicable
- Other documents and information that should be brought to the interview

If a notification letter is returned to BHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice. Such failure to act on the part of the applicant prevents BHA from making an eligibility determination; therefore no informal hearing will be offered.

#### **4-III.D. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW**

HUD recommends that BHA obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through a private interview. Being invited to attend an interview does not constitute admission to the program.

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if BHA determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by BHA [Notice PIH 2018-24].

Reasonable accommodation must be made for persons with disabilities who are unable to attend an interview due to their disability [24 CFR 8.4(a) and 24 CFR 100.204(a)].

#### BHA Policy

Families selected from the waiting list are required to participate in an eligibility interview.

The head of household and the spouse/co-head will be strongly encouraged to attend the interview together. However, either the head of household or the spouse/co-head may attend the interview on behalf of the family. Verification of information pertaining to adult members of the household not present at the interview will not begin until signed release forms are returned to BHA.

The interview will be conducted only if the head of household or spouse/co-head provides appropriate documentation of legal identity (Chapter 7 provides a discussion of proper documentation of legal identity). If the family representative does not provide the required documentation, the appointment may be rescheduled when the proper documents have been obtained.

Pending disclosure and/or documentation of all eligibility certification requirements, BHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for seven (7) days. If not all documentation has been received at the time a unit becomes available, BHA will offer a unit to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

If the family is claiming a waiting list preference, the family must provide documentation to verify their eligibility for a preference (see Chapter 7). If the family is verified as eligible for the preference, BHA will proceed with the interview. If BHA determines the family is not eligible for the preference, the interview will not proceed and the family will be placed back on the waiting list according to the date and time of their application.

The family must provide the information necessary to establish the family's eligibility, including suitability, and to determine the appropriate amount of rent the family will pay. The family must also complete required forms, provide required signatures, and submit required documentation. If any materials are missing, BHA will provide the family with a written list of items that must be submitted.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the interview must be provided within 7 days of the interview (Chapter 7 provides details about longer submission deadlines for particular items, including documentation of Social Security numbers and eligible noncitizen status). If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension as long as the request is received before the 7 days expires. If the required documents and information are not provided within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of denial (see Chapter 3).

BHA will continue to move forward with processing other applicants for the vacant unit during the time frame allowed for a family to provide requested documentation.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family with the application and the interview process.

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, BHA will provide translation services in accordance with BHA's LEP plan.

A family will be considered to have missed the appointment if it is more than fifteen (15) minutes late for any scheduled appointment

A family that neither requests a rescheduled appointment in writing within the time specified below nor appears for the appointment will be subject to termination of housing assistance or denial of subsidy.

If a family is unable to attend a scheduled appointment they must:

- Contact BHA by mail, fax, email, or hand-delivery at least two working days before the date of the originally scheduled appointment; and
- Provide documentation verifying the reason the family is unable to attend the appointment (e.g. verification of hospitalization or imprisonment, police report, etc); and

- In the case of a briefing session or other group meeting, confirm that BHA has another briefing session or other group meeting, as appropriate, already scheduled, and with adequate space to which to reschedule the family.

BHA will reschedule the appointment at a date and time specified by BHA. BHA will only reschedule the appointment one time. BHA will move forward with processing those applicants who attended their scheduled appointments and will place an applicant who completes the process successfully.

The decision to reschedule will be made at the sole discretion of BHA. BHA will take into consideration extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the family that prevent it from attending a scheduled appointment (for example, a death or medical emergency in the immediate family or a serious traffic accident) and/or the household's history of missed appointments. The participant must provide documentation verifying the reason the family was unable to attend the scheduled appointment or to request a rescheduled appointment (for example, a funeral announcement, verification of hospitalization or imprisonment, or a police report).

#### **4-III.E. FINAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION [24 CFR 960.208]**

BHA must verify all information provided by the family (see Chapter 7). Based on verified information related to the eligibility requirements, including BHA suitability standards, BHA must make a final determination of eligibility (see Chapter 3).

When a determination is made that a family is eligible and satisfies all requirements for admission, including tenant selection criteria, the applicant must be notified of the approximate date of occupancy insofar as that date can be reasonably determined [24 CFR 960.208(b)].

##### BHA Policy

BHA will notify a family in writing of their eligibility within 10 business days of the determination and will provide the approximate date of occupancy insofar as that date can be reasonably determined.

BHA will expedite the administrative process for determining eligibility to the extent possible for applicants who are admitted to the public housing program as a result of an emergency transfer from another PHA program.

BHA must promptly notify any family determined to be ineligible for admission of the basis for such determination, and must provide the applicant upon request, within a reasonable time after the determination is made, with an opportunity for an informal hearing on such determination [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

##### BHA Policy

If BHA determines that the family is ineligible, BHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility and will inform the family of its right to request an informal hearing (see Chapter 14).

BHA will move forward with processing other applicants on the waiting list.

If BHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, BHA will inform the tenant of the procedure to obtain a copy of the screening along with the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before BHA can move to deny the application. See Section 3-III.G for BHA's policy regarding such circumstances.

BHA must provide the family a notice of VAWA rights (form HUD-5380) as well as the HUD VAWA self-certification form (form HUD-5382) in accordance with the Violence against Women Act of 2013, and as outlined in Section 16-VII.C, at the time the applicant is provided assistance or at the time the applicant is denied assistance. This notice must be provided in both of the following instances: (1) when a family actually begins receiving assistance (lease execution); or (2) when a family is notified of its ineligibility.

## Chapter 5

### OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS

#### INTRODUCTION

BHA must establish policies governing occupancy of dwelling units and offering dwelling units to qualified families.

This chapter contains policies for assigning unit size and making unit offers. BHA's waiting list and selection policies are contained in Chapter 4. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise BHA's Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan (TSAP).

Policies in this chapter are organized in two parts.

Part I: Occupancy Standards. This part contains BHA's standards for determining the appropriate unit size for families of different sizes, compositions, and types.

Part II: Unit Offers. This part contains BHA's policies for making unit offers, and describes actions to be taken when unit offers are refused.

## **PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS**

### **5-I.A. OVERVIEW**

Occupancy standards are established by BHA to ensure that units are occupied by families of the appropriate size. This policy maintains the maximum usefulness of the units, while preserving them from underutilization or from excessive wear and tear due to overcrowding. Part I of this chapter explains the occupancy standards. These standards describe the methodology and factors BHA will use to determine the size unit for which a family qualifies, and includes the identification of the minimum and maximum number of household members for each unit size. This part also identifies circumstances under which an exception to the occupancy standards may be approved.

### **5-I.B. DETERMINING UNIT SIZE**

In selecting a family to occupy a particular unit, BHA may match characteristics of the family with the type of unit available (for example: number of bedrooms) [24 CFR 960.206(c)].

HUD does not specify the number of persons who may live in public housing units of various sizes. BHA is permitted to develop appropriate occupancy standards as long as the standards do not have the effect of discriminating against families with children [PH GB, p. 62].

Although BHA does determine the size of unit the family qualifies for under the occupancy standards, BHA does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room.

BHA's occupancy standards for determining unit size must be applied in a manner consistent with fair housing requirements.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will use the same occupancy standards for each of its developments per the table on page 98.

BHA will assign one bedroom for each two persons within the household.

An unborn child will not be counted as a person in determining unit size.

Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom. No additional bedrooms will be provided for the live-in aide's family.

Single person families will be allocated a zero or one bedroom.

Children related to a household member by birth, adoption or court awarded custody will be considered when determining unit size.

Foster children will be considered when determining unit size. The family may add foster children to the household as long as it does not overcrowd the unit based on BHA's occupancy standards.

Children away at school, but for whom the unit is considered the primary residence, and children temporarily placed outside the home, will be considered when determining unit size.

Children in the process of being adopted will be considered when determining unit size.

Children who will live in the unit less than 50 percent of the time will not be considered when determining unit size.

BHA will reference the following standards in determining the appropriate unit bedroom size for a family:

<b>BEDROOM SIZE</b>	<b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS</b>	<b>MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS</b>
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3*	6
4	4	8
5	6	10
6	8	12

\* If LIHTC property specifies a large-family set-aside, minimum number of persons is 4.

## **5-I.C. EXCEPTIONS TO OCCUPANCY STANDARDS**

### **Types of Exceptions**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will consider granting exceptions to the occupancy standards at the family's request if BHA determines the exception is justified by the relationship, age, sex, health or disability of family members, or other personal circumstances.

For example, an exception may be granted if a larger bedroom size is needed for medical equipment due to its size and/or function, or as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. An exception may also be granted for a smaller bedroom size in cases where the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides (according to the chart in Section 5-I.B) and the family does not want to transfer to a larger size unit.

When evaluating exception requests, BHA will consider the size and configuration of the unit. In no case will BHA grant an exception that is in violation of local housing or occupancy codes, regulations or laws.

Requests from applicants to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy standards will be approved as long as the unit is not overcrowded according to local code, and the family agrees not to request a transfer for a

period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a subsequent change in family size or composition.

To prevent vacancies, BHA may provide an applicant family with a larger unit than the occupancy standards permit. However, in these cases the family must agree to move to a suitable, smaller unit when another family qualifies for the larger unit and there is an appropriate size unit available for the family to transfer to.

## **Processing of Exceptions**

### **BHA Policy**

All requests for exceptions to the occupancy standards must be submitted in writing.

In the case of a request for exception as a reasonable accommodation, BHA will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, BHA will consider the exception request any time the resident indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

Requests for a larger size unit must explain the need or justification for the larger size unit and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source, unless the disability and the disability-related request for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known.

BHA will notify the family of its decision within 10 business days of receiving the family's request.



## **PART II: UNIT OFFERS**

24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii); 24 CFR 960.208

### **5-II.A. OVERVIEW**

BHA must assign eligible applicants to dwelling units in accordance with a plan that is consistent with civil rights and nondiscrimination laws.

In filling an actual or expected vacancy, BHA must offer the dwelling unit to an applicant in the appropriate offer sequence. BHA will offer the unit until it is accepted. This section describes BHA's policies with regard to the number of unit offers that will be made to applicants selected from the waiting list. This section also describes BHA's policies for offering units with accessibility features.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will maintain a record of units offered, including location, date and circumstances of each offer, each acceptance or rejection, including the reason for the rejection.

### **5-II.B. NUMBER OF OFFERS**

#### BHA Policy

Under this plan, the first qualified applicant in sequence of the waiting list will be made one offer of a unit of the appropriate size per waitlist.

### **5-II.C. TIME LIMIT FOR UNIT OFFER ACCEPTANCE OR REFUSAL**

#### BHA Policy

Applicants must accept or refuse a unit offer within 3 days of the date of the unit offer.

Offers made by telephone will be confirmed by letter.

If the applicant fails to respond to the unit offer within the allowed timeframe, BHA will consider the lack of response a refusal of the unit. The unit will be offered to the next approved applicant.

### **5-II.D. REFUSALS OF UNIT OFFERS**

#### **Good Cause for Unit Refusal**

An elderly or disabled family may decline an offer for designated housing. Such a refusal must not adversely affect the family's position or placement on the public housing waiting list [24 CFR 945.303(d)].

#### BHA Policy

Applicants may refuse to accept a unit offer for "good cause." *Good cause* includes situations in which an applicant is willing to move but is unable to do so at the time of the unit offer, or the applicant demonstrates that acceptance of the offer would cause undue

hardship not related to considerations of the applicant's race, color, national origin, etc. [PH GB, p. 104]. Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The family demonstrates to BHA's satisfaction that accepting the unit offer will require an adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.
- The family demonstrates to BHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders; other court orders; risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency; or documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking in accordance with Section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. Reasons offered must be specific to the family.
- Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption.
- A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.
- 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.
- The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six.

In the case of a unit refusal for good cause, the applicant will not be removed from the waiting list as described later in this section. The applicant will remain at the top of the waiting list until the family receives an offer for which they do not have good cause to refuse.

BHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

### **Unit Refusal without Good Cause**

#### **BHA Policy**

When an applicant rejects the unit offer without good cause, BHA will remove the applicant's name from the waiting list and send notice to the family of such removal. The notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing and the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

The applicant may reapply for assistance if the waiting list is open. If the waiting list is not open, the applicant must wait to reapply until BHA opens the waiting list.

### **5-II.E. ACCESSIBLE UNITS [24 CFR 8.27]**

BHA must adopt suitable means to assure that information regarding the availability of accessible units reaches eligible individuals with disabilities, and take reasonable nondiscriminatory steps to maximize the utilization of such units by eligible individuals whose disability requires the accessibility features of a particular unit.

When an accessible unit becomes vacant, before offering such units to a non-disabled applicant BHA must offer such units:

- First, to a current resident of another unit of the same development, or other public housing development under BHA's control, who has a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit and is occupying a unit not having such features, or if no such occupant exists, then
- Second, to an eligible qualified applicant on the waiting list having a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit.

When offering an accessible unit to an applicant not having a disability requiring the accessibility features of the unit, BHA may require the applicant to agree (and may incorporate this agreement in the lease) to move to a non-accessible unit when available.

#### BHA Policy

Families requiring an accessible unit may be over-housed in such a unit if there are no resident or applicant families of the appropriate size who also require the accessible features of the unit.

When there are no resident or applicant families requiring the accessible features of the unit, including families who would be over-housed, BHA will offer the unit to a non-disabled applicant.

When offering an accessible unit to a non-disabled applicant, BHA will require the applicant to agree to move to an available non-accessible unit within 30 days when either a current resident or an applicant needs the features of the unit and there is another unit available for the non-disabled family. This requirement will be a provision of the lease agreement.

### **5-II.F. DESIGNATED HOUSING**

When applicable, BHA's policies for offering units designated for elderly families only or for disabled families only are described in BHA's designated housing criteria.

## Chapter 6

### INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 960, Subpart C]

#### INTRODUCTION

A family's annual income is used to determine their income eligibility for the public housing program and is also used to calculate the amount of the family's rent payment. BHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only income-eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less rent than is required under the regulations.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and BHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income to include and exclude to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and BHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.

Part II: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established, HUD regulations require BHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. These requirements and BHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.

Part III: Calculating Rent. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining family rent payment. Also included here are flat rents and the family's choice in rents.

## PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

### 6-I.A. OVERVIEW

The general regulatory definition of *annual income* shown below is from 24 CFR 5.609.

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Inclusions (Exhibit 6-1)
- Annual Income Exclusions (Exhibit 6-2)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- Earned Income Disallowance (Exhibit 6-4)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. HUD regulations present income inclusions and exclusions separately [24 CFR 5.609(b) and 24 CFR 5.609(c)]. In this ACOP, however, the discussions of income inclusions and exclusions are integrated by topic (e.g., all policies affecting earned income are discussed together in Section 6-I.D). Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

### 6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(a)(1)].
Head, spouse, or cohead	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included.
Other adult family members	

Children under 18 years of age	Employment income is excluded* [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)].  All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Employment income above \$480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)].  All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

\* LIHTC requirements count income on prorated basis. The income of a 17 year old who will turn 18 in the certification year will be counted on a prorated basis.

### **Temporarily Absent Family Members**

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit.

#### BHA Policy

Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

### ***Absent Students***

#### BHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to BHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

### ***Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care***

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

#### BHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, BHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

### ***Absent Head, Spouse, or Co-head***

#### **BHA Policy**

An employed head, spouse, or co-head absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to employment will continue to be considered a family member.

### ***Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons***

#### **BHA Policy**

An individual confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis is not considered a family member.

If there is a question about the status of a family member, BHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

### ***Joint Custody of Children***

#### **BHA Policy**

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family if they live with the applicant or resident family 50 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, BHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, an IRS income tax return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes, school records, or other credible documentation.

### ***Caretakers for a Child***

#### **BHA Policy**

The approval of a caretaker is at BHA's discretion and subject to BHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household, BHA will take the following actions;

- If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.
- If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 90 days. After the 90 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases BHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.
- At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the lease will be transferred to the caretaker, as head of household.

- During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.
- A non-live-in caretaker doesn't count in the occupancy standard.

## **6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME**

BHA is required to count all income “anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date” [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)]. Policies related to anticipating annual income are provided below.

### **Basis of Annual Income Projection**

BHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes BHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- BHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

BHA is required to use HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third party source to verify employment and income information, and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

HUD allows BHA to use tenant-provided documents to project income once EIV data has been received in such cases where the family does not dispute the EIV employer data and where BHA does not determine it is necessary to obtain additional third-party data.

### **BHA Policy**

When EIV is obtained and the family does not dispute the EIV employer data, BHA will use current tenant-provided documents to project annual income. When the tenant-provided documents are pay stubs, BHA will make every effort to obtain at least 4 current and consecutive pay stubs dated within the last 60 days.

BHA will obtain written and/or oral third-party verification in accordance with the verification requirements and policy in Chapter 7 in the following cases:

- If EIV or other UIV data is not available;
- If the family disputes the accuracy of the EIV employer data; and/or
- If BHA determines additional information is needed.

In such cases, BHA will review and analyze current data to anticipate annual income. In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how BHA annualized projected income.



When BHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), BHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

Any time current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to BHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

EIV will be used for income calculation and rent determination, but not for LIHTC eligibility purposes.

### ***Known Changes in Income***

If BHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be calculated by applying each income amount to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

**Example:** An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving \$8/hour will begin to receive \$8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case, BHA would calculate annual income as follows:  $(\$8/\text{hour} \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ weeks}) + (\$8.25 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 45 \text{ weeks})$ .

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases, BHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed even if BHA's policy on reexaminations does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

When tenant-provided third-party documents are used to anticipate annual income, they will be dated within the last 60 days of the reexamination interview date.

### ***Projecting Income***

In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear that PHAs are not to use EIV quarterly wages to project annual income.

## **6-I.D. EARNED INCOME**

### **Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income**

#### ***Wages and Related Compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)]***

The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services is included in annual income.

#### **BHA Policy**

All wages will be calculated by converting periodic wages to annual income using one of the following methods:

- Multiply hourly overtime wage by the number of overtime hours worked per pay period.
- Multiply weekly wages by 52.
- Multiply bi-weekly wages (paid every other week) by 26.
- Multiply semi-monthly wages (paid twice each month) by 24.
- Multiply monthly wages by 12.

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, BHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, BHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case, the family may provide, and BHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, BHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

### ***Some Types of Military Pay***

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)] except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire\* [24 CFR 5.609(c)(7)].

\* For LIHTC properties, one-time payments for reenlistment will be treated as an asset.

### **Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income**

#### ***Temporary, Nonrecurring, or Sporadic Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)]***

This type of income (including gifts) is not included in annual income.

#### **BHA Policy**

Sporadic income is income that is not received periodically and cannot be reliably predicted. For example, the income of an individual who works occasionally as a handyman would be considered sporadic if future work could not be anticipated and no historic, stable pattern of income existed.

#### ***Children's Earnings [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]***

Employment income earned by children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years is not included in annual income. (See Chapter 3 for a definition of *foster children*.)

#### ***Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students***

Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (except for the head, spouse, or cohead) are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. To be considered "full-time," a student must be considered "full-time" by an educational institution with a degree or certificate program [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

#### ***Income of a Live-in Aide***

Income earned by a live-in aide, as defined in [24 CFR 5.403], is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. (See Chapter 3 for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

### ***Income Earned under Certain Federal Programs [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]***

Income from some federal programs is specifically excluded from consideration as income, including:

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- Awards under the federal work-study program (20 U.S.C. 1087 uu)
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to participants in programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

### ***Resident Service Stipend [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)]***

Amounts received under a resident service stipend are not included in annual income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per individual per month) received by a resident for performing a service for BHA, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of BHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time.

### ***State and Local Employment Training Program***

Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying state or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(v)].

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA defines *training program* as “a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period of time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual's ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include, but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education” [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

BHA defines *incremental earnings and benefits* as the difference between (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3–4].

In calculating the incremental difference, BHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member's welfare assistance and earnings reported on the

family's most recently completed HUD-50058.

End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with BHA's interim reporting requirements (see Chapter 11).

### ***HUD-Funded Training Programs***

Amounts received under training programs funded in whole or in part by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(i)] are excluded from annual income. Eligible sources of funding for the training include operating subsidy, Section 8 administrative fees, and modernization, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME program, and other grant funds received from HUD.

#### **BHA Policy**

To qualify as a training program, the program must meet the definition of *training program* provided above for state and local employment training programs.

***Earned Income Tax Credit.*** Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), are excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. Although many families receive the EITC annually when they file taxes, an EITC can also be received throughout the year. The prorated share of the annual EITC is included in the employee's payroll check.

***Earned Income Disallowance.*** The earned income disallowance is discussed in Section 6-I.E below.

### **6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE [24 CFR 960.255; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/16]**

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time. The full text of 24 CFR 960.255 is included as Exhibit 6-4 at the end of this chapter. Eligibility criteria and limitations on the disallowance are summarized below.

#### **Eligibility**

This disallowance applies only to individuals in families already participating in the public housing program (not at initial examination). To qualify, the family must experience an increase in annual income that is the result of one of the following events:

- Employment of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment. *Previously unemployed* includes a person who annually has earned not more than the minimum wage applicable to the community multiplied by 500 hours. The applicable minimum wage is the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- Increased earnings by a family member whose earnings increase during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job-training program. A self-sufficiency program includes a program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work to such families [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
- New employment or increased earnings by a family member who has received benefits or services under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or any other state

program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act within the past six months. If the benefits are received in the form of monthly maintenance, there is no minimum amount. If the benefits or services are received in a form other than monthly maintenance, such as one-time payments, wage subsidies, or transportation assistance, the total amount received over the six-month period must be at least \$500.

### **Calculation of the Disallowance**

Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with their "baseline income." The family member's baseline income is their income immediately prior to qualifying for the EID. The family member's baseline income remains constant throughout the period that they are participating in the EID.

While qualification for the disallowance is the same for all families, calculations of the disallowance will differ depending on when the family member qualified for the EID. Residents qualifying prior to May 9, 2016 will have the disallowance calculated under the "Original Calculation Method" described below, which requires a maximum lifetime disallowance period of up to 48 consecutive months. Residents qualifying on or after May 9, 2016 will be subject to the "Revised Calculation Method" which shortens the lifetime disallowance period to 24 months.

Under both the original and new methods, the EID eligibility criteria, the benefit amount, the single lifetime eligibility requirement and the ability of the applicable family member to stop and restart employment during the eligibility period are the same.

### **Original Calculation Method**

#### ***Initial 12-Month Exclusion***

During the initial 12-month exclusion period, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

#### **BHA Policy**

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

#### ***Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In***

During the second 12-month exclusion period, the exclusion is reduced to half (50 percent) of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

#### ***Lifetime Limitation***

The EID has a four-year (48-month) lifetime maximum. The four-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 48 months later. The one-time eligibility for the EID applies even if the eligible individual begins to receive assistance from another housing agency, if the individual moves between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or if there are breaks in assistance.

#### BHA Policy

During the 48-month eligibility period, BHA will conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his/her prequalifying income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

### **Revised Calculation Method**

#### **Initial 12-month Exclusion**

During the initial exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded.

#### BHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

#### **Second 12-Month Exclusion**

During the second exclusion period of 12 consecutive months, BHA must exclude at least 50 percent of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings.

#### BHA Policy

During the second 12-month exclusion period, BHA will exclude 100 percent of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings.

#### **Lifetime Limitation**

The EID has a two-year (24-month) lifetime maximum. The two-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 24 months later. During the 24-month period, an individual remains eligible for EID even if they receive assistance from a different housing agency, move between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or have breaks in assistance.

### **Individual Savings Accounts [24 CFR 960.255(d)]**

#### BHA Policy

BHA chooses not to establish a system of individual savings accounts (ISAs) for families who qualify for the EID.

### **6-I.F. BUSINESS INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]**

Annual income includes "the net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in

Internal Revenue Service regulations. 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” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].

### **Business Expenses**

Net income is “gross income less business expense” [HCV GB, p. 5-19].

#### BHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, BHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described below.

### **Business Expansion**

HUD regulations do not permit BHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

#### BHA Policy

*Business expansion* is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

### **Capital Indebtedness**

HUD regulations do not permit BHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

#### BHA Policy

*Capital indebtedness* is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means BHA will allow as a business expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness

### **Negative Business Income**

If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

### **Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business**

HUD regulations require BHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

#### BHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of a tenant family provided an up-front loan of \$2,000 to help a business get started, BHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid. Investments do not

include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

## **Co-owned Businesses**

### BHA Policy

If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

## **6-I.G. ASSETS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.603(b)]**

### **Overview**

There is no asset limitation for participation in the public housing program. However, HUD requires that BHA include in annual income the anticipated "interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property" [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. This section discusses how the income from various types of assets is determined. For most types of assets, BHA must determine the value of the asset in order to compute income from the asset. Therefore, for each asset type, this section discusses:

- How the value of the asset will be determined
- How income from the asset will be calculated

Exhibit 6-1 provides the regulatory requirements for calculating income from assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)], and Exhibit 6-3 provides the regulatory definition of *net family assets*. This section begins with a discussion of general policies related to assets and then provides HUD rules and BHA policies related to each type of asset.

Optional policies for family self-certification of assets are found in Chapter 7 of this ACOP.

## **General Policies**

### ***Income from Assets***

BHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. As is true for all sources of income, HUD authorizes BHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected; (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months; or (3) BHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income but the property is currently vacant, BHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

### BHA Policy

BHA will only verify household assets if the total assets equal \$5,000 or more.

Anytime current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases, the family may present



information and documentation to BHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family's anticipated asset income.

BHA will verify and anticipate income for all accounts held in the name of the family and their payee.

In circumstances where an account is held in the names of a payee, the family, and other individuals residing outside the household who receive services from the payee, no asset income will be assessed to the resident family.

### ***Valuing Assets***

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires BHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth in the market (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the total value of an investment account).
- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

### ***BHA Policy***

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions [HCV GB, p. 5-28 and PH GB, Chapter 10].

### ***Lump-Sum Receipts***

Payments that are received in a single lump sum, such as inheritances, capital gains, lottery winnings, insurance settlements, and proceeds from the sale of property, are generally considered assets, not income. However, such lump-sum receipts are counted as assets only if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset (e.g., deposited in a savings or checking account) [RHIIP FAQs]. (For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see Sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.)

### ***Imputing Income from Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3), Notice PIH 2012-29]***

When net family assets are \$5,000 or less, BHA will include in annual income the actual income anticipated to be derived from the assets. When the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, BHA will include in annual income the greater of (1) the actual income derived from the assets or (2) the imputed income. Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by an average passbook savings rate as determined by BHA.

- Note: The HUD field office no longer provides an interest rate for imputed asset income. The "safe harbor" is now for BHA to establish a passbook rate within 0.75 percent of a national average.\*

\* The income imputed from assets over \$5,000 using the passbook will be used to calculate income and determine rent. In the case of LIHTC properties, the imputed asset rate must be used for income eligibility purposes.

- BHA must review its passbook rate annually to ensure that it remains within 0.75 percent of the national average.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will set the imputed asset passbook rate at the national rate established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

BHA will review the passbook rate annually. The rate will not be adjusted unless the current BHA rate is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate. If it is no longer within 0.75 percent of the national rate, the passbook rate will be set at the current national rate.

The effective date of changes to the passbook rate will be determined at the time of the review.

#### ***Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets***

It may or may not be necessary for BHA to use the value of an asset to compute the actual anticipated income from the asset. When the value is required to compute the anticipated income from an asset, the market value of the asset is used. For example, if the asset is a property for which a family receives rental income, the anticipated income is determined by annualizing the actual monthly rental amount received for the property; it is not based on the property's market value. However, if the asset is a savings account, the anticipated income is determined by multiplying the market value of the account by the interest rate on the account.

#### ***Withdrawal of Cash or Liquidation of Investments***

Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income except to the extent that the withdrawal reimburses amounts invested by the family. For example, when a family member retires, the amount received by the family from a retirement investment plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement investment plan.

#### ***Jointly Owned Assets***

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.609(a)(4) specifies that annual income includes "amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access."

#### BHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, BHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when they can legally dispose of the asset without the consent of any of the other owners.

If an asset is owned by more than one person, including a family member, but the family member does not have unrestricted access to the asset, BHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, BHA will prorate the asset evenly among all owners.

#### ***Assets Disposed Of for Less than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603(b)]***

HUD regulations require BHA to count as a current asset any business or family asset that was disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years prior to the effective date of the

examination/reexamination, except as noted below.

### ***Minimum Threshold***

BHA may set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will not include the value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value unless the cumulative fair market value of all assets disposed of during the past two years exceeds the gross amount received for the assets by more than \$1,000.

When the two-year period expires, the income assigned to the disposed asset(s) also expires. If the two-year period ends between annual re-certifications, the family may request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

Assets placed by the family in non-revocable trusts are considered assets disposed of for less than fair market value except when the assets placed in trust were received through settlements or judgments.

### ***Separation or Divorce***

The regulation also specifies that assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value if they are disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement and the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

#### **BHA Policy**

All assets disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement will be considered assets for which important consideration not measurable in monetary terms has been received. In order to qualify for this exemption, a family member must be subject to a formal separation or divorce settlement agreement established through arbitration, mediation, or court order.

### ***Foreclosure or Bankruptcy***

Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale.

### ***Family Declaration***

#### **BHA Policy**

Families must sign a declaration form at initial certification and each annual recertification identifying all assets that have been disposed of for less than fair market value or declaring that no assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value. BHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to BHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

## **Types of Assets**

### ***Checking and Savings Accounts***

For regular checking accounts and savings accounts, *cash value* has the same meaning as *market value*. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the

account is zero.

BHA Policy

In determining the value of a checking account, BHA will use the current balance.

In determining the value of a savings account, BHA will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account, BHA will multiply the value of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account.

***Investment Accounts (e.g., Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds)***

Interest or dividends earned by investment accounts are counted as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested. The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

BHA Policy

In determining the market value of an investment account, BHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

How anticipated income from an investment account will be calculated depends on whether the rate of return is known.

For assets that are held in an investment account with a known rate of return (e.g., savings certificates), asset income will be calculated based on that known rate (market value multiplied by rate of earnings).

When the anticipated rate of return is not known (e.g., stocks), BHA will calculate asset income based on the earnings for the most recent reporting period.

***Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments***

Equity (cash value) in a property or other capital asset is the estimated current market value of the asset less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs (such as broker fees) that would be incurred in selling the asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25 and PH GB, p. 121].

BHA Policy

In determining the equity, BHA will determine market value by examining recent sales of at least three properties in the surrounding or similar neighborhoods that possess comparable factors that affect market value.

BHA will first use the payoff amount for the loan (mortgage) as the unpaid balance to calculate equity. If the payoff amount is not available, BHA will use the basic loan balance information to deduct from the market value in the equity calculation.

Equity in real property and other capital investments is considered in the calculation of asset income **except** for the following types of assets:

- Equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

- Equity in real property when a family member's main occupation is real estate [HCV GB, p.5-25]. This real estate is considered a business asset, and income related to this asset will be calculated as described in Section 6-I.F.
- Interests in Indian Trust lands [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Real property and capital assets that are part of an active business or farming operation [HCV GB, p.5-25].

BHA must also deduct from the equity the reasonable costs for converting the asset to cash. Using the formula for calculating equity specified above, the net cash value of real property is the market value of the loan (mortgage) minus the expenses to convert to cash [Notice PIH 2012-3].

#### BHA Policy

For the purposes of calculating expenses to convert to cash for real property, BHA will use ten percent of the market value of the home.

A family may have real property as an asset in two ways: (1) owning the property itself and (2) holding a mortgage or deed of trust on the property. In the case of a property owned by a family member, the anticipated asset income generally will be in the form of rent or other payment for the use of the property. If the property generates no income, actual anticipated income from the asset will be zero.

In the case of a mortgage or deed of trust held by a family member, the outstanding balance (unpaid principal) is the cash value of the asset. The interest portion only of payments made to the family in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust is counted as anticipated asset income.

#### BHA Policy

In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless BHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

### **Trusts**

A *trust* is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries).

#### *Revocable Trusts*

If any member of a family has the right to withdraw the funds in a trust, the value of the trust is considered an asset [HCV GB, p.5-25]. Any income earned as a result of investment of trust funds is counted as actual asset income, whether the income is paid to the family or deposited in the trust.

#### *Non-revocable Trusts*

In cases where a trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of a family, the value of the trust fund is not considered an asset. However, any income distributed to the family from such a trust is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [24

CFR 5.603(b)]. (Periodic payments are covered in Section 6-I.H. Lump-sum receipts are discussed earlier in this section.)

## ***Retirement Accounts***

### ***Company Retirement/Pension Accounts***

In order to correctly include or exclude as an asset any amount held in a company retirement or pension account by an employed person, BHA must know whether the money is accessible before retirement [HCV GB, p.5-26].

While a family member is employed, only the amount the family member can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment is counted as an asset [HCV GB, p.5-26].

After a family member retires or terminates employment, any amount distributed to the family member is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [HCV GB, p. 5-26], except to the extent that it represents funds invested in the account by the family member. (For more on periodic payments, see Section 6-I.H.) The balance in the account is counted as an asset only if it remains accessible to the family member.

### ***IRA, Keogh, and Similar Retirement Savings Accounts***

IRA, Keogh, and similar retirement savings accounts are counted as assets even though early withdrawal would result in a penalty [HCV GB, p.5-25].

## ***Personal Property***

Personal property held as an investment, such as gems, jewelry, coin collections, antique cars, etc., is considered an asset [HCV GB, p.5-25].

### **BHA Policy**

In determining the value of personal property held as an investment, BHA will use the family's estimate of the value. BHA may obtain an appraisal if there is reason to believe that the family's estimated value is off by \$50 or more. The family must cooperate with the appraiser but cannot be charged any costs related to the appraisal.

Generally, personal property held as an investment generates no income until it is disposed of. If regular income is generated (e.g., income from renting the personal property), the amount that is expected to be earned in the coming year is counted as actual income from the asset.

Necessary items of personal property are not considered assets [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

### **BHA Policy**

Necessary personal property consists of only those items not held as an investment. It may include clothing, furniture, household furnishings, jewelry, and vehicles, including those specially equipped for persons with disabilities.

## ***Life Insurance***

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets [HCV GB, p.5-25]. The cash value is the surrender value. If such a policy earns dividends or

interest that the family could elect to receive, the anticipated amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

## **6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS**

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis. HUD regulations specify periodic payments that are and are not included in annual income.

### **Periodic Payments Included in Annual Income**

- Periodic payments from sources such as social security, unemployment and welfare assistance, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, and pensions. However, periodic payments from retirement accounts, annuities, and similar forms of investments are counted only after they exceed the amount contributed by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and (b)(3)].
- Disability or death benefits and lottery receipts paid periodically, rather than in a single lump sum [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4), HCV GB, p. 5-14 and PH GB, p.114]

### **Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment**

Most lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments, such as unemployment or welfare assistance, are counted as income. However, lump-sum receipts for the delayed start of periodic social security or supplemental security income (SSI) payments are not counted as income. Additionally, any deferred disability benefits that are received in a lump sum or in prospective monthly amounts from the Department of Veterans Affairs are to be excluded from annual income. [24 CFR 5.609 (c) (14)].

#### **BHA Policy**

When a delayed-start payment is received and reported during the period in which BHA is processing an annual reexamination, BHA will adjust the tenant rent retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover. The family may pay in full any amount due or request to enter into a repayment agreement with BHA.

### **Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits**

BHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from their benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full. The amount and duration of the withholding will vary depending on the amount of the overpayment and the percent of the benefit rate withheld. Regardless of the amount withheld or the length of the withholding period, BHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount [Notice PIH 2018-24].

### **Applying SSA COLA to Current Annual and Interim Reexaminations**

Effective the day after SSA has announced the COLA, PHAs are required to factor in the COLA when determining Social Security and SSI annual income for all annual reexaminations and interim reexaminations of family income that have not yet been completed and will be effective January 1st or later of the upcoming year [Notice PIH 2018-24].

## **Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income**

- 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) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)]. Kinship care payments are considered equivalent to foster care payments and are also excluded from annual income [Notice PIH 2012-1].

### **BHA Policy**

BHA will exclude payments for the care of foster children and foster adults only if the care is provided through an official arrangement with a local welfare agency [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts received under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 1626(c)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Amounts received under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments (26 U.S.C. 32(j)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. *Note:* EITC may be paid periodically if the family elects to receive the amount due as part of payroll payments from an employer.
- Lump sums received as a result of delays in processing Social Security and SSI payments (see Section 6-I.J.) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].
- Lump-sums or prospective monthly amounts received as deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(14)].

## **6-I.I. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS**

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay, are counted as income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)] if they are received either in the form of periodic payments or in the form of a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic payment. If they are received in a one-time lump sum (as a settlement, for instance), they are treated as lump-sum receipts [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3)]. (See also the discussion of periodic payments in Section 6-I.H and the discussion of lump-sum receipts in Section 6-I.G.)

## **6-I.J. WELFARE ASSISTANCE**

### **Overview**

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].



### **Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]**

BHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was a public housing resident at the time the sanction was imposed.

#### ***Covered Families***

The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those “who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits (‘welfare benefits’) from a State or other public agency (‘welfare 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 for such assistance” [24 CFR 5.615(b)]

#### ***Imputed Income***

When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family’s welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency’s economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, BHA must include in annual income “imputed” welfare income. BHA must request that the welfare agency provide the reason for the reduction of benefits and the amount of the reduction of benefits. The imputed welfare income is the amount that the benefits were reduced as a result of the sanction.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

For special procedures related to grievance hearings based upon BHA’s denial of a family’s request to lower rent when the family experiences a welfare benefit reduction, see Chapter 14.

#### ***Offsets***

The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

### **6-I.K. PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]**

Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with a tenant family.

#### ***Alimony and Child Support***

BHA must count alimony or child support amounts awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless BHA verifies

that (1) the payments are not being made and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

### **Regular Contributions or Gifts**

BHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with a tenant family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

#### BHA Policy

Examples of regular contributions include: (1) regular payment of a family's bills (e.g., utilities, telephone, rent, credit cards, and car payments), (2) cash or other liquid assets provided to any family member on a regular basis, and (3) "in-kind" contributions such as groceries and clothing provided to a family on a regular basis.

Nonmonetary contributions will be valued at the cost of purchasing the items, as determined by BHA. For contributions that may vary from month to month (e.g., utility payments), BHA will include an average amount based upon past history.

### **6-I.L. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME**

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) and updated by FR Notice 5/20/14 that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Reimbursement of medical expenses [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]

#### BHA Policy

Regular financial support from parents or guardians to students for food, clothing personal items, and entertainment **is not** considered student financial assistance and **is** included in annual income

- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]
- 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(c)(10)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]

- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17), FR Notice 5/20/14]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:
  - (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
  - (b) Benefits under Section 1780 of the School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including WIC.
  - (c) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
  - (d) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
  - (e) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
  - (f) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))
  - (g) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)
  - (h) Deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, whether received as a lump sum or in monthly prospective amounts
  - (i) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)
  - (j) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b))
  - (k) A lump sum or periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the United States District Court case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010.
  - (l) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received 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 (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
  - (m) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
  - (n) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in *In Re Agent Orange* -product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)
  - (o) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)
  - (p) Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spinal bifida.
  - (q) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C.

1721)

- (r) The value of any child care 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)
- (s) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))
- (t) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)
- (u) Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087 uu). For Section 8 programs, the exception found in § 237 of Public Law 109-249 applies and requires that the amount of financial assistance in excess of tuition shall be considered income in accordance with the provisions codified at 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), except for those persons with disabilities as defined by 42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E) (Pub. L. 109-249)
- (v) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- (w) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received 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 under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)
- (x) Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002
- (y) Payments made from the proceeds of Indian tribal trust cases as described in Notice PIH 2013-30, "Exclusion from Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements" (25 U.S.C. 117b(a))
- (z) Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations.

## PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

### 6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

#### Overview

HUD regulations require BHA to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity (BHA) must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

- (1) \$480 for each dependent;
- (2) \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family;
- (3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:
  - (i) Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;
  - (ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the 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
- (4) Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further their education.

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7.

#### Anticipating Expenses

##### BHA Policy

Generally, BHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and non-school periods and cyclical medical expenses), BHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, BHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. BHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

### 6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

An allowance of \$480 is deducted from annual income for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or co-

head who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

### 6-II.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of \$400 is taken for any elderly or disabled family [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An *elderly family* is a family whose head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, co-head, or sole member is a person with disabilities\* [24 CFR 5.403].

\* For LIHTC properties, deductions or allowances are not allowed for determining income eligibility.

### 6-II.D. MEDICAL EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

Unreimbursed medical expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed three percent of annual income.

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or co-head is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a medical expense deduction, the medical expenses of all family members are counted [VG, p. 28].

#### Definition of Medical Expenses

HUD regulations define *medical expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to mean “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.”

#### BHA Policy

The most current IRS Publication 502, *Medical and Dental Expenses*, will be used as a reference to determine the costs that qualify as medical expenses.

Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502	
Services of medical professionals	Psychiatric treatment
Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, non-cosmetic	Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses
Services of medical facilities	The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth)
Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services	Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals
Prescription medicines and insulin, but <u>not</u> nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor	Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization
Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheel chair, handrails)	

Substance abuse treatment programs	(HMO)
<b>Note:</b> This chart provides a summary of eligible medical expenses only. Detailed information is provided in IRS Publication 502. Medical expenses are considered only to the extent they are not reimbursed by insurance or some other source.	

## **Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses**

### BHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or co-head is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, BHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

## **6-II.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]**

Reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed three percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

### **Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction**

A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of “earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work” because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

### BHA Policy

The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family’s request, BHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When BHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the disability assistance expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members’ incomes [PH GB, p. 124].

## **Eligible Disability Expenses**

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* as follows: “Auxiliary apparatus: Including wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, reading devices for persons with visual disabilities, equipment added to cars and vans to permit their use by the family member with a disability, or service animals” [PH GB, p. 124], but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work [HCV GB, p. 5-30 and PH GB, p 122].

HUD advises BHA to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

## ***Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus***

### BHA Policy

Expenses incurred for maintaining or repairing an auxiliary apparatus are eligible. In the case of an apparatus that is specially adapted to accommodate a person with disabilities (e.g., a vehicle or computer), the cost to maintain the special adaptations (but not maintenance of the apparatus itself) is an eligible expense. The cost of service animals trained to give assistance to persons with disabilities, including the cost of acquiring the animal, veterinary care, food, grooming, and other continuing costs of care, will be included.

## ***Eligible Attendant Care***

The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

### BHA Policy

Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable costs for home medical care, nursing services, in-home or center-based care services, interpreters for persons with hearing impairments, and readers for persons with visual disabilities.

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, BHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

## ***Payments to Family Members***

No disability expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of a tenant family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the tenant family may be deducted if they are not reimbursed by an outside source.

## ***Necessary and Reasonable Expenses***

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe



how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

#### BHA Policy

BHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, BHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and BHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

### **Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses**

#### BHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, BHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

### **6-II.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION**

HUD defines *child care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as “amounts anticipated to be 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 actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further their education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.”

Child care expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family's household [VG, p. 26]. However, child care expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family's household are included when determining the family's child care expenses.

### **Qualifying for the Deduction**

#### ***Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity***

#### BHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family's request, BHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs

of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

### ***Seeking Work***

#### **BHA Policy**

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member's efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member's job search efforts are not commensurate with the child care expense being allowed by BHA.

### ***Furthering Education***

#### **BHA Policy**

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further their education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the child care claimed.

### ***Being Gainfully Employed***

#### **BHA Policy**

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

### **Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction**

When a family member looks for work or furthers their education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by “the amount of employment income that is included in annual income” [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above \$480 is excluded, child care costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person's earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes \$15,000 but because of the EID only \$5,000 is included in annual income, child care expenses are limited to \$5,000.

BHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of child care. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30 and PH GB, p. 123].

#### **BHA Policy**

When the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member's income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one

family member works during a given period, BHA generally will limit allowable child care expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

### **Eligible Child Care Expenses**

The type of care to be provided is determined by the tenant family. BHA may not refuse to give a family the child care expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

### ***Allowable Child Care Activities***

#### BHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of child care.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, child care expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family's unit are not eligible; however, payments for child care to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, BHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

### ***Necessary and Reasonable Costs***

Child care expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further their education, and (2) the family certifies, and the child care provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

#### BHA Policy

Child care expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For child care that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, BHA will use the schedule of child care costs from a qualified local entity that either subsidizes child care costs or licenses child care providers. Families may present, and BHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

## **6-II.G. PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)]**

Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual

income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If BHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH GB, p. 128].

The *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet* states that the maximum allowable amount for total permissive deductions is less than \$90,000 per year.

BHA Policy

BHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

## **PART III: CALCULATING RENT**

### **6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF INCOME-BASED RENT CALCULATIONS**

The first step in calculating income-based rent is to determine each family's total tenant payment (TTP). Then, if the family is occupying a unit that has tenant-paid utilities, the utility allowance is subtracted from the TTP. The result of this calculation, if a positive number, is the tenant rent. If the TTP is less than the utility allowance, the result of this calculation is a negative number, and is called the utility reimbursement, which may be paid to the family or directly to the utility company by BHA.

#### **TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]**

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for a tenant family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between \$0 and \$50 that is established by BHA

BHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in Section 6-III.B.

#### ***Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]***

##### BHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

#### ***Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]***

##### BHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is \$50.00

#### **Optional Changes to Income-Based Rents [24 CFR 960.253(c)(2) and PH GB, pp. 131-134]**

BHA has been given very broad flexibility to establish its own, unique rent calculation system as long as the rent produced is not higher than that calculated using the TTP and mandatory deductions. At BHA's discretion, rent policies may structure a system that uses combinations of permissive deductions, escrow accounts, income-based rents, and the required flat and minimum rents.

BHA's minimum rent and rent choice policies still apply to affected families. Utility allowances are applied to BHA designed income-based rents in the same manner as they are applied to the regulatory income-based rents.

The choices are limited only by the requirement that the method used not produce a TTP or tenant rent greater than the TTP or tenant rent produced under the regulatory formula.

#### BHA Policy

BHA chooses not to adopt optional changes to income-based rents.

#### **Ceiling Rents [24 CFR 960.253 (c)(2) and (d)]**

Ceiling rents are used to cap income-based rents. They are part of the income-based formula. If the calculated TTP exceeds the ceiling rent for the unit, the ceiling rent is used to calculate tenant rent (ceiling rent/TTP minus utility allowance). Increases in income do not affect the family since the rent is capped. The use of ceiling rents fosters upward mobility and income mixing.

Because of the mandatory use of flat rents, the primary function of ceiling rents now is to assist families who cannot switch back to flat rent between annual reexaminations and would otherwise be paying an income-based tenant rent that is higher than the flat rent.

Ceiling rents must be set to the level required for flat rents (which will require the addition of the utility allowance to the flat rent for properties with tenant-paid utilities) [PH GB, p. 135].

#### BHA Policy

BHA chooses not to use ceiling rents.

#### **Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 960.253(c)(4)]**

Utility reimbursement occurs when any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities exceeds the TTP. HUD permits BHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

BHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis or may make quarterly payments when the monthly reimbursement is \$15.00 or less. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter, either prospectively or retroactively, and must be prorated if the family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly reimbursement. BHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship. BHA must issue reimbursements that exceed \$15.00 per month on a monthly basis.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will issue all utility reimbursements quarterly.

### **6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]**

#### BHA Policy

The financial hardship rules described below do not apply in this jurisdiction because BHA has established a minimum rent of \$50.00.

## Overview

If BHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, BHA will grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If BHA determines that a hardship exists, the TTP is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

## HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

- (1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

### BHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following: (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

- (2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent;

### BHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent to the owner or tenant-paid utilities.

- (3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment;
- (4) A death has occurred in the family;

### BHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

- (5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by BHA.

### BHA Policy

BHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

## Implementation of Hardship Exemption

### ***Determination of Hardship***

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, BHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

BHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

#### BHA Policy

BHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long-term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

BHA may not evict the family for nonpayment of minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the TTP reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

<i>Assume BHA has established a minimum rent of \$50</i>			
<b>TTP – No Hardship</b>		<b>TTP – With Hardship</b>	
\$0	30% of monthly adjusted income	\$0	30% of monthly adjusted income
\$15	10% of monthly gross income	\$15	10% of monthly gross income
N/A	Welfare rent	N/A	Welfare rent
\$50	Minimum rent	\$50	Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = \$50		Hardship exemption granted. TTP = \$15	

#### BHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

BHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 days.

### ***No Financial Hardship***

If BHA determines there is no financial hardship, BHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.



For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon BHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14.

BHA Policy

BHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 days of BHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

***Temporary Hardship***

If BHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, BHA must reinstate the minimum rent from the beginning of the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

The family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay BHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires BHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by BHA. BHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon BHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14.

BHA Policy

BHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with BHA's repayment agreement policy (see Chapter 16).

***Long-Term Hardship***

If BHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, BHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

BHA Policy

The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.
- (2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a \$60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least \$60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.
- (3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

### **6-III.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965, Subpart E]**

#### **Overview**

Utility allowances are provided to families paying income-based rents when the cost of utilities is not included in the rent. When determining a family's income-based rent, BHA must use the utility allowance applicable to the type of dwelling unit leased by the family.

For policies on establishing and updating utility allowances, see Chapter 16.

#### **Reasonable Accommodation and Individual Relief**

On request from a family, BHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family with a disability [24 CFR 8 and 100,PH GB, p. 172].

Likewise, residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies related to reasonable accommodations.

Further, the PHA may grant requests for relief from charges in excess of the utility allowance on reasonable grounds, such as special needs of the elderly, ill, or residents with disabilities, or special factors not within control of the resident, as the PHA deems appropriate. The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with an explanation about the additional allowance required.

PHAs should develop criteria for granting individual relief, notify residents about the availability of individual relief, and notify participants about the availability of individual relief programs (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") offered by the local utility company [Utility Allowance GB, p. 19; 24 CFR 965.508].

#### **BHA Policy**

The family must request the higher allowance and provide BHA with information about the amount of additional allowance required.

BHA will consider the following criteria as valid reasons for granting individual relief:

- The family's consumption was mistakenly portrayed as excessive due to defects in the meter or errors in the meter reading.

- The excessive consumption is caused by a characteristic of the unit or owner-supplied equipment that is beyond the family's control, such as a particularly inefficient refrigerator or inadequate insulation. The allowance should be adjusted to reflect the higher consumption needs associated with the unit until the situation

is remedied. The resident should be granted individual relief until the allowance is adjusted.

The excessive consumption is due to special needs of the family that are beyond their control, such as the need for specialized equipment in the case of a family member who is ill, elderly, or who has a disability.

In determining the amount of the reasonable accommodation or individual relief, BHA will allow a reasonable measure of additional usage as necessary. To arrive at the amount of additional utility cost of specific equipment, the family may provide information from the manufacturer of the equipment, or the family or BHA may conduct an internet search for an estimate of usage or additional monthly cost.

Information on reasonable accommodation and individual relief for charges in excess of the utility allowance will be provided to all residents at move-in and with any notice of proposed allowances, schedule surcharges, and revisions. BHA will also provide information on utility relief programs or medical discounts (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") that may be available through local utility providers.

The family must request the higher allowance and provide BHA with information about the amount of additional allowance required.

At its discretion, BHA may reevaluate the need for the increased utility allowance as a reasonable accommodation at any regular reexamination.

If the excessive consumption is caused by a characteristic of the unit or BHA-supplied equipment that is beyond the family's control, such as a particularly inefficient refrigerator or inadequate insulation, the individual relief to the resident will cease when the situation is remedied.

#### **Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]**

BHA must review at least annually the basis on which utility allowances have been established and, if reasonably required in order to continue adherence to standards described in 24 CFR 965.505, must establish revised allowances.

BHA must revise the utility allowance schedule if there is a rate change that by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which such allowances were based. Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account in such revision became effective. Such rate changes are not subject to the 60-day notice [PH Occ GB, p. 17124 CFR 965.507(b)].

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in BHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)].

#### BHA Policy

Between annual reviews of utility allowances, BHA will only revise its utility allowances due to a rate change, when required to by the regulation.

#### **6-III.D. PRORATED RENT FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]**

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. BHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. BHA will first determine TTP as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the rent based upon the number of family members that actually are eligible. To do this, BHA must:

- (1) Subtract the TTP from the flat rent applicable to the unit. The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible.
- (2) Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who is eligible (member maximum subsidy).
- (3) Multiply the member maximum subsidy by the number of eligible family members.
- (4) Subtract the subsidy calculated in the last step from the flat rent. This is the prorated TTP.
- (5) Subtract the utility allowance for the unit from the prorated TTP. This is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

##### BHA Policy

Revised public housing flat rents will be applied to a mixed family's rent calculation at the first annual reexamination after the revision is adopted.

- (6) When the mixed family's TTP is greater than the applicable flat rent, use the TTP as the prorated TTP. The prorated TTP minus the utility allowance is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

#### **6-III.E. FLAT RENTS AND FAMILY CHOICE IN RENTS [24 CFR 960.253]**

##### **Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)]**

The flat rent is designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

Changes in family income, expenses, or composition will not affect the flat rent amount because it is outside the income-based formula.

Policies related to the reexamination of families paying flat rent are contained in Chapter 9, and policies related to the establishment and reviews of flat rents are contained in Chapter 16.

##### **Family Choice in Rents [24 CFR 960.253(a) and (e)]**

Once each year, BHA must offer families the choice between a flat rent and an income-based rent. The family may not be offered this choice more than once a year. BHA must document that flat rents were offered to families under the methods used to determine flat rents for BHA.

##### BHA Policy

The annual BHA offer to a family of the choice between flat and income-based rent will be conducted upon admission and upon each subsequent annual reexamination.

A tenant who has chosen income-based rent at their annual reexamination may request to be switched to flat rent once between annual reexaminations.

BHA will require families to submit their choice of flat or income-based rent in writing and will maintain such requests in the tenant file as part of the admission or annual reexamination process.

BHA must provide sufficient information for families to make an informed choice. This information must include BHA's policy on switching from flat rent to income-based rent due to financial hardship and the dollar amount of the rent under each option. However, if the family chose the flat rent for the previous year, BHA is required to provide an income-based rent amount only in the year that a reexamination of income is conducted or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information.

### **Switching from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Due to Hardship [24 CFR 960.253(f)]**

A family can opt to switch from flat rent to income-based rent at any time if they are unable to pay the flat rent due to financial hardship. If BHA determines that a financial hardship exists, BHA must immediately allow the family to switch from flat rent to the income-based rent.

#### BHA Policy

Upon determination by BHA that a financial hardship exists, BHA will allow a family to switch from flat rent to income-based rent effective the first of the month following the family's request.

Reasons for financial hardship include:

- The family has experienced a decrease in income because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family, or reduction in or loss of earnings or other assistance
- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education, or similar items
- Such other situations determined by BHA to be appropriate

#### BHA Policy

BHA considers payment of flat rent to be a financial hardship whenever the switch to income-based rent would be lower than the flat rent [PH Occ GB, p. 137].

### **Flat Rents and Earned Income Disallowance [A&O FAQs]**

Because the EID is a function of income-based rents, a family paying flat rent cannot qualify for the EID even if a family member experiences an event that would qualify the family for the EID. If the family later chooses to pay income-based rent, they would only qualify for the EID if a new qualifying event occurred.

Under the EID original calculation method, a family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income-based rent and is currently within their exclusion period would have the exclusion period continue while paying flat rent as long as the employment that is the subject of the exclusion continues. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's exclusion period expire while the family is paying flat rent.

Under the EID revised calculation method, a family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income-based rent and is currently within their exclusion period would have the exclusion period continue while paying flat rent regardless whether the employment that is the subject of the exclusion continues. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's exclusion period expire while the family is paying flat rent.

## EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

### 24 CFR 5.609

*(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:*

- (1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- (2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- (3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

*(b) Annual income includes, but is not limited to:*

- (1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
- (2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. 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;

(3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

(4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);

(5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);

(6) Welfare assistance payments.

(i) Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:

(A) Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31<sup>1</sup>; and

(B) Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.

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<sup>1</sup> Text of 45 CFR 260.31 follows (next page).

(ii) If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

(A) The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or 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 calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;

(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)

(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

#### **HHS DEFINITION OF "ASSISTANCE"**

#### **45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES**

#### **260.31 What does the term "assistance" mean?**

(a)(1) 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).

(2) It includes such benefits even when they are:

(i) Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and

(ii) Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).

(3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of "assistance"] excludes: (1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;

(ii) Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and

(iii) Will not extend beyond four months.

(2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);

(3) Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;

(4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and

(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance



## EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

### 24 CFR 5.609

*(c) Annual income does not include the following:*

- (1) Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- (2) 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);
- (3) Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) of this section);
- (4) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- (5) Income of a live-in aide, as defined in Sec. 5.403;
- (6) Subject to paragraph (b)(9) of this section, the full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;
- (7) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
- (8) (i) Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
- (ii) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);
- (iii) 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, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

(iv) Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;

(v) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives, and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;

(9) Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);

(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;

(11) Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

(12) Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;

(13) [Reserved]

(14) Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or prospective monthly amounts.

(15) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;

(16) Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or

(17) 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(c) apply. A notice will be published in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs and housing owners identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published and distributed when necessary. [See the following chart for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

<b>EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS</b>
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**24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets**

(1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

(2) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under Sec. 5.609.

(3) In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. 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 tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

<b>EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE</b>
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**24 CFR 960.255 Self-sufficiency incentive—Disallowance of increase in annual income.**

(a) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

*Baseline income.* The annual income immediately prior to implementation of the disallowance described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section of a person who is a member of a qualified family.

*Disallowance.* Exclusion from annual income.

*Previously unemployed* includes a person who has earned, in the twelve 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.

*Qualified family.* A family residing in public housing:

- (i) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was unemployed for one or more years previous to employment;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) 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 PHA 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.

(b) *Disallowance of increase in annual income.*

(1) *Initial twelve month exclusion.* During the 12-month period beginning on the date on which a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experience an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from the annual income (as defined in § 5.609 of this title) of a qualified family any increase in the income of the family member as a result of employment over the baseline income of that family member.

(2) *Phase-in of rent increase.* Upon the expiration of the 12-month period defined in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and for the subsequent 12-month period, the PHA must exclude from the annual income of a qualified family at least 50 percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over the family member's baseline income.

(3) *Maximum 2-year disallowance.* The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 24-month period. It applies for a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(1) of this section and a maximum of 12 months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, during the 24-month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(4) *Effect of changes on currently participating families.* Families eligible for and participating in the disallowance of earned income under this section prior to May 9, 2016 will continue to be governed by this section in effect as it existed immediately prior to that date.(c) *Inapplicability to admission.* The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility and income targeting).

(d) *Individual Savings Accounts*. As an alternative to the disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment described in paragraph (b) of this section, a PHA may choose to provide for individual savings accounts for public housing residents who pay an income-based rent, in accordance with a written policy, which must include the following provisions:

(1) The PHA must advise the family that the savings account option is available;

(2) At the option of the family, the PHA must deposit in the savings account the total amount that would have been included in tenant rent payable to the PHA as a result of increased income that is disallowed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) Amounts deposited in a savings account may be withdrawn only for the purpose of:

(i) Purchasing a home;

(ii) Paying education costs of family members;

(iii) Moving out of public or assisted housing; or

(iv) Paying any other expense authorized by the PHA for the purpose of promoting the economic self-sufficiency of residents of public housing;

(4) The PHA must maintain the account in an interest bearing investment and must credit the family with the net interest income, and the PHA may not charge a fee for maintaining the account;

(5) At least annually the PHA must provide the family with a report on the status of the account; and

(6) If the family moves out of public housing, the PHA shall pay the tenant any balance in the account, minus any amounts owed to the PHA

## EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

### 24 CFR 5.615

#### **Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.**

**(a) Applicability.** This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

**(b) Definitions.** The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

*Covered families.* Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare 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 for such assistance.

*Economic self-sufficiency program.* See definition at Sec. 5.603.

*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.

*Specified welfare benefit reduction.*

(1) 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 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.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) 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

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

**(c) Imputed welfare income.**

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the PHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the PHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) The PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

*(d) Review of PHA decision.*

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination

of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

*(e) PHA relation with welfare agency.*

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the PHA. However, the PHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The PHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the PHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

## **Chapter 7**

### **VERIFICATION**

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2017-12]

#### **INTRODUCTION**

BHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain written authorization from the family in order to collect the information. Applicants and program participants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. BHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

BHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in PIH Notice 2010-19 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary BHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. Part II provides more detailed requirements related to family information. Part III provides information on income and assets, and Part IV covers mandatory deductions.

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies established by BHA.



## **PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230]**

The family must supply any information that BHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to BHA verification of that information [24 CFR 960.259(a)(1)].

#### **Consent Forms**

It is required that all adult applicants and tenants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and BHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

#### **Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]**

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, BHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate the lease of tenants. The family may request a hearing in accordance with BHA's grievance procedures.

### **7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

#### **HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general, HUD requires BHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when BHA uses a lesser form of verification.

In order of priority, the forms of verification that BHA will use are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-HUD system
- Written Third-party Verification (may be provided by applicant or resident)
- Written Third-party Verification Form
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification
- For LIHTC properties, all forms must be the most recent Washington State Housing Finance Commission forms which may be found at [www.wshfc.org](http://www.wshfc.org).

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below.

## **Requirements for Acceptable Documents**

### BHA Policy

Any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and generally must be dated within 60 calendar days of the BHA request. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

Print-outs from web pages are considered original documents.

The BHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to BHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

## **File Documentation**

BHA must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that BHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this ACOP. The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

### BHA Policy

BHA will document, in the family file, the following:

- Reported family annual income
- Value of assets
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income
- Other factors influencing the adjusted income or income-based rent determination

When BHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, BHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 960.259(c)(1); Notice PIH 2018-18].

## **7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)**

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to BHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to BHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no adverse action can be taken until BHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted the opportunity to contest any adverse findings through BHA's informal review/hearing processes. (For more on UIV and income projection, see Section 6-I.C.)

## **Upfront Income Verification Using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)**

BHA must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during mandatory reexaminations or recertifications of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and administrative guidance issued by HUD. HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

### **EIV Income Reports**

The data shown on income reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between three and six months old at the time reports are generated.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will obtain income and IVT reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

Income and IVT reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. Income reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Section 6.I.C. Income reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third-party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between income and IVT reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Section 6.I.C. and in this chapter.

Income and IVT reports will be used in interim reexaminations to identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system, and as necessary to verify earned income, and to verify and calculate unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

Income and IVT reports will be retained in resident files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents for the duration of the tenancy.

When BHA determines through EIV reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15.

### **EIV Identity Verification**

The EIV system verifies resident identities against Social Security Administration (SSA) records. These records are compared to Public and Indian Housing Information (PIH) data for a match on Social Security number, name, and date of birth.

BHA is required to use EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2018-18].

When identity verification for a resident fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will identify residents whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis. BHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the resident. When BHA determines that discrepancies exist due to BHA errors, such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

#### **7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION**

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to BHA by the family. If written third-party verification is not available, BHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

##### **Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

BHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

BHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

##### **BHA Policy**

Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 60 days of BHA request date.

If BHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, BHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation.

As verification of earned income, BHA will require the family to provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs. At BHA's discretion, if additional paystubs are needed due to the family's circumstances (e.g., sporadic income, fluctuating schedule, etc.), BHA may request additional paystubs or a payroll record.

##### **Written Third-Party Verification Form**

When upfront verification is not available and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, BHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

BHA may mail, fax or email third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

BHA Policy

BHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents are unavailable or are rejected by BHA.

**Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

For oral third-party verification, BHA contacts sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Oral third-party verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time (e.g., 10 days).

BHA should document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

BHA Policy

In collecting oral third-party verification, BHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification, BHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

**When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2018-18]**

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

BHA Policy

If the family cannot provide original documents, BHA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.

The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p.18].

***Primary Documents***

Third-party verification is not required when legal documents are the primary source, such as a birth certificate or other legal documentation of birth.

### ***Imputed Assets***

BHA may accept a self-certification from the family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

### ***Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 960.259]***

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, BHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, BHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process, whenever a family member is added, and at least every three years thereafter.

#### **BHA Policy**

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, BHA will accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income when applicable. The family's declaration must show each asset and the amount of income expected from that asset. All family members 18 years of age and older must sign the family's declaration.

BHA will use third-party documentation for assets as part of the intake process, whenever a family member is added to verify the individual's assets, and every three years thereafter.

## **7-I.F. SELF-CERTIFICATION**

When HUD requires third-party verification, self-certification, or "tenant declaration," is used as a last resort when BHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded
- Net family assets total \$5,000 or less, and BHA has adopted a policy to accept self-certification at annual recertification, when applicable
- BHA has adopted a policy to implement streamlined annual recertifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 9)

When BHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead BHA relies on a tenant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family's file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

#### **BHA Policy**

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to BHA.

BHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to BHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

## PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

### 7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

#### BHA Policy

BHA will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

Verification of Legal Identity for Adults	Verification of Legal Identity for Children
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers Church issued baptismal certificate Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card U.S. military discharge (DD 214) Current U.S. passport Current government Pageemployer identification card with picture	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID Certified school records

If a document submitted by a family is illegible for any reason or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required.

If none of these documents can be provided and at BHA's discretion, a third party who knows the person may attest to the person's identity. The certification must be provided in a format acceptable to BHA and be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

Legal identity will be verified for all applicants at the time of eligibility determination and in cases where BHA has reason to doubt the identity of a person representing themselves to be a tenant or a member of a tenant family.

### 7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and Notice PIH 2018-24]

The family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include existing residents who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

BHA must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number:

- An original SSN card issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA)
- An original SSA-issued document, which contains the name and SSN of the individual
- An original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual



BHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or resident if the document is not an original document, if the original document has been altered, mutilated, or is illegible, or if the document appears to be forged.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will explain to the applicant or resident the reasons the document is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to BHA within 90 days.

Online verification will be acceptable.

BHA will inform the applicant that the unit will not be held pending submittal of the acceptable documentation. BHA will explain that the process will move forward placing another applicant in the available unit.

If acceptable documentation of the SSN is not received within 90 days by BHA, the applicant will be removed from the waitlist.

If an applicant family includes a child under 6 years of age who joined the household within the 6 months prior to the date of program admission, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted and must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days. A 90-day extension will be granted if BHA determines that the resident's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the resident's control.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control, such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

When a resident requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the resident must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. BHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a resident requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the resident must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if BHA determines that the resident's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the resident's control. During the period BHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the resident's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously assisted occupancy.

BHA Policy

BHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

- Obtaining documentation from applicants and residents that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers
- Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," BHA may, at its discretion, remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers. The retention of the EIV Summary Report or Income Report is adequate documentation of an individual's SSN.

BHA Policy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, BHA will not remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers.

## **7-II.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE**

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

BHA Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, BHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member (e.g., school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded) and to provide a self-certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously assisted occupancy.

## **7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

Applicants and tenants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in Chapter 3.

BHA Policy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships.

### **Marriage**

BHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If BHA has

reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, BHA will require the family to document the marriage with a marriage certificate or other documentation to verify that the couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

## **Separation or Divorce**

### BHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If BHA has reasonable doubts about divorce or separation, BHA will require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation with a certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer; a copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record; or other documentation that shows a couple is divorced or separated.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

## **Absence of Adult Member**

### BHA Policy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill), if BHA so requests.

## **Foster Children and Foster Adults**

### BHA Policy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

## **7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS**

### BHA Policy

BHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

- The family claims full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or co-head.
- The family claims a child care deduction to enable a family member to further their education.
- For LIHTC properties, the household must comply with the Washington State Housing Finance Commission and IRS Tax Credit full-time student rules.

## **7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY**

BHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. BHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. BHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If BHA receives a verification document that provides such information, BHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will BHA request a participant's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' Web site at [www.os.dhhs.gov](http://www.os.dhhs.gov).

BHA may make the following inquiries, provided these inquiries are made of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiring about whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring about whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

### **Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits**

Verification of the receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

#### BHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, BHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation is not available through HUD's EIV System, BHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If a family is unable to provide the document(s), BHA will ask the family to obtain a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov). Once the family receives the benefit verification letter, they will be required to provide it to BHA.

### **Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits**

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.403, necessary to qualify for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions.

#### BHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive SSI or other disability payments from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the

family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See Chapter 3 for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

## **7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]**

### **Overview**

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. Chapter 3 provides a detailed discussion of eligibility requirements. This chapter discusses HUD and BHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual, it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy. [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

### **U.S. Citizens and Nationals**

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

BHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

#### BHA Policy

Family members who claim U.S. citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless BHA receives information indicating that an individual's declaration may not be accurate.

### **Eligible Immigrants**

#### ***Documents Required***

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

#### ***BHA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-1 and PH GB, p.27]***

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in Section 7-II.C. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, BHA must verify

immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

BHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

#### **7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS**

BHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined their placement on the waiting list.

##### **BHA Policy**

BHA offers preferences described in Section 4-III.B.

BHA also offers a preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking as described in Section 4-III.B. To verify that applicants qualify for the preference, BHA will follow documentation requirements outlined in Section 16-VII.D.

## **PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS**

Chapter 6, Part I describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides BHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

### **7-III.A. EARNED INCOME**

#### **Tips**

##### BHA Policy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

#### **Wages**

##### BHA Policy

For wages other than tips, the family must provide originals of the two most current, consecutive pay stubs or a current w-2.

### **7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME**

##### BHA Policy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

- An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted, and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.
- All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year.
- If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

BHA will provide a format for any person who is unable to provide such a statement to record income and expenses for the coming year. The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination, BHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cashbooks, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, BHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months, BHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

### 7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

For policies governing streamlined income determinations for fixed sources of income, please see Chapter 9.

#### **Social Security/SSI Benefits**

Verification requirements for Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits differ for applicants and participants.

For applicants, since EIV does not contain SS or SSI benefit information, the PHA must ask applicants to provide a copy of their current SS and/or SSI benefit letter (dated within the last 60 calendar days) for each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the PHA should help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. The PHA must obtain the original benefit letter from the applicant, make a photocopy of the document for the file, and return the original to the family.

For participants, the PHA must obtain information through the HUD EIV system and confirm with the participants that the current listed benefit amount is correct.

- If the participant agrees with the amount reported in EIV, the PHA must use the EIV-reported gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security. PHAs are required to use the EIV-reported SS and SSI benefit amounts when calculating income unless the tenant disputes the EIV-reported amount. For example, an SSA benefit letter may list the monthly benefit amount as \$450.80 and EIV displays the amount as \$450.00. The PHA must use the EIV-reported amount unless the participant disputes the amount.
- If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in EIV, the PHA must request a current SSA benefit verification letter (dated within the last 60 calendar days) from each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the PHA should help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. The PHA must obtain the original benefit letter from the participant, make a photocopy of the document for the file, and return the original to the family.
- Photocopies of social security checks or bank statements are not acceptable forms of verification for SS/SSI benefits.

### 7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

#### BHA Policy

The methods BHA will use to verify alimony and child support payments differ depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it **receives regular payments**, verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:



- If payments are made through a state or local entity, BHA will request a record of payments for the past 12 months and request that the entity disclose any known information about the likelihood of future payments.
- Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency
- Third-party verification from the person paying the support
- Copy of a separation or settlement agreement or a divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules
- Copy of the latest check and/or payment stubs
- Family's self-certification of amount received

If the family declares that it ***receives irregular or no payments***, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

- A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts
- If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

### 7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

#### **Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value**

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. BHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28 and PH GB, pp. 121-122].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

- BHA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or
- The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

**Example 1:** An elderly participant reported a \$10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and BHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this \$10,000 to her son. BHA has a reasonable estimate of the value of the asset; therefore, re-verification of the value of the asset is not necessary.

**Example 2:** A family member has disposed of its 1/4 share of real property located in a desirable area and has valued her share at approximately \$5,000. Based upon market conditions, this declaration does not seem realistic. Therefore, BHA will verify the value of this asset.

### 7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

#### BHA Policy

The family must provide:

- A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant
- A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income).
- If Schedule E was not prepared, BHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

### 7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

#### BHA Policy

BHA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

- *Before* retirement, BHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.
- *Upon* retirement, BHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.
- *After* retirement, BHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

### 7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

For fully excluded income, BHA is not required to follow the verification hierarchy, document why third-party verification is not available, or report the income on the 50058. Fully excluded income is defined as income that is entirely excluded from the annual income determination (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds) [Notice PIH 2013-04].

BHA may accept a family's signed application or reexamination form as self-certification of fully excluded income. BHA does not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for fully exclusion, BHA has the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, BHA **is** required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the 50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student, or income excluded under the earned income disallowance).

BHA Policy

BHA will accept the family's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. BHA may request additional documentation if necessary to document the income source.

BHA will verify the source and amount of partially excluded income as described in Part I of this chapter.

### **7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS**

BHA Policy

BHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SS, SSI, earned income, etc., are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

Families reporting zero income will be required to complete a BHA-approved zero income worksheet and income certification on a quarterly basis.

## **PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS**

### **7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS**

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that BHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

#### **Dependent Deduction**

See Section 6-II.B. for a full discussion of this deduction. BHA will verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse or co-head of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

#### **Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction**

See Chapter 3 for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Section 6-II.C. for a discussion of the deduction. BHA will verify that the head, spouse, or co-head is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

### **7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION**

Policies related to medical expenses are found in Section 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

#### **Amount of Expense**

##### BHA Policy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

- Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts.
- BHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. BHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.
- If third-party verification is not possible, copies of cancelled checks used to make medical expense payments and/or printouts or receipts from the source will be used. In this case BHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. BHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.
- Obtain third-party verification form signed by the provider, when possible.
- Written third-party verification forms, if the family is unable to provide acceptable documentation.
- If third-party verification or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months

In addition, BHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

### **Eligible Household**

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or co-head is at least 62 or a person with disabilities. BHA will verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in Chapter 3, and as described in Section 7.IV.A of this plan.

### **Qualified Expenses**

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Section 6.II.D for BHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

### **Unreimbursed Expenses**

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

#### BHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source. If expenses are verified through a third party, the third party must certify that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

### **Expenses Incurred in Past Years**

#### BHA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, BHA will verify:

- The anticipated repayment schedule
- The amounts paid in the past, and
- Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

## **7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES**

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in Section 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

### **Amount of Expense**

## ***Attendant Care***

### BHA Policy

BHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If family-provided documents are not available, BHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

- Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.
- Third-party verification form signed by the provider if family-provided documents are not available.
- If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months.

## ***Auxiliary Apparatus***

### BHA Policy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

- Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.
- Third-party verification form signed by the provider if family-provided documents are not available.
- If third-party verification or document review is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, BHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in Section 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in Section 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in Section 6-II.E.).

## **Family Member is a Person with Disabilities**

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. BHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See Section 7-II.F.).

## **Family Member(s) Permitted to Work**

BHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

### BHA Policy

BHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical

professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See Section 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.

If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

### **Unreimbursed Expenses**

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

#### BHA Policy

An attendant care provider will be asked to certify that, to the best of the provider's knowledge, the expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

## **7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES**

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Section 6.II.F. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I. In addition, BHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 years or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further his or her education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

### **Eligible Child**

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. BHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See Section 7-II.C.).

### **Unreimbursed Expense**

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

#### BHA Policy

The family and the child care provider will be asked to certify that, to the best of the provider's knowledge, the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

### **Pursuing an Eligible Activity**

BHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

#### BHA Policy

##### ***Information to be Gathered***

BHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

##### ***Seeking Work***

Whenever possible, BHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g. welfare or unemployment). In such cases BHA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to BHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, BHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. BHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

##### ***Furthering Education***

BHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further their education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation may be provided by the family.

##### ***Gainful Employment***

BHA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. The documentation may be provided by the family.

### **Allowable Type of Child Care**

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Section 6.II.F.

BHA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

BHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.



**Reasonableness of Expenses**

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

**BHA Policy**

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with BHA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, BHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

**Exhibit 7-1: Summary of Documentation Requirements for Noncitizens  
(HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10 and PH GB, pp. 84 and 85)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All</b> noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to PHA.</li> <li>• Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form</li> <li>• Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.</li> </ul>	
<b>Elderly Noncitizens</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.</li> </ul>	
<b>All other Noncitizens</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)</li> <li>• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”</li> <li>• “Section 208” or “Asylum”</li> <li>• “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”</li> <li>• “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);</li> <li>• A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);</li> <li>• A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or</li> <li>• A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or “Section 210”</li> </ul>	Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A receipt issued by the USCIS 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</li> <li>• Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the <i>Federal Register</i></li> </ul>	

## Chapter 8

### LEASING AND INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart G; 24 CFR 966, Subpart A]

#### INTRODUCTION

Public housing leases are the contractual basis of the legal relationship between BHA and the tenant. All units must be occupied pursuant to a dwelling lease agreement that complies with HUD regulations.

HUD regulations also require BHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during the period of occupancy. In addition, BHA may conduct additional inspections in accordance with BHA policy.

This chapter is divided into two parts as follows:

Part I: Leasing. This part describes pre-leasing activities and BHA's policies pertaining to lease execution, lease modification, and payments under the lease.

Part II: Inspections. This part describes BHA's policies for inspecting dwelling units.

## **PART I: LEASING**

### **8-I.A. OVERVIEW**

An eligible family may occupy a public housing dwelling unit under the terms of a lease. The lease must meet all regulatory requirements, and must also comply with applicable state and local laws and codes.

The term of the lease must be for a period of 12 months. The lease must be renewed automatically for another 12-month term, except that BHA may not renew the lease if the family has violated the community service requirement [24 CFR 966.4(a)(2)].

BHA must adopt smoke-free policies, which must be implemented no later than July 30, 2018. The policy is attached as Exhibit 8-1.

BHA must include in the ACOP residential minimum heating standards policies [Notice PIH 2018-19]. The policy is included in Part I of this chapter.

Part I of this chapter contains regulatory information on leasing, where applicable, as well as BHA's leasing policies.

VAWA 2013 expanded notification requirements to include the obligation for BHA to provide families who are admitted to the program a notice of rights and the Form HUD-5382.

### **8-I.B. LEASE ORIENTATION**

#### BHA Policy

After unit acceptance but prior to occupancy, a BHA representative will conduct a lease orientation with the family. The head of household or spouse is required to attend.

#### **Orientation Agenda**

#### BHA Policy

When families attend the lease orientation, they will be provided with:

- A copy of the lease
- A copy of BHA's grievance procedure
- A copy of the house rules
- A copy of BHA's schedule of maintenance charges
- A copy of "Is Fraud Worth It?" (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse
- A copy of "What You Should Know about EIV," a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12
- A copy of the form HUD-5380, VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights

- A copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking
- A copy of BHA's smoke-free policy
- A notice that includes the procedures for requesting relief and BHA's criteria for granting requests for relief for excess utility surcharges
- The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled, "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home."

Topics to be discussed and explained to all families include:

- Applicable deposits and all other charges
- Review and explanation of lease provisions
- Unit maintenance requests and work orders
- BHA's interim reporting requirements
- Review and explanation of occupancy forms
- Community service requirements
- Family choice of rent
- VAWA protections
- Smoke-free policies

### **8-I.C. EXECUTION OF LEASE**

The lease must be executed by the tenant and BHA, except for automatic renewals of a lease [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

A lease is executed at the time of admission for all new residents. A new lease is also executed at the time of transfer from one BHA unit to another.

The lease must state the composition of the household as approved by BHA (family members and any BHA-approved live-in aide) [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)]. See Section 8-I.D. for policies regarding changes in family composition during the lease term.

#### **BHA Policy**

The head of household, spouse or co-head, and all other adult (18 and over) members of the household will be required to sign the public housing lease prior to admission. An appointment will be scheduled for the parties to execute the lease. The head of household will be provided a copy of the executed lease and BHA will retain a copy in the resident's file.

Files for households that include a live-in aide will contain file documentation, signed by the live-in aide, that the live-in aide is not a party to the lease and is not entitled to BHA assistance. The live-in aide is only approved to live in the unit while serving as the care attendant for the family member who requires care.

## **8-I.D. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LEASE**

The lease may be modified at any time by written agreement of the tenant and BHA [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

### **Modifications to the Lease Form**

BHA may modify its lease from time to time. However, BHA must give residents 60 days advance notice of the proposed changes and an opportunity to comment on the changes. BHA must also consider any comments before formally adopting a new lease [24 CFR 966.3].

After proposed changes have been incorporated into the lease and approved by the Board, each family must be notified at least 60 days in advance of the effective date of the new lease or lease revision. A resident's refusal to accept permissible and reasonable lease modifications that are made in accordance with HUD requirements, or are required by HUD, is grounds for termination of tenancy [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(E)].

#### BHA Policy

The family will have 60 days to accept and sign the revised lease. If the family does not accept the offer of the revised lease within that 60 day timeframe, the family's tenancy will be terminated for other good cause in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Schedules of special charges and rules and regulations are subject to modification or revision. Because these schedules are incorporated into the lease by reference, residents and resident organizations must be provided at least thirty days written notice of the reason(s) for any proposed modifications or revisions, and must be given an opportunity to present written comments. The notice must be delivered directly or mailed to each tenant; or posted in at least three conspicuous places within each structure or building in which the affected dwelling units are located, as well as in a conspicuous place at the project office, if any, or if none, a similar central business location within the project. Comments must be taken into consideration before any proposed modifications or revisions become effective [24 CFR 966.5].

After the proposed revisions become effective they must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the project office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

#### BHA Policy

When BHA proposes to modify or revise schedules of special charges or rules and regulations, BHA will post a copy of the notice at the leasing office, and will mail a copy of the notice to each resident family. Documentation of proper notice will be included in each resident file.

### **Other Modifications**

#### BHA Policy

The lease will be amended to reflect all changes in family composition.

If, for any reason, any member of the household ceases to reside in the unit, the lease will be amended by drawing a line through the person's name. The head of household and BHA will

be required to initial and date the change.

If a new household member is approved by BHA to reside in the unit, the person's name and birth date will be added to the lease. The head of household and BHA will be required to initial and date the change. If the new member of the household is an adult, s/he will also be required to sign and date the lease.

Policies governing when and how changes in family composition must be reported are contained in Chapter 9.

#### **8-I.E. SECURITY DEPOSITS [24 CFR 966.4(b)(5)]**

At the option of BHA, the lease may require security deposits. The amount of the security deposit cannot exceed one month's rent or a reasonable fixed amount as determined by BHA. BHA may allow for gradual accumulation of the security deposit by the family, or the family may be required to pay the security deposit in full prior to occupancy. Subject to applicable laws, interest earned on security deposits may be refunded to the tenant after vacating the unit, or used for tenant services or activities.

##### BHA Policy

Residents must pay a security deposit in full to BHA at the time of admission unless the resident is leasing an LIHTC unit. The amount of the security deposit will be specified in the lease.

BHA will hold the security deposit for the period the family occupies the unit. BHA will not use the security deposit for rent or other charges while the resident is living in the unit.

Within 14 days of move-out, BHA will, at a minimum, send a disposition informing the resident of the amount of the security deposit including any interest earned on the security deposit, less any amount needed to pay the cost of unpaid rent, damages listed on the move-out inspection report that exceed normal wear and tear, and other charges due under the lease.

BHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the security deposit within 14 days of the move-out. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged, BHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

If the resident transfers to another unit, BHA will transfer the security deposit to the new unit. The tenant will be billed for any maintenance or other charges due for the "old" unit. If the existing security deposit amount transferred does not fully cover the amount of the "new" unit's security deposit, the resident will need to pay the additional amount to cover the shortfall.

#### **8-I.F. PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE**

##### **Rent Payments [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)]**

Families must pay the amount of the monthly tenant rent determined by BHA in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements. The amount of the tenant rent is subject to change in accordance with HUD requirements.

The lease must specify the initial amount of the tenant rent at the beginning of the initial lease term, and BHA must give written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent and when the change is effective.

#### BHA Policy

The tenant rent is due and payable at the BHA-designated location on the first of every month. If the first falls on a weekend or holiday, the rent is due and payable on the first business day thereafter.

If a family's tenant rent changes, BHA will notify the family of the new amount and the effective date by sending a notice of rent adjustment which will become an attachment to the lease.

#### **Late Fees and Nonpayment [24 CFR 966.4(b)(3); Notice PIH 2021-29]**

At the option of BHA, the lease may provide for payment of penalties when the family is late in paying tenant rent [24 CFR 966.4(b)(3)].

The written notice is considered an adverse action and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under BHA grievance procedures. BHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired or, if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe, the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

#### BHA Policy

If the family fails to pay their rent by the fifth day of the month, and BHA has not agreed to accept payment at a later date, a 30-day Notice to Vacate (during nationwide emergency orders) or a 14-day Notice to Vacate (upon expiration of nationwide emergency orders) will be issued to the resident for failure to pay rent, demanding payment in full or the surrender of the premises. Payments made after the 14-day notice has been issued will only be accepted in the form of a money order or cashier's check.

In addition, if the resident fails to make payment by the end of office hours on the fifth day of the month, a late fee as determined by the lease will be charged. Notices of late fees will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Rent and late fees are due and payable immediately but no later than 10 days after the notice of late fees. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, BHA may not take action for nonpayment of the fee until the conclusion of the grievance process. If the resident can document financial hardship, the late fee may be waived on a case-by-case basis.

When a check is returned for insufficient funds or is written on a closed account, the rent will be considered unpaid and a returned check fee as determined by the lease will be charged to the family. Notices of returned check/late fees will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Rent and other fees are due and payable immediately but no later than 10 days after the notice of late fees.



### **Excess Utility Charges**

If BHA charges the tenant for consumption of excess utilities, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges. The imposition of charges for consumption of excess utilities is permissible only if the charges are determined by an individual check meter servicing the leased unit or result from the use of major tenant-supplied appliances [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for utilities that are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

Charges for excess utility consumption are not due and collectible until two weeks after BHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right to a hearing under BHA grievance procedures. BHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired or, if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe, the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

#### **BHA Policy**

When applicable, families will be charged for excess utility usage according to BHA's current posted schedule. Notices of excess utility charges will be mailed monthly and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable 14 days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, BHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of excess utility charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

BHA may grant requests for relief from surcharges from excess utility consumption of BHA-furnished utilities as a reasonable accommodation where BHA deems an exception is appropriate to meet the needs of elderly, ill or disabled residents. In determining whether to grant this request, BHA will consider special factors affecting utility usage that are not within the control of the resident, such as the need for medical equipment. Residents may request relief in accordance with Section 2-II.C. of this ACOP. BHA will process such requests in accordance with Section 2-II.E. of this ACOP.

Notice of the availability of procedures for requesting relief (including BHA's representative with whom initial contact may be made by the resident) and BHA's criteria for granting requests, will be included in each notice to resident of changes in utility allowances or surcharges as well as to new residents as part of the lease orientation.

### **Maintenance and Damage Charges**

If BHA charges the tenant for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for services and repairs which are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office

and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

The lease must provide that charges for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear are not due and collectible until two weeks after BHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under BHA grievance procedures. BHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired or, if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe, the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

#### BHA Policy

Maintenance and Damage charges will be reviewed annually and will be posted in the site manager's office. The schedule of charges will be furnished to applicants and tenants upon request.

When applicable, families will be charged for maintenance and/or damages according to BHA's current schedule. Work that is not covered in the schedule will be charged based on the actual cost of labor and materials to make needed repairs (including overtime, if applicable).

Notices of maintenance and damage charges will be mailed and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable 21 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, BHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of maintenance and damage charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

#### **8-I.G. MINIMUM HEATING STANDARDS [Notice PIH 2018-19]**

BHA is located in an area where state or local residential heating standards do not exist. Therefore, BHA will use the HUD-prescribed minimum heating standards for public housing units:

##### *Minimum temperature:*

If BHA controls the temperature, the minimum temperature in each unit must be at least 68 degrees Fahrenheit. If the resident controls the temperature, the heating equipment must have the capability of heating to at least 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

##### *Minimum temperature capability:*

BHA is allowed flexibility maintaining the indoor temperature when the outdoor temperature approaches the design day temperature. The design day temperature refers to the lowest expected outdoor temperature a heating system was designed to accommodate. This flexibility applies when either the outside temperature reaches or drops below the design day temperature, or when the outside temperature is within five degrees Fahrenheit of the

design day temperature for more than two continuous days. At no point should indoor temperatures drop below 55 degrees.

*Measurement:*

Temperature measurements must be taken three feet above the floor and two feet from an exterior wall in a habitable room.

## **PART II: INSPECTIONS**

### **8-II.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD regulations require BHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during occupancy. In addition, BHA may require additional inspections, in accordance with BHA Policy. This part contains BHA's policies governing inspections, notification of unit entry, and inspection results.

### **8-II.B. TYPES OF INSPECTIONS**

#### **Move-In Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]**

The lease must require BHA and the family to inspect the dwelling unit prior to occupancy in order to determine the condition of the unit and equipment in the unit. A copy of the initial inspection, signed by BHA and the tenant, must be provided to the tenant and retained in the resident file.

##### BHA Policy

Any adult family member may attend the initial inspection and sign the inspection form for the head of household.

#### **Move-Out Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]**

BHA must inspect the unit at the time the resident vacates the unit and must allow the resident to participate in the inspection if they wish, unless the tenant vacates without notice to BHA. BHA must provide to the tenant a statement of any charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear.

The difference between the condition of the unit at move-in and move-out establishes the basis for any charges against the security deposit so long as the work needed exceeds that for normal wear and tear.

##### BHA Policy

When applicable, BHA will provide the tenant with a statement of charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear, within 21 days of move-out inspection.

#### **Annual Inspections [24 CFR 5.705]**

Section 6(f)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 requires that PHAs inspect each public housing project annually to ensure that the project's units are maintained in decent, safe, and sanitary condition. The PHA shall continue using the Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) in 24 CFR 5, Subpart G, Physical Condition Standards and Inspection Requirements, to conduct annual project inspections. These standards address the inspection of the site area, building systems and components, and dwelling units.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will inspect all occupied units annually using HUD's Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS).

### **Quality Control Inspections**

The purpose of quality control inspections is to assure that all defects were identified in the original inspection, and that repairs were completed at an acceptable level of craftsmanship and within an acceptable time frame.

#### BHA Policy

Supervisory quality control inspections will be conducted in accordance with BHA's maintenance plan.

### **Special Inspections**

#### BHA Policy

BHA staff may conduct a special inspection for any of the following reasons:

- Housekeeping
- Unit condition
- Suspected lease violation
- Preventive maintenance
- Routine maintenance
- There is reasonable cause to believe an emergency exists
- Ownership required inspections

### **Other Inspections**

#### BHA Policy

Building exteriors, grounds, common areas and systems will be inspected according to BHA's maintenance plan.

## **8-II.C. NOTICE AND SCHEDULING OF INSPECTIONS**

### **Notice of Entry**

#### ***Non-emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(1)]***

BHA may enter the unit, with reasonable advance notification to perform routine inspections and maintenance, make improvements and repairs, or to show the unit for re-leasing. A written statement specifying the purpose of BHA entry delivered to the dwelling unit at least two days before such entry is considered reasonable advance notification.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will notify the resident in writing at least 48 hours prior to any non-emergency inspection.

For regular annual inspections, the family will receive at least 2 weeks written notice of the inspection to allow the family to prepare the unit for the inspection.

Entry for repairs requested by the family will not require prior notice. Resident-requested repairs presume permission for BHA to enter the unit.

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit to perform inspections where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the inspection by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner in accordance with the pet policies in Section 10-II.D.

#### ***Emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(2)]***

BHA may enter the dwelling unit at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists. If no adult household member is present at the time of an emergency entry, BHA must leave a written statement showing the date, time and purpose of the entry prior to leaving the dwelling unit.

#### **Scheduling of Inspections**

##### BHA Policy

Inspections will be conducted during business hours. If a family needs to reschedule an inspection, they must notify BHA at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled inspection. BHA will reschedule the inspection no more than once unless the resident has a verifiable good cause to delay the inspection. BHA may request verification of such cause.

#### **Attendance at Inspections**

Residents are required to be present for move-in inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]. There is no such requirement for other types of inspections.

##### BHA Policy

Except at move-in inspections, the resident is not required to be present for the inspection. The resident may attend the inspection if they wish.

If no one is at home, the inspector will enter the unit and conduct the inspection.

A copy of the inspection report will be available upon request.

### **8-II.D. INSPECTION RESULTS**

BHA is obligated to maintain dwelling units and the project in decent, safe and sanitary condition and to make necessary repairs to dwelling units [24 CFR 966.4(e)].

#### **Emergency Repairs [24 CFR 966.4(h)]**

If the unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to the life, health, or safety of the occupants, the tenant must immediately notify BHA of the damage, and BHA must make repairs within a reasonable time frame.

If the damage was caused by a household member or guest, BHA must charge the family for the reasonable cost of repairs. BHA may also take lease enforcement action against the family.

If BHA cannot make repairs quickly, BHA must offer the family standard alternative accommodations. If BHA can neither repair the defect within a reasonable time frame nor offer alternative housing, rent shall be abated in proportion to the seriousness of the damage and loss in value as a dwelling. Rent shall not be abated if the damage was caused by a household member or guest, or if the resident rejects the alternative accommodations.

### BHA Policy

When conditions in the unit are hazardous to life, health, or safety, BHA will make repairs or otherwise abate the situation within 24 hours.

Defects hazardous to life, health or safety include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit
- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling
- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks
- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire
- Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit
- Utilities not in service, including no running hot water, unless utilities are paid by tenant.
- Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury
- Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit
- Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit
- Inoperable smoke detectors
- In situations where the unit or building has a fuel burning appliance or an attached garage, missing or inoperable carbon monoxide detectors

### **Non-emergency Repairs**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will correct non-life threatening health and safety defects within 30 business days of the inspection date. If BHA is unable to make repairs within that period due to circumstances beyond BHA's control (e.g., required parts or services are not available, weather conditions, etc.), BHA will notify the family of an estimated date of completion.

The family must allow BHA access to the unit to make repairs.

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit to perform repairs where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the repair by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner in accordance with the pet policies in Section 10-II.D.

### **Resident-Caused Damages**

#### BHA Policy

Damages to the unit beyond normal wear and tear will be billed to the tenant in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.F, Maintenance and Damage Charges.

Repeated or excessive damages to the unit beyond normal wear and tear will be considered a serious or repeated violation of the lease which may result in lease termination.

### **Housekeeping**

#### BHA Policy

Residents whose housekeeping habits pose a non-emergency health or safety risk, encourage

insect or rodent infestation, or cause damage to the unit are in violation of the lease. In these instances, BHA will provide proper notice of a lease violation.

A re-inspection will be conducted within 30 days to confirm that the resident has complied with the requirement to abate the problem. Failure to abate the problem or allow for a re-inspection is considered a violation of the lease and may result in termination of tenancy in accordance with Chapter 13.

Notices of lease violation will also be issued to residents who purposely disengage the unit's smoke detector. Only one warning will be given. A second incidence will result in lease termination.



## **EXHIBIT 8-1: SMOKE-FREE POLICY**

In accordance with HUD regulations, the Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton (BHA) has adopted these smoke-free policies. The policies are effective as of January 22, 2018 and supersede all smoking policies previously implemented at BHA's residential properties.

Due to the increased risk of fire, increased maintenance costs, and the known health effects of secondhand smoke, smoking is prohibited in all living units and interior areas, including but not limited to hallways, rental and administrative offices, community centers, day care centers, laundry centers, and similar structures. Smoking is also prohibited in outdoor areas within 25 feet from public housing and administrative office buildings.

This policy applies to all employees, residents, household members, guests, and service persons. Residents are responsible for ensuring that household members and guests comply with this rule.

The term "smoking" means any inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other prohibited tobacco product in any manner or any form. Prohibited tobacco products include water pipes or hookahs.

Violation of the smoke-free policy constitutes a violation of the terms of the public housing lease. Consequences of lease violations include termination of tenancy.

### **BHA POLICIES**

#### **Designated Smoking Areas (DSA)**

BHA has not designated any smoking areas on BHA's property. Residents may not discard smoking products on the property.

#### **Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)**

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) include e-cigarettes, nicotine inhalers, and vaping devices.

Use of ENDS is not permitted in public housing units, common areas, or in outdoor areas within 25 feet from housing and administrative buildings.

#### **Effective Date**

BHA's effective date of this smoke-free policy is as follows:

The smoke-free policy will be effective for all residents, household members, employees, guests, and service persons on January 22, 2018.

#### **Enforcement**

BHA must enforce smoke-free policies when a resident violates this policy. When enforcing the lease, BHA will provide due process and allow residents to exercise their right to an informal settlement and formal hearing. BHA will not evict a resident for a single incident of smoking in violation of this policy. As such, BHA will implement a graduated enforcement framework that includes escalating warnings. Prior to pursuing eviction for violation of smoke-free policies, BHA

will take specific, progressive monitoring and enforcement actions, while at the same time educating tenants and providing smoking cessation information. The lease will identify the actions that constitute a policy violation, quantify the number of documented, verified violations that warrant enforcement action, state any disciplinary actions that will be taken for persistent non-responsiveness or repeated noncompliance, and state how many instances of noncompliance will constitute a violation. Tenancy termination and eviction will be pursued only as a last resort. BHA may terminate tenancy at any time for violations of the lease and failure to otherwise fulfill household obligations if resident behavior disturbs other residents' peaceful enjoyment and is not conducive to maintaining the property in a decent, safe, and sanitary condition.

BHA will issue a 10-day Notice to Comply with Lease or Quit Premises for violation of the smoke-free policy. Repeated violation of the smoke-free policy may rise to the level of other good cause for termination of tenancy. Per Washington State Landlord-Tenant Law, if the tenant receives four Notices to Comply with Lease or Quit Premises for violation of the smoke-free policy within a 12-month period, the tenant is subject to termination of the lease. The months during this 12-month period are rolling months.

### **Reasonable Accommodation**

While addiction to nicotine or smoking is not a disability, BHA will provide reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities who smoke that are in compliance with the requirements of this smoke-free policy.

## Chapter 9

### REEXAMINATIONS

[24 CFR 960.257, 960.259, 966.4]

#### INTRODUCTION

BHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition periodically and to adjust the family's rent accordingly. BHA must adopt policies for conducting annual and interim reexaminations that are consistent with regulatory requirements, and must conduct reexaminations in accordance with such policies [24 CFR 960.257(c)].

The frequency with which BHA must reexamine the income and composition of a family depends on whether the family pays income-based rent or flat rent. HUD requires BHA to offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. BHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations.

Part I: Annual Reexaminations for Families Paying Income Based Rents. This part discusses the requirements for annual reexamination of income and family composition. Full reexaminations are conducted at least once a year for families paying income-based rents.

Part II: Reexaminations for Families Paying Flat Rents. This part contains BHA's policies for conducting full reexaminations of family income and composition for families paying flat rents. These full reexaminations are conducted at least once every 3 years. This part also contains BHA's policies for conducting annual updates of family composition for flat rent families.

Part III: Interim Reexaminations. This part includes HUD requirements and BHA policies related to when a family may and must report changes that occur between annual reexaminations.

Part IV: Recalculating Tenant Rent. After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, BHA must recalculate the tenant rent. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part describes the policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this ACOP, apply to annual and interim reexaminations.

## **PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING INCOME-BASED RENTS [24 CFR 960.257]**

### **9-I.A. OVERVIEW**

For those families who choose to pay income-based rent, BHA must conduct a reexamination of income and family composition at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)]. For families who choose flat rents, BHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. Policies related to the reexamination process for families paying flat rent are located in Part II of this chapter.

For all residents of public housing, whether those residents are paying income-based or flat rents, BHA must conduct an annual review of community service requirement compliance. This annual reexamination is also a good time to have residents sign consent forms for criminal background checks in case the criminal history of a resident is needed at some point for the purposes of lease enforcement or eviction.

BHA is required to obtain all of the information necessary to conduct reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of BHA. Families are required to provide current and accurate information on income, assets, allowances and deductions, family composition and community service compliance as part of the reexamination process [24 CFR 960.259].

This part contains BHA's policies for conducting annual reexaminations.

### **9-I.B STREAMLINED ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 960.257]**

HUD permits BHA to streamline the income determination process for family members with fixed sources of income. While third-party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter, in the intervening years BHA may determine income from fixed sources by applying a verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or rate of interest. BHA may, however, obtain third-party verification of all income, regardless of the source. Further, upon request of the family, BHA must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will streamline the annual reexamination process by applying the verified COLA or interest rate to fixed-income sources. BHA will document in the file how the determination that a source of income was fixed was made.

If a family member with a fixed source of income is added, BHA will use third-party verification of all income amounts for that family member.

If verification of the COLA or rate of interest is not available, BHA will obtain third-party verification of income amounts.

Third-party verification of fixed sources of income will be obtained during the intake process and at least once every three years thereafter.

Two streamlining options are available, depending on the percentage of the family's income that is received from fixed sources. If at least 90 percent of the family's income is from fixed sources, BHA will not automatically obtain third-party verification of non-fixed income annually. If the family receives less than 90 percent of its income from fixed sources, BHA may streamline the verification of fixed income and must verify non-fixed income annually.

### **9-1.C. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS**

BHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family paying an income-based rent is completed within a 12-month period [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

#### **BHA Policy**

Generally, BHA will schedule annual reexaminations to coincide with the family's anniversary date. BHA will begin the annual reexamination process approximately 120 days in advance of the scheduled effective date.

*Anniversary date* is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family transfers to a new unit, BHA will perform a new annual reexamination, and the anniversary date will be changed.

BHA may also schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

### **Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process**

BHA is required to obtain information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of BHA. However, BHA should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity to provide contact information at the time of admission the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time. BHA should provide the family with the opportunity to update, change, or remove information from the HUD-92006 at the time of the annual reexamination [Notice PIH 2009-36].

#### **BHA Policy**

Families generally are required to participate in an annual reexamination interview, which must be attended by the head of household, spouse, or co-head. If participation in an in-person interview poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact BHA to request a reasonable accommodation (See Chapter 2).

Notification of annual reexamination interviews will be sent by first-class mail or posted on the unit door and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact BHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend the scheduled interview, then BHA will adhere to the appointment procedures as outlined in Section 4-III.D.

If a family fails to attend scheduled interview(s) without BHA approval, and has not adhered to the process outlined in Section 4.III, the family will be in material violation of their lease for failure to comply with the recertification process and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process.

#### **9-I.D. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS**

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information regarding income and family composition as may be necessary for the redetermination of rent, eligibility, and the appropriateness of the housing unit [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

##### BHA Policy

Families will be asked to turn in all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) by the date due in the notice. The required information will include a BHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documentation related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family fails to provide with the re-examination forms must be provided within 10 business days of written request by BHA. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. An extension will be granted at the discretion of BHA.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistance may assist the family in the interview process.

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the agency has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

## **Change in Unit Size**

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. BHA may use the results of the annual reexamination to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

## **Criminal Background Checks**

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)(1)(ii)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

### BHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for a criminal background check as part of the annual reexamination process.

Additionally, HUD recommends that at annual reexaminations PHAs ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state [Notice PIH 2012-28].

### BHA Policy

At the annual reexamination, BHA will ask whether the tenant, or any member of the tenant's household, is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state. BHA will use the Dru Sjojin National Sex Offender database to verify the information provided by the tenant.

If BHA proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, BHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to termination. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. (See Chapter 13.)

## **Compliance with Community Service**

For families who include nonexempt individuals, BHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for BHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

## **Documentation of Change**

Based on the type of change reported, BHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from BHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with BHA approval. BHA will accept required documentation by mail, but email, by fax, or by person.

## **9-I.E. EFFECTIVE DATES**

As part of the annual reexamination process, BHA must make appropriate adjustments in the

rent after consultation with the family and upon verification of the information [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

#### BHA Policy

In general, an *increase* in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.

If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively, to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a *decrease* in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by BHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents BHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.



## **PART II: REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING FLAT RENTS**

[24 CFR 960.257(2)]

### **9-II.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD requires that BHA offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. BHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

For families who choose flat rents, BHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. BHA is only required to provide the amount of income-based rent the family might pay in those years that BHA conducts a full reexamination of income and family composition, or upon request of the family after the family submits updated income information [24 CFR 960.253(e)(2)].

As it does for families that pay income-based rent, BHA must also review compliance with community service compliance requirements for families with nonexempt individuals.

This part contains BHA's policies for conducting reexaminations of families who choose to pay flat rents.

### **9-II.B. FULL REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY INCOME AND COMPOSITION**

#### **Frequency of Reexamination**

##### BHA Policy

For families paying flat rents, BHA will conduct a full reexamination of family income and composition at least once every 3 years.

#### **Reexamination Policies**

##### BHA Policy

In conducting full reexaminations for families paying flat rents, BHA will follow the policies used for the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Sections 9-I.B through 9-I.D above.

### **9-II.C. REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY COMPOSITION ("ANNUAL UPDATE")**

As noted above, full reexaminations are conducted every 3 years for families paying flat rents. In the years between full reexaminations, regulations require BHA to conduct a reexamination of family composition ("annual update") [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

The annual update process is similar to the annual reexamination process, except that BHA does not collect information about the family's income and expenses, and the family's rent is not recalculated following an annual update.

#### **Scheduling**

BHA must establish a policy to ensure that the reexamination of family composition for families choosing to pay the flat rent is completed at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

#### BHA Policy

For families paying flat rents, annual updates will be conducted in each of the 2 years following the full reexamination.

In scheduling the annual update, BHA will follow the policy used for scheduling the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Section 9-I.B. above.

### **Conducting Annual Updates**

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information necessary for the redetermination of rent and family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

#### BHA Policy

Families generally are required to participate in an annual reexamination interview, which must be attended by the head of household, spouse, or co-head and all household members 18 years of age or older. If participation in an in-person interview poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact BHA to request a reasonable accommodation.

Notification of annual reexamination interviews will be sent by first-class mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact BHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. If a family fails to attend scheduled interviews without BHA approval, the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process.

### **Change in Unit Size**

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. BHA may use the results of the annual update to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

### **Criminal Background Checks**

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

#### BHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for criminal background check as part of the annual update process.

### **Compliance with Community Service**

For families who include nonexempt individuals, BHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for BHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

## **PART III: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS**

[24 CFR 960.257; 24 CFR 966.4]

### **9-III.A. OVERVIEW**

Family circumstances may change during the period between annual reexaminations. HUD and BHA policies define the types of information about changes in family circumstances that must be reported, and under what circumstances BHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit BHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time.

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition change. BHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and BHA policies that describe the changes families are required to report, the changes families *may choose* to report, and how BHA will process both BHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

### **9-III.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION**

BHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family composition. However, due to provisions of the public housing lease, BHA has limited discretion in this area.

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

#### **BHA Policy**

All families, those paying income-based rent as well as flat rent, must report all changes in family and household composition that occur between annual reexaminations (or annual updates).

BHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

#### **New Family Members Not Requiring Approval**

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require BHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify BHA of the addition [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)].

#### **BHA Policy**

The family must inform BHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 days.

## **New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval**

With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request BHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)].

BHA may adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child or a live-in aide, and defining the circumstances in which BHA consent will be given or denied. Under such policies, the factors considered by BHA may include [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)(i)]:

- Whether the addition of a new occupant may necessitate a transfer of the family to another unit, and whether such units are available.
- BHA's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

### BHA Policy

Families must request BHA approval to add a new family member, live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative days during any 12 month period, and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by BHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

If adding a person to a household (other than a child by birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody) which will require a transfer to a larger size unit (under the transfer policy in Chapter 12), BHA will approve the addition only if the family can demonstrate that there are medical needs or other extenuating circumstances, including reasonable accommodation, that should be considered by BHA. Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

BHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets BHA's suitability and eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (See Chapter 7, Part II). Additionally, at properties financed with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), BHA will not approve the addition of an adult (18 years or older) unless the resident has occupied the unit at least 6-months and the adult to be added to the lease is income certified.

If BHA determines that an individual does not meet BHA's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, BHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and the reasons for the denial.

BHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

## **Departure of a Family or Household Member**

### BHA Policy

If a family member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform BHA within 10 days. This requirement also applies to family members who had been considered temporarily absent, who are now permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform BHA within 10 days.

### **9-III.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES**

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because BHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change. When a family reports a change, BHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

#### **BHA Policy**

This section only applies to families paying income-based rent. Families paying flat rent are not required to report changes in income or expenses.

#### **BHA-Initiated Interim Reexaminations**

BHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by BHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

- For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), BHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start, to adjust the exclusion with any changes in income, and at the conclusion of the 24-month eligibility period.
- If the family has reported zero income, BHA will conduct an interim reexamination every 3 months as long as the family continues to report that they have no income.
- If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income), BHA will schedule an interim reexamination to coincide with the end of the period for which it is feasible to project income.
- If at the time of the annual reexamination, tenant declarations were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, BHA will conduct an interim reexamination.
- BHA may conduct an interim reexamination at any time in order to correct an error in a previous reexamination or to investigate a tenant fraud complaint.

#### **Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations**

BHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family income or expenses [24 CFR 960.257(c)]. In addition, HUD regulations require that the family be permitted to obtain an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

#### ***Required Reporting***

HUD regulations give BHA the discretion to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will conduct interim reexaminations when families have an increase in income of at least \$200 per month. Interim reexaminations are not conducted on income increases of less than \$200 per month unless:

- The increase in income is because a person with income joins the household.

- The increase in household income is the result of *new* income.
- A decrease in the same source of income previously resulted in a reduction in tenant rent (i.e., a tenant's hours were reduced from 30 hours per week to 20 hours a week, and BHA conducted an interim reexamination to decrease the tenant portion of rent; a month later the hours are increased to 25 hours per week. In this instance an interim reexamination will be conducted to include the increase in hours).

Families will be required to report all increases in income/assets within 10 days of receipt of the increased income (i.e., first paycheck, first increased social security check, etc.).

### ***Decreases in Income***

Participants may report a decrease in income and other changes which would reduce the amount of tenant rent, such as an increase in allowances or deductions. BHA must calculate the change if a decrease in income is reported. If a tenant has a decrease in income or change in family composition that may result in a decrease in tenant rent they may report this change to BHA. Changes must be reported by the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month for the change to be effective the first of the month following that in which the change is reported. If the decrease is reported after the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month, the decrease in tenant rent will be effective the first of the month following the upcoming month (i.e. if the change is reported July 25<sup>th</sup> then the decrease in rent will be effective September 1).

### ***Optional Reporting***

The family may request an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)]. BHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [PH GB, p. 159].

If a family reports a decrease in income from the loss of welfare benefits due to fraud or non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, the family's share of the rent will not be reduced [24 CFR 5.615]. For more information regarding the requirement to impute welfare income, see Chapter 6.

### **BHA Policy**

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in an increase in the tenant rent, BHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in a decrease in the tenant rent, BHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 9-III.D. for effective dates.

Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

## 9-III.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

### Method of Reporting

#### BHA Policy

The family must notify BHA of changes in writing using a BHA-approved form.

Based on the type of change reported, BHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 days of receiving a request from BHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with BHA approval. BHA will accept required documentation by mail, by fax, or in person.

BHA will determine if an interview is required. If an interview is required, the family must attend.

### Effective Dates

BHA must make the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family request [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

#### BHA Policy

If tenant rent is to *increase*:

- The increase generally will be effective on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.
- If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If tenant rent is to *decrease*:

- The decrease will be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.



## **PART IV: RECALCULATING TENANT RENT**

### **9-IV.A. OVERVIEW**

For those families paying income-based rent, BHA must recalculate the rent amount based on the income information received during the reexamination process and notify the family of the changes [24 CFR 966.4, 960.257]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

### **9-IV.B. CHANGES IN UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965.507, 24 CFR 966.4]**

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in BHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

#### BHA Policy

Unless BHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted unless the change is greater than 10%. In that case, the revised utility allowance will take effect on October 1<sup>st</sup> of that year.

For LIHTC units, changes in the Utility Allowance must be implemented in compliance with Washington State Housing Finance Commission requirements upon publication by BHA.

### **9-IV.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW TENANT RENT**

The public housing lease requires BHA to give the tenant written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent, and when the change is effective [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)(ii)].

When BHA re-determines the amount of rent (Total Tenant Payment or Tenant Rent) payable by the tenant, not including determination of BHA's schedule of Utility Allowances for families in BHA's Public Housing Program, or determines that the tenant must transfer to another unit based on family composition, BHA must notify the tenant that the tenant may ask for an explanation stating the specific grounds of BHA's determination, and that if the tenant does not agree with the determination, the tenant shall have the right to request a hearing under BHA's grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.4(c)(4)].

#### BHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the tenant rent. If the change in rent is 10% or greater than the tenant's current rent, the change will go into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October of that year.

### **9-IV.D. DISCREPANCIES**

During an annual or interim re-examination, BHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, BHA may discover errors made by BHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or

underpayment of rent are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 15.

## Chapter 10

### PETS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains BHA's policies on the keeping of pets and describes any criteria or standards pertaining to the policies. The rules adopted are reasonably related to the legitimate interest of BHA to provide a decent, safe and sanitary living environment for all tenants, and to protect and preserve the physical condition of the property, as well as the financial interest of BHA.

The chapter is organized as follows:

Part I: Service Animals and Assistance Animals. This part explains the difference between service animals, assistance animals, and pets and contains policies related to the designation of an assistance animal as well as their care and handling.

Part II: Pet policies for all developments. This part includes pet policies that are common to both elderly/disabled developments and general occupancy developments.

Part III: Pet deposits and fees for elderly/disabled developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to elderly/disabled developments.

Part IV: Pet deposits and fees for general occupancy developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to general occupancy developments.

## **PART I: SERVICE ANIMALS AND ASSISTANCE ANIMALS**

[Section 504; Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C.); 24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705;  
Notice FHEO 2013-01]

### **10-I.A. OVERVIEW**

This part discusses situations under which permission for a service animal or an assistance animal may be denied, and also establishes standards for the care of service and assistance animals.

Notice FHEO 2013-01 was published April 25, 2013. The notice explains the difference between service animals and assistance animals. While the ADA applies to the premises of public housing agencies and to “public accommodations” such as stores and movie theaters, it does not apply to private-market rental housing. Therefore, in public housing, BHA must evaluate a request for a service animal under both the ADA and the Fair Housing Act. Service animals are limited to trained dogs.

Neither service animals nor assistance animals are pets, and thus, are not subject to BHA’s pet policies described in Parts II through IV of this chapter [24 CFR 5.303; 960.705; Notice FHEA 2013-01].

### **10-I.B. APPROVAL OF ASSISTANCE ANIMALS [Notice FHEO 2020-01]**

#### **Service Animals**

Notice FHEO 2020-01 states that BHA’s should initially follow the Department of Justice (DOJ) analysis to assessing whether an animal is a service animal under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Under the ADA, a service animal means any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual’s disability.

As a best practice, housing providers may use the following questions to help them determine if an animal is a service animal under the ADA:

- Is the animal a dog? If not, the animal is not a service animal but may be another type of assistance animal for which an accommodation is needed (support animal).
- Is it readily apparent that the dog is trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability? If yes, further inquiries are inappropriate because the animal is a service animal. If not, it is advisable that the PHA limit its inquiries to the following two questions: (1) Is the animal required because of the disability? and (2) What work or task has the animal been trained to perform?

If the answer to question (1) is “yes” and work or a task is identified in response to question (2), grant the requested accommodation if otherwise reasonable. If the answer to either question is “no,” the animal does not qualify as a service animal but may be a support animal.

A service animal must be permitted in all areas of the facility where members of the public are allowed.

Support Animals (Assistance Animals other than Service Animals)

If the animal does not qualify as a service animal, BHA must next determine whether the animal would qualify as a support animal (other type of assistance animal). If the individual has indeed requested a reasonable accommodation to get or keep an animal in connection with a physical or mental impairment or disability, BHA may use the following questions to help them assess whether to grant the accommodation in accordance with the policies outlined in Chapter 2 (the PHA is not required to grant a reasonable accommodation that has not been requested):

- Does the person have an observable disability or does BHA already have information giving them reason to believe that the person has a disability? If not, has the person requesting the accommodation provided information that reasonably supports that the person seeking the accommodation has a disability?
- If the person has an observable disability, BHA already has information giving them reason to believe the person has a disability, or the person has provided information supporting that they have a disability, then has the person provided information that reasonably supports that the animal does work, performs tasks, provides assistance, and/or provides therapeutic emotional support with respect to the individual's disability?
- If yes, is the animal commonly kept in households? An animal commonly kept in households would be a dog, cat, small bird, rabbit, hamster, gerbil, other rodent, fish, turtle, or other small, domesticated animal that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes. For purposes of this assessment, reptiles (other than turtles), barnyard animals, monkeys, kangaroos, and other non-domesticated animals are not considered common household animals.

If the individual is requesting to keep a unique animal not commonly kept in households, then the requestor has the substantial burden of demonstrating a disability-related therapeutic need for the specific animal or the specific type of animal. Such individuals are encouraged to submit documentation from a health care professional.

### **General Considerations**

A person with a disability is not automatically entitled to have an assistance animal. Reasonable accommodation requires that there is a relationship between the person's disability and their need for the animal [PH Occ GB, p. 179].

Before denying a reasonable accommodation request due to lack of information confirming an individual's disability or disability-related need for an animal, BHA is encouraged to engage in a good-faith dialog with the requestor called the "interactive process" [FHEO 2020-01].

BHA may not refuse to allow a person with a disability to have an assistance animal merely because the animal does not have formal training. Some, but not all, animals that assist persons with disabilities are professionally trained. Other assistance animals are trained by the owners themselves and, in some cases, no special training is required. The question is whether or not the animal performs the assistance or provides the benefit needed by the person with the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 178].

BHA's refusal to permit persons with a disability to use and live with an assistance animal that is needed to assist them, would violate Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Fair Housing Act unless [PH Occ GB, p. 179]:

- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others that cannot be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation
- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal would cause substantial physical damage to the property of others

The Fair Housing Act does not require a dwelling to be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others. BHA may therefore refuse a reasonable accommodation for an assistance animal if the specific animal poses a direct threat that cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level through the actions the individual takes to maintain or control the animal (e.g., keeping the animal in a security enclosure).

While most requests for reasonable accommodations involve one animal, requests sometimes involve more than one animal (for example, a person has a disability-related need for both animals, or two people living together each have a disability-related need for a separate assistance animal). The decision-making process in Notice FHEO 2020-01 should be used in accordance with the reasonable accommodation policies in Chapter 2 for all requests for exceptions or modifications to BHA's rules, policies, practices, and procedures so that persons with disabilities can have assistance animals in the housing where they reside.

BHA has the authority to regulate service animals and assistance animals under applicable federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303(b)(3); 960.705(b)(3)].

#### **BHA Policy**

For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered a service animal, it must be a trained dog, and there must be a person with disabilities in the household who requires the dog's services.

For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered a support animal, there must be a person with disabilities in the household, there must be a disability-related need for the animal, and the family must request BHA approve a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the criteria outlined in Notice FHEO 2020-01 and the policies contained in Chapter 2.

### **10-I.C. CARE AND HANDLING**

HUD regulations do not affect any authority BHA may have to regulate service animals and assistance animals under federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705].

#### **BHA Policy**

- Residents are responsible for feeding, maintaining, providing veterinary care, and controlling their assistance animals. A resident may do this on their own or with the assistance of family, friends, volunteers, or service providers.
- Residents must ensure that service animals and assistance animals do not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others, or cause substantial physical damage to the development, dwelling unit, or property of other residents.
- Residents must care for service animals and assistance animals in a manner that complies with state and local laws, including anti-cruelty laws.
- Residents must comply with limited pet ownership requirements such as animal health maintenance, licensing, and disposal of animal waste.
- When a resident's care or handling of a service animal or assistance animal violates these policies, BHA will consider whether the violation could be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation. If BHA determines that no such accommodation can be made, BHA may withdraw the approval of a particular service or assistance animal.

- A disabled tenant must still register the animal with BHA.
- A disabled tenant is still responsible for the animal's behavior, care and sanitation so as to comply with the lease standards.

## **PART II: PET POLICIES FOR ALL DEVELOPMENTS**

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

### **10-II.A. OVERVIEW**

The purpose of a pet policy is to establish clear guidelines for ownership of pets and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets. This part contains pet policies that apply to all developments.

### **10-II.B. MANAGEMENT APPROVAL OF PETS**

#### **Registration of Pets**

BHA may require registration of the pet with BHA [24 CFR 960.707(b)(5)].

##### BHA Policy

Pets (dogs and cats) must be registered with BHA before they are brought on the premises. Registration must be renewed annually at recertification.

The pet owner must enter into a pet agreement with BHA. The registration process consists of:

- Basic information about the pet
- Certificate signed by license veterinarian or state/local entity that the pet has received all inoculations required by local law and that the pet has no communicable disease(s) and is pest-free
- Proof of city licensing
- Proof of Spay/Neuter. All female dogs over the age of 6 months and female cats over the age of 5 months must be spayed. All male dogs over the age of 8 months and all male cats over the age of 10 months must be neutered. In the case of underage animals, the pet must be spayed or neutered within 30 days of the pet reaching age requirements outlined above. If health problems prevent such spaying or neutering, a veterinarian's certificate will be required to allow the pet to become a resident of the community.
- Color photo of the pet no less than 3x3 in size
- Execution of a pet agreement with BHA stating that the tenant acknowledges complete responsibility for the care and cleaning of the pet will be required.
- Residents must be in good standings with BHA before a pet agreement will be executed.
- Payment of a \$300.00 deposit or a signed payment plan for \$250.00 to be paid in full within 3 months.

No pet shall be approved or allowed onto the premises until completion of the registration requirements.

Failure to appropriately register a dog or cat and pay the required security deposit shall be cause for termination of the lease.



## **Refusal to Register Pets**

### BHA Policy

BHA will refuse to register the pet if:

- The pet is not a 'common household pet' as defined in this policy
- Keeping the pet would violate any pet restrictions listed in this policy
- The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information
- The pet owner fails to update the registration annually
- Complaints have been received by other tenants about the pet
- BHA reasonably determines that the pet owner is unable to keep the pet in compliance with the pet rules and other lease obligations. The pet's temperament and behavior may be considered as a factor in determining the pet owner's ability to comply with the provisions of the lease
- The applicant has previously been charged with animal cruelty under state or local law; or has been evicted, had to relinquish a pet or been prohibited from future pet ownership due to pet rule violations or a court order
- The notice of refusal may be combined with a notice of pet violation

If BHA refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner within 10 business days of BHA's decision. The notice will state the reason for refusing to register the pet and will inform the family of their right to appeal the decision in accordance with BHA's grievance procedures.

## **Pet Agreement**

### BHA Policy

Residents who have been approved to have a pet must enter into a Pet Agreement with BHA, or the approval of the pet will be withdrawn.

The pet agreement is the resident's certification that they have received a copy of BHA's pet policy and applicable house rules, that they have read the policies and/or rules, understands them, and agrees to comply with them.

The resident further certifies by signing the pet agreement that the resident understands that noncompliance with BHA's pet policy and applicable house rules may result in the withdrawal of BHA approval of the pet and/or termination of tenancy.

Finally, the resident further certifies that he or she will adhere to the following rules:

- The resident is responsible and liable for all damages caused by his or her pet(s);
- All complaints of cruelty and all dog bites will be referred to animal control or applicable agency for investigation and enforcement;
- All common household pets are to be fed inside the unit. Feeding is not allowed on porches, sidewalks, patios or other outside areas;
- Residents shall not feed any stray animals; doing so, or keeping stray or unregistered animals, will be considered having a pet without permission;

- No animals may be tethered or chained outside or inside the dwelling unit under any circumstances;
- Pets must be maintained within a resident's unit. When outside the dwelling unit, all pets must be on a leash or carried, in a cage or animal transport enclosure, and under the control of a responsible individual at all times;
- All fecal matter deposited by the pet(s) must be promptly and completely removed from any common area. Failure to do so will result in a Pet Waste Removal charge of \$25.00 per incident. All animal waste or the litter from litter boxes shall be picked up immediately by the pet owner, disposed of in sealed plastic trash bags, and placed in a trash bin. Litter shall not be disposed of by flushing through a toilet;
- Litter boxes shall be stored inside the resident's dwelling unit or in animal enclosures maintained within the dwelling units AND must be removed and/or replaced regularly. Failure to do so will result in a Pet Waste Removal charge of \$25.00 per incident;
- The Resident/ Pet Owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from any animal or pet exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in an outside trash bin immediately;
- The resident/pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any animal or pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times;
- Mandatory implementation of effective flea control by measures that produce no toxic hazard to children who may come into contact with treated animals;
- The right of management to enter dwelling unit when there is evidence that an animal left alone is in danger or distress, or is creating a nuisance;
- The right of management to seek impoundment and sheltering of any animal found to be maintained in violation of House Rules, pending resolution of any dispute regarding such violation, at owner's expense. The resident shall be responsible for any impoundment fees, and BHA accepts no responsibility for pets so removed;
- Failure to abide by any animal-related requirement or restriction constitutes a violation of the "Resident Obligations" in the resident's Lease Agreement;
- Residents will prevent disturbances by their pets that interfere with the quiet enjoyment of the premises of other residents in their units or in common areas. This includes, but is not limited to, loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities;
- Residents/pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal. Installation of pet doors is prohibited;
- Pet owners may not alter their unit or patio to accommodate an animal.

#### **10-II.C. STANDARDS FOR PETS [24 CFR 5.318; 960.707(b)]**

BHA may establish reasonable requirements related to pet ownership including, but not limited to:

- Limitations on the number of animals in a unit, based on unit size

- Prohibitions on types of animals that BHA classifies as dangerous, provided that such classifications are consistent with applicable state and local law
- Prohibitions on individual animals, based on certain factors, including the size and weight of the animal
- Requiring pet owners to have their pets spayed or neutered

Cat declawing is not a requirement or condition of pet ownership in public housing and HUD encourages BHA to refrain from engaging in this practice [New PH OCC GB, Pet Ownership, p. 9].

BHA may not require pet owners to have any pet's vocal cords removed.

BHA may not require pet owners to obtain or carry liability insurance.

### **Definition of "Common Household Pet"**

There is no regulatory definition of common household pet for public housing programs, although the regulations for pet ownership in both elderly/disabled and general occupancy developments use the term. The regulations for pet ownership in elderly/disabled developments expressly authorize BHA to define the term [24 CFR 5.306(2)].

#### BHA Policy

No types of pets other than the following may be kept by a resident. The following types and qualifications are consistent with the applicable State and local law.

#### Dogs

- Maximum Number: 1 (ONE)
- Maximum adult weight: 25 pounds
- Must be non-aggressive breed
- Must be spayed or neutered
- Must have all required inoculations
- Must be licensed as specified now or in the future by State law and local ordinance
- Any litter resulting from the pet must be removed immediately from the unit

#### Cats – Domesticated

- Must be spayed or neutered
- Must have all required inoculations
- Must be trained to use a litter box or other waste receptacle
- Must be licensed as specified now or in the future by State law and local ordinance
- Any litter resulting from the pet must be removed from the unit immediately

#### Birds (canaries, finches, parakeets, cockatiels, small parrots, etc.. **NO EXOTIC BIRDS**)

- Must be in enclosed cage at all times

#### Fish

- Maximum aquarium size: 10 gallons
- Must be maintained on an approved stand

Rodents (rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, gerbil ONLY)

Must be enclosed in an acceptable cage at all times

**Pet Restrictions**

BHA Policy

The following animals are not permitted:

- Domesticated dogs that exceed 25 pounds. (Animals certified to assist persons with disabilities are exempt from this weight limitation);
- Animals who would be allowed to produce offspring for sale;
- Wild, feral, or any other animals that are not amenable to routine human handling;
- Any poisonous animals of any kind;
- Fish in aquariums exceeding 10 gallons in capacity;
- Non-human primates;
- Animals whose climatological needs cannot be met in the unaltered environment of the individual dwelling unit;
- Pot-bellied pigs;
- Ferrets or other animals whose natural protective mechanisms pose a risk of serious bites and/or lacerations to small children;
- Hedgehogs or other animals whose protective instincts and natural body armor produce a risk of serious puncture injuries to children;
- Chicks, turtles, or other animals that pose a significant risk of salmonella infection to those who handle them;
- Pigeons, doves, mynahs, and birds of other species that are hosts to the organisms that cause psittacosis in humans;
- Snakes or other kinds of reptiles;
- Insects and Arachnids; or
- Any animal not permitted under state or local law or code.

**Number of Pets**

BHA Policy

With pre-approval, residents may own a maximum of 2 pets, only 1 of which may be a dog.

In the case of fish, residents may keep no more than can be maintained in a safe and healthy manner in a tank holding up to 10 gallons. Such a tank or aquarium will be counted as 1 pet.

**Other Requirements**

BHA Policy

Dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered at the time of registration or, in the case of underage animals, as defined in Section 10-II.B under “Proof of Spay/Neuter.” Exceptions may be made upon veterinary certification that subjecting this particular pet to the procedure would be temporarily or permanently medically unsafe or unnecessary.

Pets must be licensed in accordance with state or local law. Residents must provide proof of licensing at the time of registration and annually, in conjunction with the resident’s annual reexamination.

#### **10-II.D. PET RULES**

Pet owners must maintain pets responsibly, in accordance with BHA policies, and in compliance with applicable state and local public health, animal control, and animal cruelty laws and regulations [24 CFR 5.315; 24 CFR 960.707(a)].

##### **Pet Area Restrictions**

###### BHA Policy

Pets must be maintained within the resident’s unit. When outside of the unit (within the building or on the grounds), dogs must be kept on a leash or carried. They must be under the control of the resident or other responsible individual at all times.

A common household pet must be effectively restrained and under the control of a responsible person when passing through a common area, from the street to the unit, etc.

Pets are not permitted in common areas including lobbies, community rooms and laundry areas except for those common areas which are entrances to and exits from the building.

##### **Designated Pet/No-Pet Areas [24 CFR 5.318(g), PH GB, p. 182]**

BHA may designate buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings as no-pet areas where pets generally may not be permitted. Pet rules may also designate buildings, floors of building, or sections of building for residency by pet-owning tenants.

BHA may direct initial tenant moves as may be necessary to establish pet and no-pet areas. BHA may not refuse to admit, or delay admission of, an applicant on the grounds that the applicant’s admission would violate a pet or no-pet area. BHA may adjust the pet and no-pet areas or may direct such additional moves as may be necessary to accommodate such applicants for tenancy or to meet the changing needs of the existing tenants.

BHA may not designate an entire development as a no-pet area, since regulations permit residents to own pets.

###### BHA Policy

The following areas are designated as no-pet areas:

- BHA playgrounds
- BHA laundry rooms
- BHA management offices
- BHA community rooms

## **Cleanliness**

### BHA Policy

The pet owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from the exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in a container provided by BHA.

The pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times.

Litter box requirements:

- Pet owners must promptly dispose of waste from litter boxes and must maintain litter boxes in a sanitary manner. Failure to do so will result in a Pet Waste Removal charge of \$25.00 per incident.
- Litter will not be disposed of by being flushed through a toilet.
- Litter boxes shall be kept inside the resident's dwelling unit.

## **Alterations to Unit**

### BHA Policy

Pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal.

Installation of pet doors is prohibited.

## **Noise**

### BHA Policy

Pet owners must agree to control the noise of pets so that such noise does not constitute a nuisance to other residents or interrupt their peaceful enjoyment of their housing unit or premises. This includes, but is not limited to, loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities.

## **Pet Care**

### BHA Policy

No pet (excluding fish) shall be left unattended in any unit for a period in excess of 24 hours.

Each pet owner shall be responsible for appropriately training and caring for his/her pet to ensure that the pet is not a nuisance or danger to other residents and does not damage BHA property.

No animals may be tethered or chained inside or outside the dwelling unit at any time.

All residents/pet owners shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for their pet.

Residents/pet owners must recognize that other residents may have chemical sensitivities or allergies related to pets, or may be easily frightened or disoriented by animals. Pet owners must agree to exercise courtesy with respect to other residents.

Animals must not be a nuisance or a threat to the health or safety of BHA employees, postal workers, agency employees, the public or other residents in the community by reason of noise, unpleasant odors, or other objectionable situations.

Pet owners will be totally liable for all damages or injuries caused by their pet.

Breeding of pets is prohibited.

Any pet owner found to be involved in animal cruelty or neglect will have their pet agreement terminated.

If maintenance is requested or scheduled, either the pet owner must be at home at the time of service to restrain pets or pets must be confined. Failure to confine pets may be cause for delay of maintenance service, additional costs to the pet owner in the event of rescheduled maintenance, and termination of either the pet agreement or residential lease. BHA will not be liable for any pet who escapes due to failure of the owner to properly confine the pet.

## **Responsible Parties**

### BHA Policy

The pet owner will be required to designate two responsible parties for the care of the pet if the health or safety of the 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.

A resident who cares for another resident's pet must notify BHA in advance and sign a statement that they agree to abide by all of the pet rules.

## **Inspections and Repairs**

### BHA Policy

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit for performance of repairs or inspections where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the inspection or repair by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner. The pet must be held under physical restraint by the pet owner or responsible person until management has completed its tasks. Any delays or interruptions suffered by management in the inspection, maintenance, and upkeep of the premises due to the presence of a pet may be cause for lease termination.

## **Pets Temporarily on the Premises**

### BHA Policy

Residents may not care for (pet sit) any animal on the premises or in the unit which has not been approved by BHA as the tenant's pet.

Residents are prohibited from feeding or harboring stray animals.

This rule excludes visiting pet programs sponsored by a humane society or other non-profit organization and approved by BHA.

## **Pet Rule Violations**

### BHA Policy

All complaints of cruelty and all dog bites will be referred to animal control or an applicable agency for investigation and enforcement.

If a determination is made on objective facts supported by written statements, that a resident/pet owner has violated the pet rules, written notice will be served.

The notice will contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule(s) that were violated. The notice will also state:

- That the pet owner has 10 days from the effective date of the service of notice to correct the violation or make written request for a meeting to discuss the violation
- That the pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of their choice at the meeting
- That the pet owner's failure to correct the violation, request a meeting, or appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to remove the pet, or to terminate the pet owner's tenancy

The authorization for a common household pet may be revoked at any time subject to BHA's grievance procedure if the pet becomes destructive or a nuisance to others, or if the tenant fails to comply with this policy.

## **Notice for Pet Removal**

### BHA Policy

If the pet owner and BHA are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by BHA, BHA may serve notice to remove the pet.

The notice will contain:

- A brief statement of the factual basis for BHA's determination that a pet rule has been violated
- The requirement that the resident/pet owner must remove the pet within 30 days of the notice or, if for a threat to health and safety, removal within 24 hours.
- A statement that failure to remove the pet may result in the initiation of termination of tenancy procedures

The resident will be responsible for all reasonable expenses directly related to the presence of the animal or pet on the premises, including the cost of repairs and replacement in the apartment, and the cost of animal care facilities if needed.

- These charges are due and payable within 30 days of written notification.



## **Pet Removal**

### BHA Policy

If the death or incapacity of the pet owner threatens the health or safety of the pet, or other factors occur that render the owner unable to care for the pet, the situation will be reported to the responsible party designated by the pet owner.

If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or if BHA after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, BHA may contact the appropriate state or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

## **Termination of Tenancy**

### BHA Policy

BHA may initiate procedures for termination of tenancy based on a pet rule violation if:

- The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a pet rule violation within the time period specified
- The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate tenancy under terms of the lease

## **Emergencies**

### BHA Policy

BHA will take all necessary steps to ensure that pets that become vicious, display symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrate behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of others, are immediately removed from the premises by referring the situation to the appropriate state or local entity authorized to remove such animals.

If it is necessary for BHA to place the pet in a shelter facility, the cost will be the responsibility of the pet owner.

If the pet is removed as a result of any aggressive act on the part of the pet, the pet will not be allowed back on the premises.

## **PART III: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN ELDERLY/DISABLED DEVELOPMENTS**

### **10-III.A. OVERVIEW**

This part describes BHA's policies for pet deposits and fees in elderly, disabled and mixed population developments. Policies governing deposits and fees in general occupancy developments are described in Part IV.

### **10-III.B. PET DEPOSITS**

#### **Payment of Deposit**

BHA may require tenants who own or keep pets in their units to pay a refundable pet deposit. This deposit is in addition to any other financial obligation generally imposed on tenants of the development [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)].

The maximum amount of pet deposit that may be charged by BHA on a per dwelling unit basis is the higher of the total tenant payment (TTP) or such reasonable fixed amount as BHA may require. BHA may permit gradual accumulation of the pet deposit by the pet owner [24 CFR 5.318(d)(3)].

The pet deposit is not part of the rent payable by the resident [24 CFR 5.318(d)(5)].

#### BHA Policy

Pet owners are required to pay a pet deposit in addition to any other required deposits. The amount of the deposit is \$300.00, and must be paid in full, or a signed payment agreement must be on file, before the pet is brought on the premises. Payment agreements for pet deposits will be no longer than 3 months.

#### **Refund of Deposit [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)]**

BHA may use the pet deposit only to pay reasonable expenses directly attributable to the presence of the pet, including (but not limited to) the costs of repairs and replacements to, and fumigation of, the tenant's dwelling unit. BHA must refund the unused portion of the pet deposit to the tenant within a reasonable time after the tenant moves from the development or no longer owns or keeps a pet in the unit.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 14 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit.

The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

BHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 14 days of the move-out inspection or removal of the pet from the unit. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, BHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

### **10-III.C. OTHER CHARGES**

#### **Pet-Related Damages during Occupancy**

##### BHA Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by BHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the development will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

- The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit
- Fumigation of the dwelling unit
- Repairs to common areas of the development

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

#### **Pet Waste Removal Charge**

The regulations do not address BHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of BHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and BHA tenancy rules.

##### BHA Policy

A separate pet waste removal charge of \$25.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Notices of pet waste removal charges will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 10 days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, BHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charge until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

## **PART IV: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN GENERAL OCCUPANCY DEVELOPMENTS**

### **10-IV.A. OVERVIEW**

This part describes BHA's policies for pet deposits and fees for those who reside in general occupancy developments.

### **10-IV.B. PET DEPOSITS**

BHA may require a refundable pet deposit to cover additional costs attributable to the pet and not otherwise covered [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

If BHA requires a resident to pay a pet deposit, BHA must place the deposit in an account of the type required under applicable State or local law for pet deposits, or if there are no such requirements, for rental security deposits, if applicable. BHA must comply with such laws as to retention of the deposit, interest, and return of the deposit to the resident, and any other applicable requirements [24 CFR 960.707(d)].

#### **Payment of Deposit**

##### BHA Policy

Tenants with animals must pay a refundable pet deposit of \$300.

#### **Refund of Deposit**

##### BHA Policy

BHA will provide the tenant with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 14 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit. If the tenant disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, BHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

All reasonable expenses incurred by BHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the development will be the responsibility of the resident, including, but not limited to:

- The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit
- Fumigation of the dwelling unit
- Common areas of the development if applicable
- The expense of flea de-infestation

If such expenses occur as the result of a move-out inspection, they will be deducted from the pet deposit. The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

BHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit within 14 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit.

Pet Deposits are not a part of rent payable by the resident.

#### **10-IV.C. NON-REFUNDABLE NOMINAL PET FEE**

BHA may require payment of a non-refundable nominal pet fee to cover the reasonable operating costs to the development relating to the presence of pets [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

##### BHA Policy

BHA will not charge a non-refundable nominal fee.

#### **10-IV.D. OTHER CHARGES**

##### **Pet-Related Damages during Occupancy**

##### BHA Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by BHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the development will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

- The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit
- Fumigation of the dwelling unit
- Repairs to common areas of the development
- The expense of flea elimination

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

##### **Pet Waste Removal Charge**

The regulations do not address BHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of BHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and BHA tenancy rules.

##### BHA Policy

A separate pet waste removal charge of \$25.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Notices of pet waste removal charges will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Such charges will be due and payable 10 days after billing.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

## Chapter 11

### COMMUNITY SERVICE

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains HUD regulations requiring BHA to implement a community service program for all non-exempt adults living in public housing.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and BHA policies related to these topics in two parts:

Part I: Community Service Requirements. This part describes who is subject to the community service requirement, who is exempt, and HUD's definition of economic self-sufficiency.

Part II: BHA Implementation of Community Service. This part provides BHA policy regarding BHA implementation and program design.

## **PART I: COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT**

### **11-I.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD regulations pertaining to the community service requirement are contained in 24 CFR 960 Subpart F (960.600 through 960.609). BHA and residents must comply with the community service requirement, effective with PHA fiscal years that commenced on or after October 1, 2000. Per 903.7(l)(1)(iii), BHA Plan must contain a statement of the how BHA will comply with the community service requirement, including any cooperative agreement that BHA has entered into or plans to enter into.

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 [24 CFR 960.601(b)].

In administering community service requirements, BHA must comply with all nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(5)].

### **11-I.B. REQUIREMENTS**

Each adult resident of BHA, who is not exempt, must [24 CFR 960.603(a)]:

- Contribute 8 hours per month of community service; or
- Participate in an economic self-sufficiency program (as defined in the regulations) for 8 hours per month; or
- Perform 8 hours per month of combined activities (community service and economic self-sufficiency programs).
- The required community service or self-sufficiency activity may be completed 8 hours each month or may be aggregated across a year. Any blocking of hours is acceptable as long as 96 hours is completed by each annual certification of compliance. [Notice PIH 2015-12]

### **Definitions**

#### ***Exempt Individual [24 CFR 960.601(b), Notice PIH 2015-12]***

An *exempt individual* is an adult who:

- Is age 62 years or older
- Is blind or disabled (as defined under Section 216[i][I] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability s/he is unable to comply with the service provisions
- Is a primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in work activities

### BHA Policy

BHA will consider 30 hours per week as the minimum number of hours needed to qualify for a work activity exemption.

- Is able to meet requirements of being exempted under a state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program.
  - This exemption applies to anyone whose characteristics or family situation meet the welfare agency exemption criteria and can be verified.
- Is a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program and the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program.

### ***Community Service [24 CFR 960.601(b), Notice PIH 2015-12]***

*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.

Eligible community service activities include, but are not limited to, work at:

- Local public and nonprofit institutions such as schools, head start programs, before or after school programs, child care centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult day care programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing)
- Nonprofit organizations serving BHA residents or their children such as: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Clubs, 4-H programs, Police Assistance League (PAL), organized children's recreation, mentoring or education programs, Big Brother or Big Sister, garden centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs
- Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels
- 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
- Caring for the children of other residents so parent may volunteer

NOTE: Political activity is excluded for purposes of eligible community service activities.

### BHA Policy

Community services at profit-motivated entities, volunteer work performed at homes or offices of general private citizens, and court-ordered or probation-based work will not be considered as eligible community service activities.



***Economic Self-Sufficiency Program [24 CFR 5.603(b), Notice PIH 2015-12]***

For purposes of satisfying the community service requirement, an *economic self-sufficiency program* is defined by HUD as: any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate economic independence of assisted families or to provide work for such families.

Eligible self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness or job training
- 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
- Employment counseling, work placement, or basic skills training
- Education, including higher education (junior college or college), GED classes, or reading, financial, or computer literacy classes
- Apprenticeships (formal or informal)
- English proficiency or English as a second language classes
- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health counseling)

***Work Activities [42 U.S.C. 607(d)]***

As it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, *work activities* means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment
- 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
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate

***Notification Requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(2), Notice PIH 2015-12; Notice PIH 2016-06]***

BHA must give each family a written description of the community service requirement, the

process for claiming status as an exempt person, and the process for BHA verification of exempt status. BHA must also notify the family of its determination identifying the family members who are subject to the service requirement, and the family members who are exempt. In addition, the family must sign a certification, Attachment A of Notice PIH 2015-12, that they have received and read the policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the requirement will result in nonrenewal of their lease. The family must also sign a certification at annual reexaminations, such as Attachment B of Notice PIH 2015-12, certifying that they understand the requirement.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will provide the family with a copy of the Community Service Policy found in Exhibit 11-1 of this chapter, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member is determined to be subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request. The policy will notify the family that self-certification forms are subject to review by BHA.

On an annual basis, at the time of lease renewal, BHA will notify the family in writing of the family members who are subject to the community service requirement and the family members who are exempt. If the family includes non-exempt individuals, the notice will include a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which they may record the activities they perform and the number of hours contributed. The form will also have a place for a signature by an appropriate official, who will certify to the activities and hours completed.

### **11-I.C. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION STATUS AND COMPLIANCE [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]**

BHA must review and verify family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term. The policy for documentation and verification of compliance with service requirements may be found at Section 11-I.D.

#### **Annual Determination**

##### ***Determination of Exemption Status***

An exempt individual is excused from the community service requirement [24 CFR 960.603(a)].

#### BHA Policy

At least 60 days prior to lease renewal, BHA will review and verify the exemption status of all adult family members. This verification will only be done on an annual basis unless the family reports a change or BHA has reason to believe that an individual's exemption status has changed. For individuals who are exempt because they are 62 years of age and older, verification of exemption status will be done only at the initial examination.

Upon completion of the verification process, BHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the policy in Section 11-I.B.

### ***Determination of Compliance***

BHA must review resident family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]. As part of this review, BHA must verify that any family member that is not exempt from the community service requirement has met their service obligation.

#### **BHA Policy**

Approximately 60 days prior to the end of the lease term, BHA will provide written notice requiring the family to submit documentation that all subject family members have complied with the service requirement. The family will have 10 days to submit BHA required documentation form(s).

If the family fails to submit the required documentation within the required timeframe, or BHA-approved extension, the subject family members will be considered noncompliant with community service requirements, and notices of noncompliance will be issued pursuant to the policies in Section 11-I.E.

### **Change in Status between Annual Determinations**

#### **BHA Policy**

##### **Exempt to Non-Exempt Status**

If an exempt individual becomes non-exempt during the 12-month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to BHA within 10 days.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or BHA determining such a change is necessary, BHA will provide written notice of the effective date of the requirement, a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which the family member may record the activities performed and number of hours contributed.

The effective date of the community service requirement will be the first of the month following 30-day notice.

#### **Determination of Initial Compliance**

When an adult family member becomes subject to community service, they must perform 8 hours of community service for the months they are subject to the requirement before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

Example 1: Alberto Jones turns 18 on 5/10/15 and is not exempt from the community services requirements. His community service requirement begins on 6/1/15, and his initial compliance is reviewed before the end of the lease term (anniversary date), which is 11/30/15.

- Alberto must perform 6 months of community service in his initial compliance period, before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

Example 2: Lisa Dewhurst leaves her job on 9/20/14 and is not exempt from the community service requirement. Her community service requirement begins on 10/1/14, and her initial compliance is reviewed before the end of the lease term (anniversary date), which is 6/30/15.

- Ms. Dewhurst must perform 9 months of community service in her initial compliance period, before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

### Non-Exempt to Exempt Status

If a non-exempt person becomes exempt during the 12-month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to BHA within 10 days. Any claim of exemption will be verified by BHA in accordance with the policy at Section 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or BHA determining such a change is necessary, BHA will provide the family written notice that the family member is no longer subject to the community service requirement if BHA is able to verify the exemption.

The exemption will be effective immediately.

### **11-I.D. DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION [24 CFR 960.605(c)(4); 24 CFR 960-607; Notice PIH 2016-08]**

BHA must retain reasonable documentation of service requirement performance or exemption in participant files.

#### **Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status**

##### BHA Policy

All family members who claim they are exempt from the community service requirement will be required to sign the community service exemption certification form found in Exhibit 11-3. BHA will provide a completed copy to the family and will keep a copy in the tenant file.

BHA will verify that an individual is exempt from the community service requirement by following the verification hierarchy and documentation requirements in Chapter 7.

BHA makes the final determination whether or not to grant an exemption from the community service requirement. If a resident does not agree with BHA's determination, s/he can dispute the decision through BHA's grievance procedures (see Chapter 14).

#### **Documentation and Verification of Compliance**

At each regularly scheduled reexamination, each non-exempt family member presents a signed standardized certification form developed by BHA of community service and self-sufficiency activities performed over the last 12 months [Notice PIH 2015-12].

If qualifying community service activities are administered by an organization other than BHA, a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement must provide documentation required by BHA. BHA may require a self-certification from a third-party. [24 CFR 960.607]. **244**

If BHA accepts self-certification of compliance with the community service requirement, it must provide a form which includes a statement that the client performed the required hours, contact information for the community service provider, a description of activities performed, and dates of service.

If BHA accepts self-certification, it must validate a sample of certifications through third-party documentation. BHA must notify families that self-certification forms are available and that a sample of self-certifications will be validated.

HUD strongly encourages PHAs to investigate community service compliance when there are questions of accuracy.

#### BHA Policy

If anyone in the family is subject to the community service requirement, BHA will provide the family with community service documentation forms at admission, at lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, or upon request by the family. The forms will notify the family that self-certification forms are available, and that a sample of self-certifications will be validated through third-party documents.

Each individual who is subject to the requirement will be required to record their community service or self-sufficiency activities and the number of hours contributed on the required form. BHA will accept the individual's self-certification.

Families will be required to submit the documentation to BHA, upon request by BHA, at least annually.

If BHA has reasonable cause to believe that the certification provided by the family is false or fraudulent, BHA will require third-party verification.

BHA will validate a sample of self-certifications. The sample size will be determined based on the chart in Appendix C of Notice PIH 2016-06. In order to validate the selected sample, BHA will request that the family provide third-party documentation of hours contributed as community service or self-sufficiency activities. BHA will follow the verification hierarchy in Notice PIH 2017-12 when validating this sample.

BHA will not accept self-certification for any family member who is under a work-out agreement for previous community service noncompliance.

## **11-I.E. NONCOMPLIANCE**

### **Noncompliant Residents**

The lease specifies that it is renewed automatically for all purposes unless the family fails to comply with the community service requirement. Violation of the service requirement is grounds for nonrenewal of the lease at the end of the 12-month lease term, but not for termination of tenancy during the course of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.603(b)].

BHA may not evict a family due to CSSR noncompliance. However, if BHA finds a tenant is

noncompliant with CSSR, BHA must provide notification to the tenant of the noncompliance which must include:

- A brief description of the finding of non-compliance with CSSR.
- A statement that BHA will not renew the lease at the end of the current 12-month lease term unless the tenant enters into a written work-out agreement with BHA or the family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to BHA explaining that the tenant or other noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit. Such written work-out agreement must include the means through which a noncompliant family member will comply with the CSSR requirement [24 CFR 960.607(c), Notice PIH 2015-12].

The notice must also state that the tenant may request a grievance hearing on BHA's determination, in accordance with BHA's grievance procedures, and that the tenant may exercise any available judicial remedy to seek timely redress for BHA's nonrenewal of the lease because of BHA's determination.

#### BHA Policy

The notice of noncompliance will be provided at least 45 days prior to the end of the lease term.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of noncompliance to enter into a written work-out agreement to cure the noncompliance over the 12-month term of the new lease, provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before BHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice of noncompliance within the required 10-day timeframe, BHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Section 13-IV.D.

#### **Continued Noncompliance and Enforcement Documentation [24 CFR 960.607(b)]**

Should a family member refuse to sign a written work-out agreement, or fail to comply with the terms of the work-out agreement, PHAs are required to initiate termination of tenancy proceedings at the end of the current 12-month lease (see 24 CFR 966.53(c)) for failure to comply with lease requirements. When initiating termination of tenancy proceedings, the PHA will provide the following procedural safeguards:

- Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for non-renewal of the lease;
- Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel;
- 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,
- A decision on the merits.

#### BHA Policy

Notices of continued noncompliance will be sent at least 30 days prior to the end of the lease term and will also serve as the family's termination notice. The notice will meet the requirements for termination notices described in Section 13-IV.D.

The family will have 10 days from the date of the notice of non-compliance to provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before BHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the noncompliant family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or provide such documentation within the required 10-day timeframe, the family's lease and tenancy will automatically terminate at the end of the current lease term without further notice.

## **PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE**

### **11-II.A. OVERVIEW**

BHA must develop a policy for administration of the community service and economic self-sufficiency requirements for public housing. It is in BHA's best interest to develop a viable, effective community service program to provide residents the opportunity to engage in the community and to develop competencies.

#### **BHA Implementation of Community Service**

BHA may not substitute any community service or self-sufficiency activities performed by residents for work ordinarily performed by BHA employees, or replace a job at any location where residents perform activities to satisfy the service requirement [24 CFR 960.609].

##### BHA Policy

BHA will notify its insurance company if residents will be performing community service at BHA. In addition, BHA will ensure that the conditions under which the work is to be performed are not hazardous.

If a disabled resident certifies that s/he is able to perform community service, BHA will ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are handled in accordance with the policies in Chapter 2.

#### **BHA Program Design**

BHA may administer qualifying community service or economic self-sufficiency activities directly, or may make community service activities available through a contractor, or through partnerships with qualified organizations, including resident organizations, and community agencies or institutions [24 CFR 960.605(b)].

##### BHA Policy

BHA will attempt to provide the broadest choice possible to residents as they choose community service activities.

BHA's goal is to design a service program that gives residents viable opportunities to become involved in the community and to gain competencies and skills. BHA will work with resident organizations and community organizations to design, implement, assess and recalibrate its community service program.

BHA will make every effort to encourage volunteer opportunities throughout the community, especially those in proximity to public housing developments. To the greatest extent possible, BHA will provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including persons with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.

BHA will provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency programs when possible.

Residents are able to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) and homeownership programs if BHA offers these programs. The guidelines for the FSS program are found in the most recently approved FSS Action Plan found on the BHA website.



When BHA has a ROSS program, a ROSS Service Coordinator, or an FSS program, BHA will coordinate individual training and service plans (ITSPs) with the community service requirement. Regular meetings with BHA coordinators will satisfy community service activities and BHA coordinators will verify community service hours within individual monthly logs.

<b>EXHIBIT 11-1: COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY</b>
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**A. Background**

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 requires that all non-exempt (see definitions) public housing adult residents (18 or older) contribute eight (8) hours per month of community service (volunteer work) or participate in eight (8) hours of training, counseling, classes or other activities that help an individual toward self-sufficiency and economic independence. This is a requirement of the public housing lease.

**B. Definitions**

**Community Service** – community service activities include, but are not limited to, work at:

- Local public or nonprofit institution such as: schools, head start programs, before or after school programs, child care centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult day care programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing)
- Nonprofit organizations such as: Parks and Recreation, United Way, Red Cross, Volunteers of America, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Clubs, 4-H Programs, PAL, garden centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs
- Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels
- 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
- 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
- Caring for children of other residents so parent may volunteer

**NOTE:** Political activity is excluded.

**Self-Sufficiency Activities** – self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness or job training programs
- 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
- Employment counseling, work placement, or basic skills training
- Education, including higher education (junior college or college), or reading, financial, or computer literacy classes
- Apprenticeships (formal or informal)
- English proficiency, English as a second language, or literacy (reading) classes

- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health counseling)

**Exempt Adult** – an adult member of the family who meets any of the following criteria:

- Is 62 years of age or older
- Is blind or a person with disabilities (as defined under Section 216[i][I] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability they are unable to comply with the service provisions, or is the primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in *work activities*
- Is able to meet requirements under a state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of Washington State, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program; or
- 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, or under any other welfare program of Washington State, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program and the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program
- BHA can use reasonable guidelines in clarifying the work activities in coordination with TANF as appropriate.

**Work Activities** – as it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, *work activities* means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment
- 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
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate
- Provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program

### **C. Requirements of the Program**

1. The eight (8) hours per month may be either volunteer work or self-sufficiency program activity, or a combination of the two.
2. At least eight (8) hours of activity must be performed each month or may be aggregated across a year. Any blocking of hours is acceptable as long as 96 hours is completed by each annual certification of compliance.
3. Family obligation:
  - At lease execution, all adult members (18 or older) of a public housing resident family must:
    - Sign a certification that they have received and read this policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the community service requirement will result in a nonrenewal of their lease; and
    - Declare if they are exempt. If exempt, they must complete the Exemption Form (Exhibit 11-3) and provide documentation of the exemption.
  - Upon written notice from BHA, non-exempt family members must present complete documentation of activities performed during the applicable lease term. This documentation will include places for signatures of supervisors, instructors, or counselors, certifying to the number of hours contributed.
  - If a family member is found to be noncompliant at the end of the 12-month lease term, they, and the head of household, will be required to sign an agreement with BHA to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period, as a condition of continued occupancy, or the lease will be terminated.
  - At annual reexamination, the family must also sign a certification certifying that they understand the community service requirement.
4. Change in exempt status:
  - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, a non-exempt person becomes exempt, it is their responsibility to report this to BHA and provide documentation of exempt status.
  - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, an exempt person becomes non-exempt, it is their responsibility to report this to the PHA. Upon receipt of this information BHA will provide the person with the appropriate documentation form(s) and a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities.

### **D. Authority Obligation**

1. To the greatest extent possible and practicable, BHA will:
  - Provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including residents with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.
  - Provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency activities.
2. BHA will provide the family with a copy of this policy, and all applicable exemption verification forms and community service documentation forms, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement

during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request.

3. Although exempt family members will be required to submit documentation to support their exemption, BHA will verify the exemption status in accordance with its verification policies. BHA will make the final determination as to whether or not a family member is exempt from the community service requirement. Residents may use BHA's grievance procedure if they disagree with BHA's determination.
4. Noncompliance of family member:
  - At least thirty (30) days prior to the end of the 12-month lease term, BHA will begin reviewing the exempt or non-exempt status and compliance of family members;
  - If, at the end of the initial 12-month lease term under which a family member is subject to the community service requirement, BHA finds the family member to be noncompliant, BHA will not renew the lease unless:
    - The head of household and any other noncompliant resident enter into a written agreement with BHA to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period; or
    - The family provides written documentation satisfactory to BHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit.
  - If, at the end of the next 12-month lease term, the family member is still not compliant, a 30-day notice to terminate the lease will be issued and the entire family will have to vacate, unless the family provides written documentation satisfactory to BHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit;
  - The family may use BHA's grievance procedure to dispute the lease termination.

<p align="center"><b>EXHIBIT 11-2: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACTS 216(i)(I) and Section 1416 (excerpt) FOR PURPOSES OF EXEMPTION FROM COMMUNITY SERVICE</b></p>
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**Social Security Act:**

**216(i)(1):** Except for purposes of Sections 202(d), 202(e), 202(f), 223, and 225, the term “disability” means (A) inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, or (B) blindness; and the term “blindness” means central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of this paragraph as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less.

**Section 1416 (excerpt):**

SEC. 1614. [42 U.S.C. 1382c] (a)(1) For purposes of this Title, the term “aged, blind, or disabled individual” means an individual who—

(A) is 65 years of age or older, is blind (as determined under paragraph (2)), or is disabled (as determined under paragraph (3)), and

(B) (i) is a resident of the United States, and is either (I) a citizen or (II) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law (including any alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), or

(ii) is a child who is a citizen of the United States and, who is living with a parent of the child who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore outside the United States.

(2) An individual shall be considered to be blind for purposes of this Title if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of the first sentence of this subsection as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less. An individual shall also be considered to be blind for purposes of this Title if he is blind as defined under a State plan approved under Title X or XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of blindness) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously blind as so defined.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), an individual shall be considered to be disabled for purposes of this Title if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.

<b>EXHIBIT 11-3: BHA DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE</b>
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Family: \_\_\_\_\_

Adult family member: \_\_\_\_\_

This adult family member meets the requirements for being exempted from BHA's community service requirement for the following reason:

- ☐ 62 years of age or older. (*Documentation of age in file*)
- ☐ Is a person with disabilities and self-certifies below that they are unable to comply with the community service requirement. (*Documentation of HUD definition of disability in file*)

**Tenant certification:** I am a person with disabilities and am unable to comply with the community service requirement.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Family Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

- ☐ Is the primary caretaker of such an individual in the above category (*Documentation in file*)
- ☐ Is engaged in work activities (*Verification in file*)
- ☐ Is able to meets the requirements under a state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, or any other welfare program of Washington State, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program (*Documentation in file*)
- ☐ 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, or under any other welfare program of Washington State, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program and the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program. (*Documentation in file*)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Family Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of BHA Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

<b>EXHIBIT 11-4: CSSR WORK-OUT AGREEMENT</b>
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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Noncompliant Adult: \_\_\_\_\_

Adult family member: \_\_\_\_\_

**Community Service & Self-Sufficiency Requirement (CSSR):**

Under Section 12 of the U.S. Housing Act, the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) is required to enforce the community service and self-sufficiency requirement (CSSR). Under the CSSR, each non-exempt adult family member residing in public housing must perform 8 hours per month of community service or self-sufficiency activities.

**Noncompliance:** BHA has found that the non-exempt individual named above is in noncompliance with the CSSR. This work-out agreement is BHA's written notification to you of this noncompliance.

Our records show that for the most recent lease term you were required to perform \_\_\_\_\_ hours of CSSR activities. However, there were \_\_\_\_\_ hours of verified CSSR activities. Therefore, you are in noncompliance for \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

BHA will not renew the lease at the end of the current 12-month lease term unless the head of household and noncompliant adult sign a written work-out agreement with BHA or the family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to BHA explaining that the noncompliant adult no longer resides in the unit. The regulations require that the work-out agreement include the means through which a noncompliant family member will comply with the CSSR requirement. [24 CFR 960.607(c), Notice PIH 2015-12]. The terms of the CSSR work-out agreement are on the reverse side of this page.

**Enforcement:** Should a family member refuse to sign this CSSR work-out agreement, or fail to comply with the terms of this CSSR work-out agreement, or fail to provide satisfactory written assurance that the noncompliant adult no longer resides in the unit, the BHA is required to initiate termination of tenancy proceedings at the end of the current 12-month lease [24 CFR 966.53(c)].



Terms of CSSR Work-Out Agreement

**Noncompliant Adult:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please check one of the below boxes:**

- ☐ I [head of household or spouse/co-head] certify that the noncompliant adult named above no longer resides in the unit. [Verification attached.]
- ☐ I, the noncompliant adult named above, agree to complete \_\_\_\_\_ hours in the upcoming 12-month lease term. These hours include the \_\_\_\_\_ hours not fulfilled in the most previous lease term, plus the 96 hours for the upcoming lease term.

Below is a description of means through which I will comply with the CSSR requirement:

	Description of Activity	Number of Hours
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
	<b>Total Hours</b>	

**SIGNED AND ATTESTED THIS DATE**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Head of Household

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Noncompliant Adult, if other than Head of Household

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
BHA Official

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 12

### TRANSFER POLICY

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains BHA's transfer policy, based on HUD regulations, HUD guidance, and BHA policy decisions.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and BHA policies related to transfers in four parts:

Part I: Emergency Transfers. This part describes emergency transfers, emergency transfer procedures, and payment of transfer costs.

Part II: BHA Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by BHA, notice requirements, and payment of transfer costs.

Part III: Transfers Requested by Residents. This part describes types of transfers that may be requested by residents, eligibility requirements, security deposits, payment of transfer costs, and handling of transfer requests.

Part IV: Transfer Processing. This part describes creating a waiting list, prioritizing transfer requests, the unit offer policy, examples of good cause, de-concentration, transferring to another development, and reexamination.

BHA may require the tenant to move from the unit under some circumstances. There are also emergency circumstances under which alternate accommodations for the tenant must be provided, that may or may not require a transfer.

The tenant may also request a transfer, such as a request for a new unit as a reasonable accommodation.

BHA must have specific policies in place to deal with acceptable transfer requests.

## PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

### 12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD categorizes certain situations that require emergency transfers [PH GB, p. 147]. The emergency transfer differs from a typical transfer in that it requires immediate action by BHA.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that BHA will have the time or resources to immediately transfer a tenant. Due to the immediate need to vacate the unit, placing the tenant on a transfer waiting list would not be appropriate. Under such circumstances, if an appropriate unit is not immediately available, BHA should find alternate accommodations for the tenant until the emergency passes, or a permanent solution (i.e., return to the unit or transfer to another unit) is possible.

### 12-I.B. EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

If the dwelling unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to life, health, or safety of the occupants, BHA must offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, where necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time [24 CFR 966.4(h)].

The VAWA 2013 final rule requires BHA to adopt an emergency transfer plan for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

#### BHA Policy

The following are considered emergency circumstances warranting an immediate transfer of the tenant or family:

**Maintenance conditions in the resident's unit, building or at the site that pose an immediate verifiable threat to the life, health, or safety of the resident or family members that cannot be repaired or abated within 24 hours.** Examples of such unit or building conditions would include: a gas leak; no heat in the building during the winter; no water; toxic contamination; and serious water leaks.

**A verified incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.** For instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the threat may be established through documentation outlined in Section 16-VII.D. In order to request the emergency transfer, the requestor must submit an emergency transfer request form (form HUD-5383, Exhibit 16-4 of this ACOP), although BHA may waive this requirement in order to expedite the transfer process.

- BHA will immediately process requests for transfers due to domestic violence, dating violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking. BHA will allow a tenant to make an internal emergency transfer under VAWA when a safe unit is immediately available. BHA defines *immediately available* as a vacant unit that is ready for move-in within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days. If an internal transfer to a safe unit is not immediately available, BHA will assist the resident in seeking an external emergency transfer either within or outside BHA's programs.

BHA has adopted an emergency transfer plan, which is included as Exhibit 16-3 to this plan.

## **12-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES**

### BHA Policy

Any condition that would produce an emergency work order would qualify a family for an emergency transfer if the repairs cannot be made within 24 hours.

If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions through no fault of the tenant, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, BHA will provide temporary accommodations to the tenant by arranging for temporary lodging at a hotel or similar location. The family is entitled to alternative accommodations even if the tenant, household member, guest, or other covered person is responsible for the damage that caused the hazard or if a family is in the process of being evicted.

If the conditions that required the transfer cannot be repaired, or the condition cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time, BHA will transfer the resident to the first available and appropriate unit after the temporary relocation.

Emergency transfers that arise due to maintenance conditions are mandatory for the tenant.

If the emergency transfer is necessary to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, BHA will follow procedures outlined in Exhibit 16-4.

## **12-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER**

### BHA Policy

BHA will bear the reasonable costs of temporarily accommodating the tenant and of long-term transfers, if any, due to emergency conditions that were no fault of the tenant.

The reasonable cost of transfers includes the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

BHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, BHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

BHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to BHA's established moving allowance.

## **PART II: BHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS**

### **12-II.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD regulations regarding transfers are minimal, leaving it up to BHA to develop reasonable transfer policies.

BHA may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, BHA may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a disabled family. BHA may also transfer a resident in order to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, BHA may transfer residents in order to demolish or renovate the unit

A transfer that is required by BHA is an adverse action and is subject to the notice requirements for adverse actions [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)].

### **12-II.B. TYPES OF BHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS**

#### BHA Policy

The types of transfers that may be required by BHA, include, but are not limited to: transfers to make an accessible unit available for a disabled family; transfers to comply with occupancy standards; transfers for demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation; and emergency transfers as discussed in Part I of this chapter.

Transfers required by BHA are mandatory for the tenant.

#### **Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available**

When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, BHA may require the family to agree to move to a non-accessible unit when it becomes available [24 CFR 8.27(b)].

#### BHA Policy

When a non-accessible unit becomes available, BHA will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. BHA may wait until a disabled resident requires the accessible unit before transferring the family that does not require the accessible features out of the accessible unit.

#### **Occupancy Standards Transfers**

BHA may require a resident to move when a reexamination indicates that there has been a change in family composition, and the family is either overcrowded or over-housed according to BHA policy [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. On some occasions, BHA may initially place a resident in an inappropriately sized unit at lease-up, where the family is over-housed, to prevent vacancies. The public housing lease must include the tenant's agreement to transfer to an appropriately sized unit based on family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(3)].

### BHA Policy

BHA will transfer a family when the family size has changed and the family is now too large (overcrowded) or too small (over-housed) for the unit occupied.

For purposes of the transfer policy, overcrowded and over-housed are defined as follows:

- *Overcrowded*: the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides, according to the chart in Section 5-I.B.
- *Over-housed*: the family no longer qualifies for the bedroom size in which they are living based on BHA's occupancy standards as described in Section 5-1.B.

BHA may also transfer a family who was initially placed in a unit in which the family was over-housed to a unit of an appropriate size based on BHA's occupancy standards, when BHA determines there is a need for the transfer.

BHA may elect not to transfer an over-housed family in order to prevent vacancies.

A family that is required to move because of family size will be advised by BHA that a transfer is necessary and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.

Families that request and are granted an exception to the occupancy standards (for either a larger or smaller size unit) in accordance with the policies in Section 5-I.C will only be required to transfer if it is necessary to comply with the approved exception.

If a unit is not available, the family will be placed on the in-house transfer waiting list and BHA may offer the family a preference on the Public Housing waiting list.

### **Demolition, Disposition, Revitalizations, or Rehabilitation , Including Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Conversions Transfers**

These transfers permit BHA to demolish, sell or do major capital or rehabilitation work at a building site [PH GB, page 148].

### BHA Policy

BHA will relocate a family when the unit or site in which the family lives is undergoing major rehabilitation that requires the unit to be vacant, or the unit is being disposed of or demolished. BHA's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to other available public housing units.

If the relocation plan calls for transferring public housing families to other public housing units, affected families will be placed on the transfer list.

In cases of revitalization or rehabilitation, the family may be offered a temporary relocation if allowed under Relocation Act provisions, and may be allowed to return to their unit, depending on contractual and legal obligations, once revitalization or rehabilitation is complete.

### **12-II.C. ADVERSE ACTION [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)]**

A BHA-required transfer is an adverse action. As an adverse action, the transfer is subject to the requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, BHA may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

### **12-II.D. COST OF TRANSFER**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will bear the reasonable costs of transfers that BHA requires, except that residents will be required to bear the cost of occupancy standards transfers.

The reasonable costs of transfers include the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

BHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, BHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

BHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to BHA's established moving allowance.

## **PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS**

### **12-III.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD provides BHA with discretion to consider transfer requests from tenants. The only requests that BHA is required to consider are requests for reasonable accommodation. All other transfer requests are at the discretion of BHA. To avoid administrative costs and burdens, this policy limits the types of requests that will be considered by BHA.

Some transfers that are requested by tenants should be treated as higher priorities than others due to the more urgent need for the transfer.

### **12-III.B. TYPES OF RESIDENT REQUESTED TRANSFERS**

#### BHA Policy

The types of requests for transfers that BHA will consider are limited to requests for transfers to alleviate a serious or life-threatening medical condition, transfers due to a threat of physical harm or criminal activity, reasonable accommodation, transfers to a location closer to employment, and transfers to a different unit size as long as the family qualifies for the unit according to BHA's occupancy standards. No other transfer requests will be considered by BHA.

BHA will consider the following as high-priority transfer requests:

- When a transfer is needed to alleviate verified medical problems of a serious or life-threatening nature
- When there has been a verified threat of physical harm or criminal activity. Such circumstances may, at BHA's discretion, include an assessment by law enforcement indicating that a family member is the actual or potential victim of a criminal attack, retaliation for testimony, or a hate crime.
- When a family requests a transfer as a reasonable accommodation. Examples of a reasonable accommodation transfer include, but are not limited to, a transfer to a first-floor unit for a person with mobility impairment, or a transfer to a unit with accessible features.

BHA will consider the following as regular-priority transfer requests:

- When a family requests a larger bedroom size unit even though the family does not meet BHA's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets BHA's occupancy standards for the requested size unit.
- When the head of household or spouse is employed 25 miles or more from the public housing unit, has no reliable transportation, and public transportation is not adequate.

Transfers requested by the tenant are considered optional for the tenant.



### **12-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER**

Transferring residents do not have to meet the admission eligibility requirements pertaining to income or preference. However, BHA may establish other standards for considering a transfer request [PH GB, p. 150].

#### BHA Policy

Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, BHA will only consider transfer requests from residents that meet the following requirements:

- Have not engaged in criminal activity since occupancy that threatens the health and safety of residents and staff
- Owe no back rent or other charges, or do not have a pattern of late payment during tenancy
- Have no housekeeping lease violations or history of damaging property during tenancy
- Can get utilities turned on in the name of the head of household (applicable only to properties with tenant-paid utilities)

A resident with housekeeping-standards violations will not be transferred until the resident passes a follow-up housekeeping inspection and remains in good standing for a minimum of twelve months.

Exceptions to the good-record requirement may be made when it is to BHA's advantage to make the transfer. Exceptions may also be made when BHA determines that a transfer is necessary to protect the health or safety of a resident who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking and who provides documentation of abuse in accordance with Section 16-VII.D.

Exceptions will also be made when BHA determines that a transfer is necessary to protect the health or safety of a resident who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, and who provides documentation of abuse in accordance with Section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. Tenants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer under VAWA.

If a family requested to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines, the family will not be eligible to transfer to a larger size unit for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.

### **12-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS**

#### BHA Policy

The family will be required to pay for the difference in deposit if the current deposit on hand is less than the deposit required at the time of move-in to the "new" unit. In turn, if the current deposit exceeds the deposit at the "new" unit, the family will be refunded the difference within 21 days of move-out from "old" unit. Transfers shall be treated as a new move-in and move-out transaction, the original deposit will be applied to "old" unit first, and remaining deposit will be applied to the balance of the new deposit.

### **12-III.E. COST OF TRANSFER**

BHA must pay moving expenses to transfer a resident with a disability to an accessible unit as an accommodation for the resident's disability [Notice PIH 2010-26].

#### BHA Policy

The resident will bear all of the costs of transfer s/he requests unless the transfer is due to an approved reasonable accommodation. If the transfer is related to an approved reasonable accommodation, BHA will bear the transfer cost.

### **12-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS**

#### BHA Policy

Residents requesting a transfer to another unit or development will be required to submit a written request for transfer.

In order to request the emergency transfer under VAWA, the resident will be required to submit an emergency transfer request form (form HUD-5383, Exhibit 16-4 of this ACOP). BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, waive this requirement and accept a verbal request in order to expedite the transfer process. If BHA accepts an individual's statement, BHA will document acceptance of the statement in the individual's file in accordance with Section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. Transfer requests under VAWA will be processed in accordance with BHA's Emergency Transfer Plan (Exhibit 16-3).

In case of a reasonable accommodation transfer, BHA will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, BHA will consider the transfer request any time the resident indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

BHA will respond by approving the transfer and putting the family on the transfer list, by denying the transfer, or by requiring more information or documentation from the family, such as documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking in accordance with Section 16-VII. D.

If the family does not meet the "good record" requirements under Section 12-III.C., the manager will address the problem and, until resolved, the request for transfer will be denied.

BHA will respond within ten (10) business days of the submission of the family's request. If BHA denies the request for transfer, the family will be informed of its grievance rights.

## **PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING**

### **12-IV.A. OVERVIEW**

Generally, families who request a transfer should be placed on a transfer list and processed in a consistent and appropriate order. The transfer process must be clearly auditable to ensure that residents do not experience inequitable treatment.

### **12-IV.B. TRANSFER LIST**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will maintain a centralized transfer list to ensure that transfers are processed in the correct order and that procedures are uniform across all properties.

Emergency transfers will not automatically go on the transfer list. Instead emergency transfers will be handled immediately, on a case by case basis. If the emergency cannot be resolved by a temporary accommodation, and the resident requires a permanent transfer, the family will be placed at the top of the transfer list.

Transfers will be processed in the following order:

1. Emergency transfers (hazardous maintenance conditions, VAWA)
2. High-priority transfers (verified medical condition, threat of harm or criminal activity, and reasonable accommodation)
3. Transfers to make accessible units available
4. Demolition, renovation, etc.
5. Occupancy standards
6. Other BHA-required transfers
7. Other tenant-requested transfers

Within each category, transfers will be processed in order of the date a family was placed on the transfer list, starting with the earliest date.

With the approval of the Executive Director, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, transfer a family without regard to its placement on the transfer list in order to address the immediate need of a family in crisis.

If a resident has requested a transfer due to health or safety concerns related to the property or the unit they live in, BHA will attempt to cure the issues experienced by the resident. If it is not possible to cure the issue and there is no appropriate unit available to transfer the resident to, the resident will be offered a Housing Choice Voucher if funding is available and with written approval by the Executive Director.

Demolition and renovation transfers will gain the highest priority as necessary to allow BHA to meet the demolition or renovation schedule.

Transfers will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

## **12-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY**

### BHA Policy

Residents will receive one offer of a transfer.

When the transfer is required by BHA, the refusal of that offer without good cause will result in lease termination.

When the transfer has been requested by the resident, the refusal of that offer without good cause will result in the removal of the family from the transfer list. In such cases, the family must wait six months to reapply for another transfer.

Tenant will be given a 30 day notice to move and be given 7 days to move when the unit is rent-ready. All moves will be treated as a “new move.” A review of the family composition and income must be completed.

## **12-IV.D. GOOD CAUSE FOR UNIT REFUSAL**

### BHA Policy

Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The family demonstrates to BHA’s satisfaction that accepting the unit offer would require the adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.
- The family demonstrates to BHA’s satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member’s life, health, or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency, or documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking in accordance with Section 16-VII.D. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good-cause exemption.
- A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.
- 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.
- The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six.

BHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

## **12-IV.E. DECONCENTRATION**

### BHA Policy

If subject to de-concentration requirements, BHA will consider its de-concentration goals when transfer units are offered. When feasible, families above the Established Income Range will be offered a unit in a development that is below the Established Income Range, and vice versa, to achieve BHA's de-concentration goals. A de-concentration offer will be considered a "bonus" offer; that is, if a resident refuses a de-concentration offer, the resident will receive one additional transfer offer.

#### **12-IV.F. REEXAMINATION POLICIES FOR TRANSFERS**

##### BHA Policy

The reexamination date will be changed to the first of the month in which the transfer took place.

## Chapter 13

### LEASE TERMINATIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

Either party to the dwelling lease agreement may terminate the lease in accordance with the terms of the lease. A public housing lease is different from a private dwelling lease in that the family's rental assistance is tied to their tenancy. When the family moves from their public housing unit, they lose their rental assistance. Therefore, there are additional safeguards to protect the family's tenancy in public housing.

Likewise, there are safeguards to protect HUD's interest in the public housing program. BHA has the authority to terminate the lease because of the family's failure to comply with HUD regulations, for serious or repeated violations of the terms of the lease, and for other good cause. HUD regulations also specify when termination of the lease is mandatory by BHA.

When determining BHA policy on terminations of the lease, BHA must consider state and local landlord-tenant laws. Such laws vary from one location to another, and these variances may be either more or less restrictive than federal law or HUD regulation.

This chapter presents the policies that govern voluntary termination of the lease by the family and the mandatory and voluntary termination of the lease by BHA. It is presented in four parts:

Part I: Termination by Tenant. This part discusses BHA's requirements for voluntary termination of the lease by the family.

Part II: Termination by BHA - Mandatory. This part describes circumstances when termination of the lease by BHA is mandatory. This part also explains nonrenewal of the lease for noncompliance with community service requirements.

Part III: Termination by BHA – Other Authorized Reasons. This part describes BHA's options for lease termination that are not mandated by HUD regulation but for which HUD authorizes BHA to terminate. For some of these options, HUD requires BHA to establish policies and lease provisions for termination, but termination is not mandatory. For other options, BHA has full discretion whether to consider the options as just cause to terminate as long as BHA policies are reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and do not violate state or local landlord-tenant law. This part also discusses the alternatives that BHA may consider in lieu of termination, and the criteria BHA will use when deciding what actions to take.

Part IV: Notification Requirements. This part presents the federal requirements for disclosure of criminal records to the family prior to termination, the HUD requirements and BHA policies regarding the timing and content of written notices for lease termination and eviction, and notification of the post office when eviction is due to criminal activity. This part also discusses record keeping related to lease termination.

## **PART I: TERMINATION BY TENANT**

### **13-I.A. TENANT CHOOSES TO TERMINATE THE LEASE [24 CFR 966.4(k)(1)(ii) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(1)]**

The family may terminate the lease at any time, for any reason, by following the notification procedures as outlined in the lease. Such notice must be in writing and delivered to the property site office or BHA central office or sent by pre-paid first-class mail, properly addressed.

#### BHA Policy

If a family desires to move and terminate their tenancy with BHA, they must give a written notice to terminate tenancy twenty (20) days prior to the end of the month. When a family must give less than 20 days' notice due to circumstances beyond their control, BHA, at its discretion, may waive the 20-day requirement.

The notice of lease termination must be signed by the head of household, spouse, or co-head.

## **PART II: TERMINATION BY BHA – MANDATORY**

### **13-II.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD requires mandatory termination of the lease for certain actions or inactions of the family. There are other actions or inactions of the family that constitute *grounds* for lease termination, but the lease termination is not mandatory. BHA must establish policies for termination of the lease in these cases where termination is optional for BHA.

For those tenant actions or failures to act where HUD requires termination, BHA has no such option. In those cases, the family's lease must be terminated. This part describes situations in which HUD requires BHA to terminate the lease.

### **13-II.B. FAILURE TO PROVIDE CONSENT [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)]**

BHA must terminate the lease if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form s/he is required to sign for any reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

### **13-II.C. FAILURE TO DOCUMENT CITIZENSHIP [24 CFR 5.514(c) and (d) and 24 CFR 960.259(a)]**

BHA must terminate the lease if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family, resulting in no eligible family members; or (3) a family member, as determined by BHA, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit. For (3), such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible noncitizens already in the household where the family's assistance has been prorated.

See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation requirements.

### **13-II.D. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE AND DOCUMENT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.218(c), 24 CFR 960.259(a)(3), Notice PIH 2018-24]**

BHA must terminate the lease if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each social security number.

However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and BHA determines that the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family's control, BHA may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 days from the date BHA determined the family to be noncompliant.



#### BHA Policy

BHA will defer the family's termination and provide the family with the opportunity to comply with the requirement for a period of 90 calendar days for circumstances beyond the resident's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency, if there is a reasonable likelihood that the resident will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation and certification requirements.

#### **13-II.E. FAILURE TO ACCEPT BHA'S OFFER OF A LEASE REVISION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(E)]**

BHA must terminate the lease if the family fails to accept BHA's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease, provided BHA has done the following:

- The revision is on a form adopted by BHA in accordance with 24 CFR 966.3 pertaining to requirements for notice to tenants and resident organizations and their opportunity to present comments.
- BHA has made written notice of the offer of the revision at least 60 days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect.
- BHA has specified in the offer a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.

See Chapter 8 for information pertaining to BHA policies for offering lease revisions.

#### **13-II.F. METHAMPHETAMINE CONVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(A)]**

BHA must immediately terminate the lease if BHA determines that any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.

See Section 13.III.B below for the HUD definition of *premises*.

#### **13-II.G. LIFETIME REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS [Notice PIH 2012-28]**

Should BHA discover that a member of an assisted household was subject to a lifetime registration requirement at admission and erroneously admitted after June 25, 2001, BHA must immediately terminate assistance for the household member.

In this situation, BHA must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, BHA must terminate assistance for the household.

### **13-II.H. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)(2)(ii) and (c)]**

BHA is prohibited from renewing the lease at the end of the 12 month lease term when the family fails to comply with the community service requirements as described in Chapter 11.

### **13-II.I. DEATH OF A SOLE FAMILY MEMBER [Notice PIH 2012-10]**

BHA must immediately terminate the lease following the death of the sole family member.

### **13-II.J. OVER-INCOME FAMILIES [24 CFR 960.507; FR Notice 7/26/18; Notice PIH 2019-11; FR Notice 2/14/23]**

In the public housing program, an *over-income family* is defined as a family whose income exceeds the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months. When this occurs, the PHA must either:

- Terminate the family's tenancy within six months of the PHA's final notification at the end of the 24-month grace period; or
- Within 60 days of the PHA's final notification of the end of the 24-month grace period or the next lease renewal (whichever is sooner), have the family executed a new lease that is consistent with 24 CFR 960.509 and charge the family a monthly rent that is the higher of the applicable fair market rent (FMR) or the amount of monthly subsidy for the unit, including amounts from the operating and capital funds.

#### BHA Policy

For families whose income exceeds the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months, BHA will not terminate the family's tenancy and will charge the family the alternative non-public housing rent as well as require the family to sign a new non-public housing lease in accordance with the continued occupancy policies below.

### **Over-Income Limit [Notice PIH 2019-11]**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will rely on the HUD income limits published annually at [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov). The income limits that apply are the very low income limits.

### **Decreases in Income [24 CFR 960.507(c)(4)]**

#### BHA Policy

If, at any time during the 24-month period following the initial over-income determination, an over-income family experiences a decrease in income, the family may request an interim redetermination of rent in accordance with BHA policy in Chapter 9.

If, as a result, the previously over-income family is now below the over-income limit, the family is no longer subject to over-income provisions as of the effective date of the recertification. BHA will notify the family in writing within 10 business days of the determination that over-income policies no longer apply to them.

## **Initial Notice of Over-Income Status [24 CFR 960.507(c)(1)]**

### BHA Policy

At annual or interim reexamination, if a family's income exceeds the applicable over-income limit, within 10 business days, BHA will notify the family in writing of the determinations and that if the family continues to be over-income for 24 consecutive months, the family will be subject to BHA's over-income policies. The notice will state that the family may request a hearing if the family disputes BHA's determination in accordance with BHA policies in Chapter 14.

## **Second Notice of Over-Income Status [24 CFR 960.507(c)(2)]**

### BHA Policy

If a family's income exceeds the applicable over-income limit after 12 consecutive months, within 10 business days, BHA will notify the family in writing of the determination and that if the family continues to be over-income for 24 consecutive months, the family will be subject to BHA's over-income policies. The notice will provide an estimate of the alternative non-public housing rent applicable to the family at the close of the 24 consecutive month period. The notice will also state that the family may request a hearing if the family disputes BHA's determination in accordance with BHA policies in Chapter 14.

## **Final Notice of Over-Income Status [24 CFR 960.507(c)(3) and 960.509]**

### BHA Policy

If a family's income exceeds the applicable over-income limit for 24 consecutive months, BHA will notify the family in writing of the determination within 10 business days of the date of the determination. The notice will state that the family will be charged the alternative non-public housing rent in accordance with BHA continued occupancy policies and HUD regulations and provide the family's new rent amount.

The notice will also include a new non-public housing lease and inform the family that the lease must be executed by the family and BHA no later than 60 days from the date of the notice or at the next lease renewal, whichever is sooner. The family will continue to be a public housing program participant until the family executes the new non-public housing lease. The notice will also state that failure to execute the lease within this time period will result in termination of tenancy no more than six months after the date of the notice. BHA will permit an over-income family to execute a lease beyond this time period, but before termination of tenancy, if the over-income family pays BHA the total difference between the alternative non-public housing rent and their public housing rent dating back to the point in time that the over-income family was required to execute the new lease.

Once the family signs the new non-public housing lease, the family will no longer be a public housing participant family. The family will no longer be subject to income examinations, are precluded from participating in the residential council, and cannot participate in any programs that are only for public housing or low-income families.

The non-public housing over-income lease will contain all required provisions listed at 24 CFR 960.509. The initial term of the lease will be for one year. Upon expiration of the initial lease term, the lease will not renew automatically, and subsequent leases will ~~not~~ <sup>be</sup>

renewal terms. At any time, BHA may terminate tenancy in accordance with 24 CFR 960.509(b)(11) and in accordance with state and local laws.

Upon execution of the lease, the tenant will be required to pay the amount of monthly tenant rent (known as the alternative non-public housing rent) determined by BHA in accordance with HUD regulations. BHA will comply with state and local law in giving the tenant written notice stating any changes in the amount of tenant rent. Charges assessed under the lease will be due in accordance with state and local law.

## **PART III: TERMINATION BY BHA – OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS**

### **13-III.A. OVERVIEW**

Besides requiring BHA to terminate the lease under the circumstances described in Part II, HUD requires BHA to establish provisions in the lease for termination pertaining to certain criminal activity, alcohol abuse, and certain household obligations stated in the regulations. While these provisions for lease termination must be in the lease agreement, HUD does not require BHA to terminate for such violations in all cases. BHA has the discretion to consider circumstances surrounding the violation or, in applicable situations, whether the offending household member has entered or completed rehabilitation, and BHA may, as an alternative to termination, require the exclusion of the culpable household member. BHA must adopt policies concerning the use of these options.

In addition, HUD authorizes BHA to terminate the lease for other grounds, but for only those grounds that constitute serious or repeated violations of material terms of the lease or for other good cause. BHA must develop policies pertaining to what constitutes serious or repeated lease violations, and other good cause, based upon the content of the BHA lease. In the development of the terms of the lease, BHA must consider the limitations imposed by state and local landlord-tenant law, as well as HUD regulations and federal statutes. Because of variations in state and local landlord-tenant law, and because HUD affords PHAs wide discretion in some areas, a broad range of policies could be acceptable.

BHA, with some restrictions, also has the option to terminate the tenancies of families who are over-income.

BHA may consider alternatives to termination and must establish policies describing the criteria BHA will use when deciding what action to take, the types of evidence that will be acceptable, and the steps BHA must take when terminating a family's lease.

### **13-III.B. MANDATORY LEASE PROVISIONS [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)]**

This section addresses provisions for lease termination that must be included in the lease agreement according to HUD regulations. Although the provisions are required, HUD does not require BHA to terminate for such violations in all cases, therefore BHA policies are needed.

#### ***Definitions* [24 CFR 5.100]**

The following definitions will be used for this and other parts of this chapter:

*Affiliated Individual* is defined in Section 16-VII.B.

*Covered person* means a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control.

*Dating violence* is defined in Section 16-VII.B.

*Domestic violence* is defined in Section 16-VII.B.

*Drug* means a controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802].

*Drug-related criminal activity* means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with the intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

*Guest* means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

*Household* means the family and BHA-approved live-in aide. The term household also includes foster children and/or foster adults that have been approved to reside in the unit [HUD-50058, Instruction Booklet, p. 65].

*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*.

*Premises* means the building or complex or development in which the public or assisted housing dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

*Sexual assault* is defined in Section 16-VII.B.

*Stalking* is defined in Section 16-VII.B.

*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.

### **Drug Crime On or Off the Premises [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]**

The lease must provide that drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by the tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, or any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control is grounds for termination.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will terminate the lease for drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by any tenant, member of the tenant's household, guest, or any other person under the tenant's control and any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the drug-related criminal activity.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in

Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

#### **Illegal Use of a Drug [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]**

The lease must provide that BHA may evict a family when BHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will terminate the lease when BHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or BHA determines that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of illegal drug use means more than one incident of any use of illegal drugs during the previous three months.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

#### **Threat to Other Residents [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(ii)(A)]**

The lease must provide that any criminal activity by a covered person that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including BHA management staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises, is grounds for termination of tenancy.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will terminate the lease when a covered person engages in any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including BHA management staff working or residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

*Immediate vicinity* means within a three-block radius of the premises.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the criminal activity.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E, and 13-III.F. Upon

consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

#### **Alcohol Abuse [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(A)]**

BHA must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if BHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will terminate the lease if BHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of such alcohol abuse means more than one incident of any such abuse of alcohol during the previous three months.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the abuse of alcohol.

A record of arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for the termination or proof that the participant engaged in disqualifying criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

#### **Furnishing False or Misleading Information Concerning Illegal Drug Use or Alcohol Abuse or Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(B)]**

BHA must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if BHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will terminate the lease if BHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol, and any records or other documentation (or lack of records or documentation) supporting claims of rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.



### **Other Serious or Repeated Violations of Material Terms of the Lease – Mandatory Lease Provisions [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(i) and 24 CFR 966.4(f)]**

HUD regulations require certain tenant obligations to be incorporated into the lease. Violations of such regulatory obligations are considered to be serious violations of the lease and grounds for termination. Incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will terminate the lease for the following violations of tenant obligations under the lease:

- Failure to make payments due under the lease, including nonpayment of rent (see Chapter 8 for details pertaining to lease requirements for payments due);
- Repeated late payment of rent or other charges. Four late payments within a 12-month period shall constitute a repeated late payment.
- Failure to comply with certification requirements.
- Failure to fulfill the following household obligations:
  - Not to assign the lease or to sublease the dwelling unit. Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.
  - Not to provide accommodations for boarders or lodgers.
  - To use the dwelling unit solely as a private dwelling for the tenant and the tenant's household as identified in the lease, and not to use or permit its use for any other purpose.
  - To abide by necessary and reasonable regulations promulgated by BHA for the benefit and well-being of the housing development and the tenants, which shall be posted in the development office and incorporated by reference in the lease.
  - To comply with all obligations imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety.
  - To keep the dwelling unit and such other areas as may be assigned to the tenant for the tenant's exclusive use in a clean and safe condition.
  - To dispose of all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste from the dwelling unit in a sanitary and safe manner.
  - To use only in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other facilities and appurtenances including elevators.
  - To refrain from, and to cause the household and guests to refrain from, destroying, defacing, damaging, or removing any part of the dwelling unit or

development.

- To pay reasonable charges (other than for normal wear and tear) for the repair of damages to the dwelling unit, or to the development (including damages to development buildings, facilities or common areas) caused by the tenant, a member of the household or a guest.
- To act, and cause household members or guests to act, in a manner which will not disturb other residents' peaceful enjoyment of their accommodations and will be conducive to maintaining the project in a decent, safe and sanitary condition.
- Failure to maintain utility services during tenancy.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

### **13-III.C. OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS FOR TERMINATION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2) and (5)(ii)(B)]**

HUD authorizes BHA to terminate the lease for reasons other than those described in the previous sections. These reasons are referred to as "other good cause."

#### **Other Good Cause [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(B) and (C)]**

HUD regulations state that BHA may terminate tenancy for other good cause. The regulations provide a few examples of other good cause, but do not limit BHA to only those examples. The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 explicitly prohibits BHA from considering incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, as "other good cause" for terminating the assistance, tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim or threatened victim of such violence [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will terminate the lease for the following reasons:

- *Fugitive Felon or Parole Violator.* If a tenant is 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 that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.
- *Persons subject to sex offender registration requirement.* If any member of the household has, during their current public housing tenancy, become subject to a registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
- Discovery of facts after admission to the program that would have made the tenant ineligible.
- Discovery of material false statements or fraud by the tenant in connection with an application for assistance or with a reexamination of income
- Failure to furnish such information and certifications regarding family composition and

income as may be necessary for BHA to make determinations with respect to rent, eligibility, and the appropriateness of the dwelling unit size.

- Failure to transfer to an appropriate size dwelling unit based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by BHA that such a dwelling unit is available.
- Failure to permit access to the unit by BHA after proper advance notification for the purpose of performing routine inspections and maintenance, for making improvements or repairs, or to show the dwelling unit for re-leasing, or without advance notice if there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists.
- Failure to promptly inform BHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. In such a case, promptly means within 10 business days of the event.
- Failure to abide by the provisions of the BHA pet policy.
- If the family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with BHA.
- If a family member has violated federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.
- If a household member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward BHA personnel.

*Abusive or violent behavior towards BHA personnel* includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.

*Threatening* refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

#### ***Family Absence from Unit [24 CFR 982.551(i)]***

It is reasonable that the family may be absent from the public housing unit for brief periods. However, BHA needs a policy on how long the family may be absent from the unit. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

#### **BHA Policy**

The family must supply any information or certification requested by BHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any BHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with BHA for this purpose.

The family must promptly notify BHA when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 days. In such a case promptly means within 10 business days of the start of the extended absence.

If a family is absent from the public housing unit for more than 180 consecutive days and ~~the~~

family does not adequately verify that they are living in the unit, BHA will terminate the lease for other good cause.

*Abandonment of the unit.* If the family appears to have vacated the unit without giving proper notice, BHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law pertaining to abandonment before taking possession of the unit. If necessary, BHA will secure the unit immediately to prevent vandalism and other criminal activity.

### **13-III.D. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF TENANCY**

#### **Exclusion of Culpable Household Member [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(C)]**

As an alternative to termination of the lease for criminal activity or alcohol abuse, HUD provides that BHA may consider exclusion of the culpable household member. Such an alternative can be used, for any other reason where such a solution appears viable in accordance with BHA policy.

Additionally, under the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, BHA may bifurcate a lease in order to terminate the tenancy of an individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of a unit and engages in criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will consider requiring the 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.

As a condition of the family's continued occupancy, the head of household must certify that the culpable household member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former household member's current address upon BHA request.

#### **Repayment of Family Debts**

#### BHA Policy

If a family owes amounts to BHA, as a condition of continued occupancy, BHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from BHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

### **13-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE TENANCY**

Although BHA may have grounds to terminate a tenancy, it is not required to do so, except as explained in Part II of this chapter, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision.

### **Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]**

For criminal activity, HUD permits BHA to terminate the lease if a *preponderance of the evidence* indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted, and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will use the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions.

*Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as 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.

### **Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(B)]**

Although it is required that certain lease provisions exist for criminal activity and alcohol abuse, HUD provides that BHA may consider all circumstances relevant to a particular case in order to determine whether or not to terminate the lease.

Such relevant circumstances can also be considered when terminating the lease for any other reason.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will consider the following facts and circumstances before deciding whether to terminate the lease for any of the HUD required lease provisions or for any other reasons:

- The seriousness of the offending action, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents' safety or property.
- The extent of participation or culpability of the leaseholder, or other household members, in the offending action, including whether the culpable member is a minor, a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in Section 13-III.F) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking
- The effects that the eviction will have on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of BHA's failure to terminate the tenancy
- The effect of BHA's decision on the integrity of the public housing program
- The demand for housing by eligible families who will adhere to lease responsibilities
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and whether they have taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action
- The length of time since the violation occurred, including the age of the individual at the time of the conduct, as well as the family's recent history, and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

- While a record of arrest(s) will not be used as the sole basis for termination, an arrest may, however, trigger an investigation to determine whether the participant actually engaged in disqualifying criminal activity. As part of its investigation, BHA may obtain the police report associated with the arrest and consider the reported circumstances of the arrest. BHA may also consider:
  - Any statements made by witnesses or the participant not included in the police report
  - Whether criminal charges were filed
  - Whether, if filed, criminal charges were abandoned, dismissed, not prosecuted, or ultimately resulted in an acquittal
  - Any other evidence relevant to determining whether or not the participant engaged in disqualifying activity
- Evidence of criminal conduct will be considered if it indicates a demonstrable risk to safety and/or property
- In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the underpaid rent and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family

#### **Consideration of Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(D)]**

HUD authorizes BHA to take into consideration whether a household member who had used illegal drugs or abused alcohol and is no longer engaging in such use or abuse is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

##### BHA Policy

In determining whether to terminate the lease for illegal drug use or a pattern of illegal drug use, or for abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol, by a household member who is no longer engaging in such use or abuse, BHA will consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

For this purpose BHA will require the tenant 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.

#### **Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 966.7]**

If the family includes a person with disabilities, BHA's decision to terminate the family's lease is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

##### BHA Policy

If a family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of lease, BHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, BHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. BHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed lease termination. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

#### **Nondiscrimination Limitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(F)]**

BHA's eviction actions must be consistent with fair housing and equal opportunity provisions of

### **13-III.F. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

This section addresses the protections against termination of tenancy that the Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides for public housing residents who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking. For general VAWA requirements and BHA policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality, see Section 16-VII, where definitions of key VAWA terms are also located.

#### **VAWA Protections against Termination [24 CFR 5.2005(c)]**

VAWA provides that no person may deny assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights to public housing to a tenant on the basis or as a direct result of criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking that is engaged in by a member of the household of the tenant or any guest or other person under the control of the tenant, if the tenant or affiliated individual is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking [FR Notice 8/6/13].

VAWA further provides that incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking may not be construed either as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or as good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1); FR Notice 8/6/13].

#### **Limits on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e); FR Notice 8/6/13]**

While VAWA prohibits BHA from using domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking as the cause for a termination or eviction action against a public housing tenant who is the victim of the abuse, the protections it provides are not absolute. Specifically:

- VAWA does not limit BHA's otherwise available authority to terminate assistance to or evict a victim for lease violations not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking providing that BHA does not subject the victim to a more demanding standard than the standard to which it holds other tenants.
- VAWA does not limit BHA's authority to terminate the tenancy of any public housing tenant if BHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if that tenant's tenancy is not terminated.

HUD regulations define *actual and imminent threat* to mean words, gestures, actions, or other indicators of a physical threat that (a) is real, (b) would occur within an immediate time frame, and (c) could result in death or serious bodily harm [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2) and (e)]. 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

- The length of time before the potential harm would occur [24 CFR 5.2005(e)]

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat, BHA must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators. Even when a victim poses an actual and imminent threat, however, HUD regulations authorize BHA to terminate the victim's assistance "only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat, including but not limited to transferring the victim to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)]. Additionally, HUD regulations state that restrictions "predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes, but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)].

#### BHA Policy

In determining whether a public housing tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, BHA will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

- Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking
- Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat
- Whether the threat is likely to happen within an immediate time frame
- Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the victim relocate to a confidential location, transferring the victim to another unit, or seeking a legal remedy to prevent the perpetrator from acting on the threat

If the tenant wishes to contest BHA's determination that they are an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the tenant may do so as part of the grievance hearing or in a court proceeding.

### **Documentation of Abuse [24 CFR 5.2007]**

#### BHA Policy

When an individual facing termination of tenancy for reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking claims protection under VAWA, BHA will request in writing that the individual provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with the policies in Section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

BHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice. In such cases BHA will document the waiver in the individual's file.

### **Terminating or Evicting a Perpetrator of Domestic Violence**

Although VAWA provides protection from termination for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide such protection for perpetrators. In fact, VAWA gives BHA the explicit authority to bifurcate a lease, or to remove a household member from a lease, "in order to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing and



who engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking against an affiliated individual or other individual, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing a victim of such criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant of the housing” [FR Notice 8/6/13]. Moreover, HUD regulations impose on BHA the obligation to consider lease bifurcation in any circumstances involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking [24 CFR 966.4(e)(9)].

Specific lease language affirming BHA’s authority to bifurcate a lease is not necessary, and the authority supersedes any local, state, or federal law to the contrary. However, if BHA chooses to exercise its authority to bifurcate a lease, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law for eviction, lease termination, or termination of assistance. This means that BHA must follow the same rules when terminating or evicting an individual as it would when terminating or evicting an entire family [FR Notice 3/16/07]. BHA must not initiate eviction procedures until 30 days after the lease bifurcation [Notice PIH 2017-08].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will bifurcate a family’s lease and terminate the tenancy of a family member if BHA determines that the family member has committed criminal acts of physical violence against other family members or others. This action will not affect the tenancy or program assistance of the remaining, non-culpable family members.

In making its decision, BHA will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification (form HUD-5382) or other documentation of abuse submitted to BHA by the victim in accordance with this section and Section 16-VII.D. BHA will also consider the factors in Section 13-III.E. Upon such consideration, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member.

If BHA does bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with the lease, applicable law, and the policies in this ACOP. If the person removed from the lease was the only tenant eligible to receive assistance, BHA must provide any remaining tenant a chance to establish eligibility for the unit. If the remaining tenant cannot do so, BHA must provide the tenant reasonable time to find new housing or to establish eligibility for another housing program covered by VAWA.

## **PART IV: NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, EVICTION PROCEDURES AND RECORD KEEPING**

### **13-IV.A. OVERVIEW**

HUD regulations specify the requirements for the notice that must be provided prior to lease termination. This part discusses those requirements and the specific requirements that precede and follow termination for certain criminal activities which are addressed in the regulations. This part also discusses specific requirements pertaining to the actual eviction of families and record keeping.

### **13-IV.B. CONDUCTING CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECKS [24 CFR 5.903(e)(ii) and 24 CFR 960.259]**

HUD authorizes BHA to conduct criminal records checks on public housing residents for lease enforcement and eviction. BHA policy determines when BHA will conduct such checks.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will conduct criminal records checks when it has come to the attention of BHA, either from local law enforcement or by other means that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration records on an annual basis.

BHA may not pass along to the tenant the costs of a criminal records check.

### **13-IV.C. DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS TO FAMILY [24 CFR 5.903(f), 24 CFR 5.905(d) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iv)]**

In conducting criminal records checks, if BHA uses the authority of 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905 to obtain such information, certain protections must be afforded the tenant before any adverse action is taken. In such cases if BHA obtains criminal records information from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime, or is subject to a sex offender registration requirement, relevant to lease enforcement or eviction, BHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

#### BHA Policy

In all cases where criminal record or sex offender registration information would result in lease enforcement or eviction, BHA will notify the household in writing of the proposed adverse action and will provide the subject of the record and the tenant an opportunity to request a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

The family will be given 10 business days from the date of the BHA notice, to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact BHA to dispute the information within that 10 business day period, BHA will proceed with the termination action.

Should the tenant not exercise their right to dispute prior to any adverse action, the tenant still has the right to dispute in the grievance hearing or court trial.

#### **13-IV.D. LEASE TERMINATION NOTICE [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3); Notice PIH 2021-29]**

##### **Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice**

Notices of lease termination must be in writing. The notice must state the specific grounds for termination, the date the termination will take place, the resident's right to reply to the termination notice, and their right to examine BHA documents directly relevant to the termination or eviction. If BHA does not make the documents available for examination upon request by the tenant, BHA may not proceed with the eviction [24 CFR 966.4(m)].

##### BHA Policy

If BHA offers remote hearings, the notice will also state that the resident may request a remote hearing.

If BHA requires that the hearing be conducted remotely, at the time the notice is sent to the resident informing them of the right to request a hearing, the resident will be notified that the hearing will be conducted remotely. The resident will be informed of the processes involved in a remote hearing and BHA will provide technical assistance, if needed, before the hearing.

Further, during the period of time for which HUD determines that a national emergency requires additional time for families to secure funding, all termination notifications for nonpayment of rent must include, at a minimum, the language provided in the Appendix of Notice PIH 2021-29.

When BHA is required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing, the notice must also inform the resident of their right to request a hearing in accordance with BHA's grievance procedure. In these cases, the tenancy shall not terminate until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired and the grievance procedure has been completed.

When BHA is not required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing because HUD has made a due process determination and the lease termination is for criminal activity that threatens health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment or for drug-related criminal activity, the notice of lease termination must state that the tenant is not entitled to a grievance hearing on the termination. It must specify the judicial eviction procedure to be used by BHA for eviction of the tenant, and state that HUD has determined that the eviction procedure provides the opportunity for a hearing in court that contains the basic elements of due process as defined in HUD regulations. The notice must also state whether the eviction is for a criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of BHA, or for a drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

### BHA Policy

BHA will attempt to deliver notices of lease termination directly to the tenant or an adult member of the household. If such attempt fails, the notice will be sent by first-class mail the same day.

All notices of lease termination a copy of the forms HUD-5382 and HUD-5380 to accompany the termination notice. Any tenant who claims that the cause for termination involves domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking of which the tenant or affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim will be given the opportunity to provide documentation in accordance with the policies in Sections 13-III.F and 16-VII.D.

### **Timing of the Notice [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(i) ]; 24 CFR 966.8; Notice PIH 2021-29]**

BHA must give written notice of lease termination of:

- During the period of time for which HUD determines that a national emergency requires additional time for families to secure federal funding that is available due to a Presidential declaration of a national emergency, at least 30 days from the date the tenant receives the notice in the case of failure to pay rent
- When such emergency is not present, 14 days in the case of failure to pay rent
- A reasonable period of time considering the seriousness of the situation (typically 10 days but not to exceed 30 days)
  - If the health or safety of other residents, BHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened
  - If any member of the household has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity
  - If any member of the household has been convicted of a felony
- 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law allows a shorter notice period, such shorter period shall apply

### BHA Policy

BHA will give written notice of 30 calendar days from the date the tenant receives the notice for nonpayment of rent (during nationwide emergency orders) or 14 calendar days from the date the tenant receives the notice for nonpayment of rent (upon expiration of nationwide emergency orders). For all other lease terminations, BHA will give 30 days' written notice unless a shorter time period is allowed by Washington State Residential Landlord Tenant Act.

The Notice to Vacate that may be required under state or local law may be combined with or run concurrently with the notice of lease termination.

### BHA Policy

Any Notice to Vacate or Notice to Quit that is required by state or local law will run

concurrently with the Notice of Lease Termination under this section.

**Notice of Nonrenewal Due to Community Service Noncompliance [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)]**

When BHA finds that a family is in noncompliance with the community service requirement, the tenant and any other noncompliant resident must be notified in writing of this determination. Notices of noncompliance will be issued in accordance with the requirements and policies in Section 11-I.E.

**BHA Policy**

If, after receiving a notice of initial noncompliance, the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice within the required timeframe, a termination notice will be issued in accordance with the policies above.

If a family agreed to cure initial noncompliance by signing an agreement, and is still in noncompliance after being provided the 12-month opportunity to cure, the family will be issued a notice of continued noncompliance. The notice of continued noncompliance will be sent in accordance with the policies in Section 11-I.E. and will also serve as the notice of termination of tenancy.

**Notice of Termination Based on Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.514 (c) and (d)]**

In cases where termination of tenancy is based on citizenship status, HUD requires the notice of termination to contain additional information. In addition to advising the family of the reasons their assistance is being terminated, the notice must also advise the family of any of the following that apply: the family's eligibility for proration of assistance; the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families; the family's right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal; and the family's right to request an informal hearing with BHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal. Please see Chapter 14 for BHA's informal hearing procedures.

**13-IV.E. EVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(4) and 966.4(m)]**

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. BHA may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action, unless the 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.

**BHA Policy**

When a family does not vacate the unit after receipt of a termination notice, by the deadline given in the notice, BHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law in filing an eviction action with the local court that has jurisdiction in such cases.

If the eviction action is finalized in court and the family remains in occupancy beyond the deadline to vacate given by the court, BHA will seek the assistance of the court to remove the family from the premises as per state and local law.

BHA may not proceed with an eviction action if BHA has not made available the documents to be used in the case against the family, and has not afforded the family the opportunity to examine and copy such documents in accordance with the provisions of 24 CFR 966.4(l)(3) and (m).

#### **13-IV.F. NOTIFICATION TO POST OFFICE [24CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iii)(B)]**

When BHA evicts an individual or family for criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity, BHA must notify the local post office serving the dwelling unit that the individual or family is no longer residing in the unit.

#### **13-IV.G. RECORD KEEPING**

For more information concerning general record keeping, see Chapter 16.

##### BHA Policy

A written record of every termination and/or eviction will be maintained by BHA at the development where the family was residing, and will contain the following information:

- Name of resident, contact number, and unit number or address occupied by the tenant.
- Date of the notice of lease termination and any other notices required by state or local law; these notices may be on the same form and will run concurrently.
- Specific reason(s) for the notices, citing the lease section or provision that was violated, and other facts pertinent to the issuing of the notices described in detail (other than any criminal history reports obtained solely through the authorization provided in 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905).
- Date and method of notifying the resident.
- Summaries of any conferences held with the resident including dates, names of conference participants, and conclusions.

## Chapter 14

### GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses grievances and appeals pertaining to BHA actions or failures to act that adversely affect public housing applicants or residents. The policies are discussed in the following three parts:

Part I: Informal Hearings for Public Housing Applicants. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal hearings for public housing applicants.

Part II: Informal Hearings with Regard to Noncitizens. This part discusses informal hearings regarding citizenship status and where they differ from the requirements for general applicant and tenant grievances.

Part III: Grievance Procedures for Public Housing Residents. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for handling grievances for public housing residents.

Note that this chapter is not BHA's grievance procedure. The grievance procedure is a document separate from the ACOP. This chapter provides the policies that drive the grievance procedure.

## **PART I: INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS**

### **14-I.A. OVERVIEW**

When BHA makes a decision that has a negative impact on an applicant family, the family is often entitled to appeal the decision. For applicants, the appeal takes the form of an informal hearing. HUD regulations do not provide a structure for or requirements regarding informal hearings for applicants (except with regard to citizenship status, to be covered in Part II). This part discusses BHA policies necessary to respond to applicant appeals through the informal hearing process.

### **14-I.B. INFORMAL HEARING PROCESS [24 CFR 960.208(a) and PH GB, p. 58]**

Informal hearings are provided for public housing applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the public housing program, but is not yet a tenant in the program. Informal hearings are intended to provide a means for an applicant to dispute a determination of ineligibility for admission to a development [24 CFR 960.208(a)]. Applicants to public housing are not entitled to the same hearing process afforded tenants under BHA grievance procedures [24 CFR 966.53(a) and PH GB, p. 58].

Informal hearings provide applicants the opportunity to review the reasons for denial of admission and to present evidence to refute the grounds for denial.

#### **Use of Informal Hearing Process**

While BHA must offer the opportunity of an informal hearing to applicants who have been determined as ineligible for admission, BHA could make the informal hearing process available to applicants who wish to dispute other BHA actions that adversely affect them.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will only offer informal hearings to applicants for the purpose of disputing denials of admission.

#### **Notice of Denial [24 CFR 960.208(a)]**

BHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying eligibility for admission. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for BHA decision, and must also state that the applicant may request an informal hearing to dispute the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal hearing.

When denying eligibility for admission, BHA must provide the family a notice of VAWA rights (form HUD-5380) as well as the HUD VAWA self-certification form (form HUD-5382) in accordance with the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and as outlined in Section 16-VII.C. The notice and self-certification form must accompany the written notification of the denial of eligibility determination.

Prior to notification of denial based on information obtained from criminal or sex offender registration records, the family, in some cases, must be given the opportunity to dispute the information in those records which would be the basis of the denial. See Section 3-III.G for details concerning this requirement.



## **Scheduling an Informal Hearing**

### BHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made by phone or in writing and delivered to BHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 days from the date of BHA's notification of denial of admission.

Except as provided in Section 3-III.F, BHA will schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing within 10 business days of the family's request.

## **Conducting an Informal Hearing [PH GB, p. 58]**

### BHA Policy

The informal hearing will be conducted by a person other than the one who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant will be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of BHA.

The person conducting the informal hearing will make a recommendation to BHA, but BHA is responsible for making the final decision as to whether admission should be granted or denied.

## **Remote Informal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]**

There is no requirement that informal hearings be conducted in-person, and as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their informal hearings remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the PHA chooses to conduct remote informal hearings, applicants may still request an in-person informal hearing, as applicable.

### PHA Policy

BHA has the sole discretion to require that informal hearings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster.

In addition, BHA will conduct an informal hearing remotely upon request of the applicant as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if an applicant does not have child care or transportation that would enable them to attend the informal hearing, or if the applicant believes an in-person informal hearing would create an undue health risk. BHA will consider other reasonable requests for a remote informal hearing on a case-by-case basis.

## **Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals**

As with in-person informal hearings, the platform for conducting remote informal hearings must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the informal hearing must be conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective

communication in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual. PHAs may never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote informal hearings.

If no method of conducting a remote informal hearing is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, the PHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote informal review, and the PHA should consider whether postponing the remote informal hearing to a later date is appropriate or whether there is a suitable alternative.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid or service necessary, or reasonable accommodation, will depend on the specific circumstances and requirements.

As with in-person hearings, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote informal hearings, including the use of interpretation services and document translation. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements, all of which apply in the context of remote informal hearings.

### **Conducting Remote Informal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]**

BHA must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote informal hearings does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to BHA. BHA should determine through a survey or other means if these barriers exist prior to conducting the remote informal hearing and, if the family does not have the proper technology to fully participate, either postpone the informal hearing or provide an alternative means of access.

As with in-person informal hearings, BHA must provide all materials presented, whether paper or electronic, to the family prior to the remote informal hearing. The family must also be provided with an accessible means by which to transmit their own evidence.

BHA must ensure that the applicant has the right to hear and be heard. BHA policies and processes for remote informal hearings will be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and will be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 966.56 and the guidance for conducting remote hearings specified in Notice PIH 2020-32.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will conduct remote informal hearings via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, applicants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon applicant request, the informal hearing will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote informal hearing will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to scheduling the remote hearing, BHA will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic copy of all materials being presented via first class mail and/or email. The notice will advise the family of technological requirements for the hearing and request the family notify BHA of any known barriers. BHA will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person hearing.

If the informal hearing is to be conducted remotely, BHA will require the family to provide any documents directly relevant to the informal hearing at least 24 hours before the scheduled hearing through the mail, via email, or text. BHA will scan and email copies of these documents to the BHA representative and to the person conducting the informal hearing the same day.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

BHA will follow up the email with a phone call and/or email to the applicant at least one business day prior to the remote informal hearing to ensure that the applicant received all information and is comfortable accessing the video conferencing or call-in platform. BHA will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted with respect to the informal hearing is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII), and meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

## **Informal Hearing Decision [PH GB, p. 58]**

### BHA Policy

BHA will notify the applicant of BHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

In rendering a decision, BHA will evaluate the following matters:

- Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice
- The validity of grounds for denial of admission. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations or in BHA policy, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned. See Chapter 3 for a detailed discussion of the grounds for applicant denial.
- The validity of the evidence. BHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of admission. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, BHA will uphold the decision to deny admission.
- If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, BHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal hearing in making the final decision whether to deny admission.

BHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed, with return receipt requested, within 10 business days of the informal hearing, to the applicant and their representative, if any.

If the informal hearing decision overturns the denial, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal hearing, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

**Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.7]**

Persons with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the informal hearing process, and BHA must consider such accommodations. BHA must also consider reasonable accommodation requests pertaining to the reasons for denial if related to the person's disability. See Chapter 2 for more detail pertaining to reasonable accommodation requests.

## **PART II: INFORMAL HEARINGS WITH REGARD TO NONCITIZENS**

### **14-II.A. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NONCITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]**

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. These special hearings are referred to in the regulations as informal hearings, but the requirements for such hearings are different from the informal hearings used to deny applicants for reasons other than immigration status.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while BHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or the BHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

#### **Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]**

As discussed in Chapters 3 and 13, the notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family of any of the following that apply:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a tenant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with BHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.
- For applicants, assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but assistance may be delayed during the period of the informal hearing process.

#### **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]**

When BHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, BHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide BHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 10 business days of receiving the results.

The family must provide BHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 10 days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to BHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies BHA of the decision, BHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 10 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

#### **Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]**

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, an applicant family may request that BHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the BHA notice of denial, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

#### ***Informal Hearing Officer***

BHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, 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.

#### ***Evidence***

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of BHA pertaining to the family's eligibility status, or in the possession of the USCIS (as permitted by USCIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

#### **BHA Policy**

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.25 per page. The family must request discovery of BHA documents no later than 3 business days prior to the hearing.

The family must 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.

The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by BHA and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information BHA relies.

### ***Representation and Interpretive Services***

The family is entitled to be represented by an attorney or other designee, at the family's expense, and to have such person make statements on the family's behalf.

The family is entitled to request an interpreter. BHA is obligated to provide a competent interpreter, free of charge, upon request. The family may also or instead provide its own interpreter, at the expense of the family

### ***Recording of the Hearing***

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. BHA may, but is not required to, provide a transcript of the hearing.

#### **BHA Policy**

The family may request that BHA tape record the hearing. Such requests must be made in writing no later than three business days prior to the scheduled hearing date. If a request is made, a copy of the taped recording (not a transcript) will be made available to the family for the actual cost of the tape itself. Payment for the tape must be made at the time of the Informal Hearing.

BHA will consider that an audio tape recording of the proceedings is a transcript.

### ***Hearing Decision***

BHA must provide the family with a written notice of the final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 days of the date of the informal hearing. The notice must state the basis for the decision.

### **Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]**

BHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to BHA by the family, or provided to BHA as part of the USCIS appeal or BHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form
- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

### **Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]**

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, a resident family may request that BHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be

made either within 30 days of receipt of the BHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for resident families whose tenancy is being terminated based on immigration status is the same as for any grievance under the grievance procedures for resident families found in Part III.



## **PART III: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS**

### **14-III.A. REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 966.52]**

BHA must have a grievance procedure in place through which residents of public housing are provided an opportunity to grieve any BHA action or failure to act involving the lease or BHA policies which adversely affect their rights, duties, welfare, or status. BHA must not only meet minimal procedural due process requirements provided under the regulations, but must also meet any additional requirements imposed by local, state or federal law.

BHA grievance procedure must be included, or incorporated by reference, in the lease.

#### BHA Policy

The BHA grievance procedure will be included in the tenant lease.

BHA must provide at least 30 days' notice to tenants and resident organizations setting forth proposed changes in BHA grievance procedure, and provide an opportunity to present written comments. Comments submitted must be considered by BHA before adoption of any changes to the grievance procedure by BHA.

#### BHA Policy

Residents and resident organizations will have 30 days from the date they are notified by BHA of any proposed changes in the BHA grievance procedure, to submit written comments to BHA.

BHA must furnish a copy of the grievance procedure to each tenant and to resident organizations.

### **14-III.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 966.53; 24 CFR 966.51(a)(2)(i)]**

There are several terms used by HUD with regard to public housing grievance procedures, which take on specific meanings different from their common usage. These terms are as follows:

- **Grievance** – any dispute which a tenant may have with respect to BHA action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant's lease or BHA regulations which adversely affect the individual tenant's rights, duties, welfare or status
- **Complainant** – any tenant whose grievance is presented to BHA or at the development management office
- **Due Process Determination** – a determination by HUD that law of the jurisdiction requires that the tenant must be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from the dwelling unit
- **Elements of Due Process** – an eviction action or a termination of tenancy in a state or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
  - Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction

- Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel
- Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by BHA including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have
- A decision on the merits
- **Expedited Grievance** – a procedure established by BHA for any grievance or termination that involved:
  - Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment or BHA's public housing premises by other residents or employees of BHA; or
  - Any drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.
- **Hearing Officer/Panel** – an impartial person or persons selected by BHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of that person. The individual or individuals do not need legal training.
- **Applicant (applicant family)** – A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program
- **Tenant** – the adult person (or persons) (other than a live-in aide):
  - Who resides in the unit, and who executed the lease with BHA as lessee of the dwelling unit; or,
  - If no such person now resides in the unit, who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit
- **Resident Organization** – includes a resident management corporation

#### 14-III.C. APPLICABILITY [24 CFR 966.51]

Grievances could potentially address most aspects of BHA's operation. However, there are some situations for which the grievance procedure is not applicable.

The grievance procedure is applicable only to individual applicant or tenant issues relating to BHA. It is not applicable to disputes between applicants or tenants not involving BHA. Class grievances are not subject to the grievance procedure, and the grievance procedure is not to be used as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes of BHA.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, BHA may exclude from the BHA grievance procedure any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of BHA
- Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises

In states without due process determinations, PHAs must grant opportunity for grievance hearings for all lease terminations, regardless of cause, with the following exception: PHAs may use expedited grievance procedures for the excluded categories listed above. These expedited grievance procedures are described in Section 14-III.E. below.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, BHA may evict through the state/local judicial eviction procedures. In this case, BHA is not required to provide the opportunity for a hearing under BHA's grievance procedure as described above.

#### BHA Policy

BHA is located in a HUD-declared due process state. Therefore, BHA will not offer grievance hearings for lease terminations involving criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of BHA, or for violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises, or for any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member.

See Chapter 13 for related policies on the content of termination notices.

### **14-III.D. INFORMAL HEARING OF GRIEVANCE [24 CFR 966.54]**

HUD regulations state that any grievance must be personally presented, either orally or in writing, to the BHA office or to the office of the housing development in which the complainant has applied or resides so that the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a formal hearing. The informal hearing process is available to applicants and tenants.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will accept requests for an informal hearing of a grievance either orally or in writing, to the BHA office within 10 days of the grievable event. Within 10 business days of receipt of the request, BHA will arrange a meeting with the complainant at a mutually agreeable time and confirm such meeting in writing to the complainant.

If a complainant fails to attend the scheduled meeting without prior notice, BHA will reschedule the appointment only if the complainant can show good cause for failing to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family.

HUD regulations require that a summary of such discussion will be prepared within a reasonable time. One copy will be given to the complainant and one retained in BHA's tenant or application file.

The summary must specify the names of the participants, dates of meeting, the nature of the proposed disposition of the complaint and the specific reasons therefore, and will specify the procedures by which a hearing may be obtained if the complainant is not satisfied. A formal hearing process is available only to tenants. Applicants are not eligible for further consideration once the informal hearing process is completed.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will prepare a summary of the informal hearing within 14 days; one copy to be given to the complainant and one copy to be retained in BHA's tenant file.

For PHAs who have the option to establish an expedited grievance procedure, and who exercise this option, the informal hearing of grievances is not applicable to those grievances for which the expedited grievance procedure applies.

## **14-III.E. PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN A FORMAL GRIEVANCE HEARING**

### **Requests for Hearing and Failure to Request**

#### BHA Policy

The resident must submit a written request for a grievance hearing to BHA within 5 days of the tenant's receipt of the summary of the informal hearing.

If the complainant does not request a hearing, BHA's disposition of the grievance under the informal hearing process will become final. However, failure to request a hearing does not constitute a waiver by the complainant of the right to contest BHA's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

### **Scheduling of Hearings [24 CFR 966.56(a)]**

If the complainant has complied with all requirements for requesting a hearing as described above, a hearing must be scheduled by the hearing officer/panel promptly for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the complainant and BHA. A written notification specifying the time, place and the procedures governing the hearing must be delivered to the complainant and the appropriate BHA official.

#### BHA Policy

Within 10 business days of receiving a written request for a hearing, the hearing officer will schedule and send written notice of the hearing to both the complainant and BHA.

BHA may wish to permit the tenant to request to reschedule a hearing for good cause.

#### BHA Policy

The tenant may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, BHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

### **Expedited Grievance Procedure [24 CFR 966.52(a)]**

BHA may establish an expedited grievance procedure for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of BHA; or
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises

In such expedited grievances, the informal hearing of grievances as discussed in Section 14-III.D is not applicable.

#### BHA Policy

BHA grievance hearings will be conducted by a single, contracted hearing officer and not a panel.

BHA may adopt special procedures concerning expedited hearings, including provisions for expedited notice or scheduling, or provisions for expedited decision on the grievance.

BHA Policy

BHA will follow expedited grievance procedures for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of BHA, or any drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises.

Such procedures will provide an expedited notice of hearing request, an expedited scheduling of the hearing, and for an expedited decision on the grievance. The tenant will have 3 business days to make their hearing request. The hearing officer will have 3 business days to schedule the hearing and 3 business days to render a decision. All other aspects of the expedited grievance process shall be the same as for other grievances.

**14-III.F. SELECTION OF HEARING OFFICER/PANEL [24 CFR 966.53(e)]**

The formal grievance hearing must be conducted by an impartial person or persons appointed by BHA, other than the person who made or approved the BHA action under review, or a subordinate of such person. BHA must describe their policies for selection of a hearing officer in their lease.

BHA must determine the methodology for appointment of the hearing officer, and it must be stated in the grievance procedure.

BHA Policy

BHA grievance hearings will be conducted by a single hearing officer and not a panel.

BHA will appoint a staff member who was not involved in the decision under appeal. If a designated staff member (such as the program manager) was involved in the decision, or is a subordinate of such person, an alternate hearing officer will be selected.

BHA may select designated staff members who were not involved in the decision under appeal in certain circumstances, such as appeals involving discrimination claims or denials of requests for reasonable accommodations.

BHA will describe its policies for selection of a hearing officer in its lease forms. Changes to the public housing lease are subject to a 30-day comment period (24 CFR 966.4).

**14-III.G. REMOTE HEARINGS [Notice PIH 2020-32]**

There is no requirement that grievance hearings be conducted in-person, and as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their grievance hearings remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the PHA chooses to conduct remote grievance hearings, applicants may still request an in-person hearing, as applicable.

BHA Policy

BHA has the sole discretion to require that hearings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or

natural disaster.

In addition, BHA will conduct a hearing remotely upon request as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if a tenant does not have child care or transportation that would enable them to attend the hearing, or if the tenant believes an in-person hearing would create an undue health risk. BHA will consider other reasonable requests for a remote hearing on a case-by-case basis.

### **Discovery of Documents Before the Remote Hearing**

#### **BHA Policy**

If the hearing will be conducted remotely, BHA will compile a hearing packet, consisting of all documents BHA intends to produce at the hearing. BHA will mail copies of the hearing packet to the tenant, the tenant's representatives, if any, and the hearing officer at least three days before the scheduled remote hearing.

The original hearing packet will be in the possession of BHA's representative and retained BHA.

If the hearing is to be conducted remotely, BHA will require the resident to provide any documents directly relevant to the hearing at least 24 hours before the scheduled hearing through the mail, via email, or text. BHA will scan and email copies of these documents to the hearing officer and BHA's representative the same day they are received.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

### **Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals**

As with in-person grievance hearings, the platform for conducting remote grievance hearings must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the grievance hearings must be conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective communication in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual. BHA may never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote grievance hearings.

If no method of conducting a remote grievance hearing is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, BHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote grievance hearing, and BHA should consider whether postponing the remote hearing to a later date is appropriate or whether there is a suitable alternative.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid or service necessary, or reasonable accommodation will depend on the specific circumstances and requirements.

As with in-person reviews, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote grievance hearings, including the use of interpretation services and document translation. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements, all of which apply in the context of remote grievance hearings.

#### **14-III.H. PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HEARING [24 CFR 966.56]**

##### **Rights of Complainant [24 CFR 966.56(b)]**

The complainant will be afforded a fair hearing. This includes:

- The opportunity to examine before the grievance hearing any BHA documents, including records and regulations that are directly relevant to the hearing. The tenant must be allowed to copy any such document at the tenant's expense. If BHA does not make the document available for examination upon request by the complainant, BHA may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

##### BHA Policy

The tenant will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at no cost to the family. There will be no charge for documents emailed by BHA. The family must request discovery of BHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

- The right to be represented by counsel or other person chosen to represent the tenant, and to have such person make statements on the tenant's behalf.

##### BHA Policy

Hearings may be attended by the following applicable persons:

BHA's representatives and any witnesses for BHA

The tenant and any witnesses for the tenant

The tenant's counsel or other representative

Any other person approved by BHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

- The right to a private hearing unless the complainant requests a public hearing.
- The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the tenant's complaint, to controvert evidence relied on by BHA or project management, and to confront and cross examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information BHA or project management relies.
- A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing.

##### **Failure to Appear [24 CFR 966.56(c)]**



If the complainant or BHA fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer may make a determination to postpone the hearing for no more than five business days or may make a determination that the party has waived their right to a hearing. Both the complainant and BHA must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer: Provided, That a determination that the complainant has waived their right to a hearing will 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.

There may be times when a complainant does not appear due to unforeseen circumstances which are out of their control and are no fault of their own.

BHA Policy

If the tenant does not appear at the scheduled time of the hearing, the hearing officer will wait up to 30 minutes. If the tenant appears within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, the hearing will be held. If the tenant does not arrive within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, they will be considered to have failed to appear.

If the tenant fails to appear and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance, the tenant must contact BHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. The hearing officer will reschedule the hearing only if the tenant can show good cause for the failure to appear, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

"Good cause" is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family.

**General Procedures [24 CFR 966.56(d), (e)]**

At the hearing, the complainant must first make a showing of an entitlement to the relief sought and thereafter BHA must sustain the burden of justifying BHA action or failure to act against which the complaint is directed [24 CFR 966.56(d)].

The hearing is conducted informally by the hearing officer. BHA and the tenant must be given the opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence pertinent to the facts and issues raised by the complaint, and to question any witnesses.

BHA Policy

Any evidence to be considered by the hearing officer must be presented at the time of the hearing. There are four categories of evidence.

**Oral evidence:** the testimony of witnesses

**Documentary evidence:** a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to BHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, emails, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

**Demonstrative evidence:** Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

**Real evidence:** A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence based not on a witness' personal knowledge. In and of itself, hearsay evidence carries no weight when making a finding of fact. The hearing officer may include hearsay evidence when considering their decision if it is corroborated by other evidence. Even though hearsay evidence is generally admissible in a hearing, the hearing officer will not base a hearing decision on hearsay alone unless there is clear probative value and credibility of the evidence, and the party seeking the change has met the burden of proof.

If BHA fails to comply with the discovery requirements (providing the tenant with the opportunity to examine BHA documents prior to the grievance hearing), the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of BHA to comply with discovery requirements, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

The complainant or BHA may arrange, in advance and at the expense of the party making the arrangement, for a transcript of the hearing. Any interested party may purchase a copy of such transcript [24 CFR 966.56(e)].

#### **BHA Policy**

If the complainant would like BHA to record the proceedings by audiotape, the request must be made to BHA by 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

BHA will consider that an audio tape recording of the proceedings is a transcript.

#### **Accommodations of Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.56(f)]**

BHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing. Reasonable accommodation may include qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants.

If the tenant is visually impaired, any notice to the tenant which is required in the grievance process must be in an accessible format.

See Chapter 2 for a thorough discussion of the PHA's responsibilities pertaining to reasonable accommodation.

#### **Limited English Proficiency (24 CFR 966.56(g))**

BHA must comply with HUD's LEP Final Rule in providing language services throughout the grievance process.

#### 14-III.I. DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER [24 CFR 966.57]

The hearing officer must issue a written decision, stating the reasons for the decision, within a reasonable time after the hearing. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing. A copy of the decision must be sent to the complainant and BHA. BHA must retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's folder. A log of all hearing officer decisions must also be maintained by BHA and made available for inspection by a prospective complainant, their representative, or the hearing officer [24 CFR 966.57(a)].

BHA Policy In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

- **BHA Notice to the Family:** The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for BHA's decision are factually stated in the notice.
- **Discovery:** The hearing officer will determine if the family was given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with BHA policy.
- **BHA Evidence to Support the BHA Decision:** The evidence consists of the facts presented. Evidence is not conclusion and it is not argument. The hearing officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support BHA's conclusion.
- **Validity of Grounds for Termination of Tenancy (when applicable):** The hearing officer will determine if the termination of tenancy is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and BHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with BHA policies, then the decision of BHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and BHA no later than 10 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

- **Hearing Information:**
  - Name of the complainant
  - Date, time and place of the hearing
  - Name of the hearing officer
  - Name of BHA representative(s)
  - Name of family representative (if any)
  - Names of witnesses (if any)
- **Background:** A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing and the date(s) on which the informal hearing was held, who held it, and a summary of the results of the informal hearing. Also includes the date the complainant requested the grievance hearing.
- **Summary of the Evidence:** The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of their testimony and that were admitted into evidence.
- **Findings of Fact:** The hearing officer will include all findings of fact, based on a preponderance of the evidence. *Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as 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.

- **Conclusions:** The hearing officer will render a conclusion derived from the facts that were found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. The conclusion will result in a determination of whether these facts uphold BHA's decision.
- **Order:** The hearing report will include a statement of whether BHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct BHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of tenancy, the hearing officer will instruct BHA to restore the family's status.

### **Procedures for Further Hearing**

#### BHA Policy

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. If the family misses an appointment or deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the action of BHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

### **Final Decision [24 CFR 966.57(b)]**

The decision of the hearing officer/panel is binding on BHA which must take the action, or refrain from taking the action, cited in the decision unless the BHA Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time, and notifies the complainant that:

- The grievance does not concern BHA action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the complainant's lease on BHA policies which adversely affect the complainant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; or
- The decision of the hearing officer/panel is contrary to Federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations or requirements of the annual contributions contract between HUD and BHA.

#### BHA Policy

When BHA consider the decision of the hearing officer to be invalid due to the reasons stated above, it will present the matter to the BHA Board of Commissioners within 10 business days of the date of the hearing officer's decision. The Board has 30 calendar days to consider the decision. If the Board decides to reverse the hearing officer's decision, it must notify the complainant within 10 business days of this decision.

A decision by the hearing officer/panel, or Board of Commissioners in favor of BHA or which denies the relief requested by the complainant in whole or in part must not constitute a waiver of any rights, nor effect in any manner whatever, any rights the complainant may have to a subsequent trial or judicial review in court [24 CFR 966.57(c)].

## **EXHIBIT 14-1: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

**Note: The sample procedure provided below is a sample only and is designed to match up with the default policies in the model ACOP. If your PHA has made policy decisions that do not reflect the default policies in the ACOP, you would need to ensure that the procedure matches those policy decisions.**

### **I. Definitions applicable to the grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.53]**

- A. Grievance: Any dispute a tenant may have with respect to PHA action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant's lease or PHA regulations that adversely affects the individual tenant's rights, duties, welfare, or status.
- B. Complainant: Any tenant (as defined below) whose grievance is presented to the PHA or at the project management office in accordance with the requirements presented in this procedure.
- C. Elements of due process: An eviction action or a termination of tenancy in a state or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
  - i. Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction
  - ii. Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel
  - iii. Opportunity for the tenant 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 that the tenant may have
  - iv. A decision on the merits of the case
- D. Hearing officer: 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 individuals do not need legal training.
- E. Tenant: The adult person (or persons other than a live-in aide) who resides in the unit and who executed the lease with the PHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or if no such person now resides in the unit, who resides in the unit and who is the remaining head of the household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit.
- F. Resident organization: An organization of residents, which also may include a resident management corporation.

### **II. Applicability of this grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.51]**

In accordance with the applicable federal regulations (24 CFR 966.50), this grievance procedure is applicable to all individual grievances (as defined in Section I above) between the tenant and the PHA with the following exception of disputes between tenants not involving the PHA or class grievances. The grievance procedure is not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of tenants and the PHA's Board of Commissioners [24 CFR 966.51(b)].

This grievance procedure is incorporated by reference in all tenant dwelling leases and will be furnished to each tenant and all resident organizations [24 CFR 966.52 (b) and (d)].

Any changes proposed in this grievance procedure must provide for at least 30 days' notice to tenants and resident organizations, setting forth the proposed changes and providing an opportunity to present written comments. Comments will be considered by the PHA before any revisions are made to the grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.52(c)].

### **III. Informal settlement of a grievance [24 CFR 966.54]**

Any grievance must be personally presented, either orally or in writing (including email), to the PHA's central office or the management office of the development in which the complainant resides **within 10 days after the grievable event**.

Grievances related to complaints about operations matters that are received by the PHA's central office will be referred to the person responsible for the management of the development in which the complainant resides. Grievances involving complaints related to discrimination, harassment, or disability rights will be referred to the Civil Rights Administrator or Director of Operations.

As soon as the grievance is received, it will be reviewed by the management office of the development or the Civil Rights Administrator (if applicable) to be certain that neither of the exclusions in paragraphs II.A or II.B above applies to the grievance. Should one of the exclusions apply, the complainant will be notified in writing that the matter raised is not subject to the PHA's grievance procedure with the reason specified.

If neither of the exclusions cited above apply, the complainant will be contacted to arrange a mutually convenient time **within 10 business days** to meet so the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a hearing. At the informal settlement, the complainant will present the grievance and the person in charge of the management office or the Civil Rights Administrator will attempt to settle the grievance to the satisfaction of both parties.

**Within five business days** following the informal discussion, the PHA will prepare and either hand deliver, mail, or email to the tenant a summary of the discussion that must specify the names of the participants, the dates of meeting, the nature of the proposed disposition of the complaint, and the specific reasons therefore, and will specify the procedures by which a formal hearing under this procedure may be obtained if the complainant is not satisfied. A copy of this summary will also be placed in the tenant's file.

### **IV. Formal grievance hearing**

If the complainant is not satisfied with the settlement arrived at in the informal settlement, the complainant must submit a written request for a hearing to the management office of the development where the tenant resides **no later than five business days after the summary of the informal hearing is received**.

The written request must specify:

- The reasons for the grievance; and

- The action of relief sought from the PHA

**Within 10 days of receiving the written request for a hearing**, the hearing officer will schedule and send written notice of hearing to both the complainant and the PHA.

#### **IV. Selecting the hearing officer**

A grievance hearing will be conducted by a single impartial person appointed by the PHA as described below:

- A. The hearing officer will be appointed directly by the executive director.
- B. The hearing officer will be a staff member who did not make or approve the decision under review and who is not a subordinate of such persons. If the designated staff member (such as the program manager) was involved in the decision or is a subordinate of such person, an alternate hearing officer will be selected.
- C. The PHA may select designated staff members who were not involved in the decision under review in certain circumstances, such as those involving discrimination claims or denials of requests for reasonable accommodations.
- D. The PHA's method for selecting a hearing officer will be inserted into the lease.

#### **V. Scheduling hearings [24 CFR 966.56(a)]**

When a complainant submits a timely request for a grievance hearing, the PHA will immediately appoint an impartial hearing officer to schedule the hearing within the following 10 business days.

Once the hearing officer has scheduled the hearing, the hearing officer will send written notice of the hearing to both the complainant and the PHA. Notice to the complainant will be in writing, either personally delivered to the complainant, or sent by mail or email, return receipt requested.

The written notice will specify the time, place, and procedures governing the hearing. If the hearing will be held remotely, the PHA will also include information on the remote hearing process.

The tenant may request to reschedule a hearing on a one-time basis. Should the complainant need to reschedule a second time, they may do so for good cause, or if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. *Good cause* is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date.

## **VI. Procedures governing the hearing [24 CFR 966.56]**

The hearing will be held before a hearing officer as described above in Section V. The complainant will be afforded a fair hearing, which will include:

- A. The opportunity to examine before the hearing any PHA documents, including records and regulations, that are directly relevant to the hearing.

The tenant is allowed to copy any such document at no cost to the tenant. If the PHA does not make the document available for examination upon request by the complainant, the PHA may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

- B. The right to be represented by counsel or other person chosen as the tenant's representative and to have such person make statements on the tenant's behalf.
- C. The right to a private hearing unless the complainant requests a public hearing.
- D. The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the tenant's complaint, to refute evidence relied on by the PHA or project management, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information the PHA or project management relies.
- E. A decision based solely and exclusively upon the fact presented at the hearing [24 CFR 966.56(b)].

The hearing is conducted informally by the hearing officer. The PHA and the tenant must be given the opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence pertinent to the facts and issues raised by the complaint, and to question any witnesses.

The complainant or the PHA may arrange in advance for a transcript of the hearing at the expense of the party making the arrangement. Any interested party may purchase a copy of the transcript [24 CFR 966.56(e)].

The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing. Reasonable accommodation may include qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants. If the tenant is visually impaired, any notice to the tenant that is required under this procedure must be in an accessible format [24 CFR 966.56(f)].



The PHA must comply with HUD's requirements regarding limited English proficiency as specified in "Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons," issued January 22, 2007, and available at:

[http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/fair\\_housing\\_equal\\_opp/promotingfh/lep-faq](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/promotingfh/lep-faq).

## **VII. Remote Hearings**

The PHA has the authority to require that hearings be conducted remotely in certain situations.

## **VIII. Failure to appear at the hearing**

If the complainant or PHA fails to appear at the hearing, the hearing officer may make a determination to postpone the hearing or make a determination that the complainant has waived their right to a hearing.

Both the complainant and the PHA must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer. A determination that the complainant has waived their right to a hearing will not constitute a waiver of any right the complainant may have to contest the PHA's disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial setting [24 CFR 966.56(c)].

## **IX. Decision of the hearing officer [24 CFR 966.57]**

The hearing officer will prepare a written decision together with the reasons for the decision **within 10 business days** after the hearing. A copy of the decision will be sent to the complainant and the PHA.

The PHA will retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's file.

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date before reaching a decision. If the family misses a deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the hearing officer will make a decision based on the evidence presented.

The decision of the hearing officer will be binding on the PHA unless the PHA's Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time and 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; or
- B. The decision of the hearing officer is contrary to applicable federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations, or requirements of the annual contributions contract (ACC) between HUD and the PHA.

When the PHA considers the decision of the hearing officer to be invalid due to either of the reasons stated above, it will present the matter to the PHA Board of Commissioners within 10 business days of the date of the hearing officer's decision. The Board has 30 calendar days to consider the decision. If the Board decides to reverse the hearing officer's decision, it must notify the complainant within 10 business days of this decision.

A decision by the hearing officer or Board of Commissioners in favor of the PHA or which denies the relief requested by the complainant in whole or in part will not constitute a waiver of nor affect in any way the rights of the complainant to a trial or judicial review in any court proceedings, which may be brought in the matter later [24 CFR 966.57].

## Chapter 15

### PROGRAM INTEGRITY

#### INTRODUCTION

BHA is committed to ensuring that funds made available to BHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and BHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents BHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures BHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

## **PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

### **15-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and program abuse. BHA is required to use the EIV system in its entirety in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. BHA is further required to:

- Provide applicants and residents with form HUD-52675, “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations”
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

#### BHA Policy

BHA anticipates that the vast majority of families and BHA employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that BHA’s public housing program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, BHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

- BHA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of “Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG) which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.
- BHA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of “What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12. In addition, BHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.
- BHA will require mandatory orientation sessions for all prospective residents either prior to or upon execution of the lease. BHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues. At the conclusion of all program orientation sessions, the family representative will be required to sign a program briefing certificate to confirm that all rules and pertinent regulations were explained to them.
- BHA will routinely provide resident counseling as part of every reexamination interview in order to clarify any confusion pertaining to program rules and requirements.
- BHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and BHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.
- BHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in the False Statement Act, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key BHA forms and form letters that request information from a family member.
- BHA will provide each BHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization’s standards of conduct and ethics.

- At each regular reexamination, BHA staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or BHA policy that affect residents.

For purposes of this chapter, the term *error* refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

## **15-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, BHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

### **Quality Control and Analysis of Data**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse, including:

- BHA routinely will use EIV and other non-HUD sources of up-front income verification. This includes the Work Number and any other private or public databases available to BHA.
- At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.
- BHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

### **Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring**

Notice PIH 2015-16 requires all PHAs that expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of BHA activities and notifies BHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

#### BHA Policy

BHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of BHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

### **Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will encourage staff, residents, and the public to report possible program abuse.

## **15-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

### **When BHA Will Investigate**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints, and tips from any source including other agencies, companies, and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation. In order for BHA to investigate, the allegation must contain at least one

independently verifiable item of information, such as the name of an employer or the name of an unauthorized household member.

BHA will investigate when inconsistent or contradictory information is detected through file reviews and the verification process.

### **Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 960.259]**

BHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available BHA and public records. If necessary, BHA will require families to sign consent forms for the release of additional information.

### **Analysis and Findings**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

*Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence that as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

For each investigation BHA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed BHA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

### **Consideration of Remedies**

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether BHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

#### BHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, BHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense and the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, (2) any special circumstances surrounding the case, (3) any mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, and (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

### **Notice and Appeals**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 10 business days of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which BHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through an informal hearing or grievance hearing (see Chapter 14).

## **PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES**

### **15-II.A. UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENT**

An under- or overpayment includes an incorrect tenant rent payment by the family, or an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

#### **Corrections**

Whether the incorrect rental determination is an overpayment or underpayment, BHA must promptly correct the tenant rent and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

##### BHA Policy

Increases in the tenant rent will be implemented on the first of the month following a written 30 day notice.

Any decreases in tenant rent will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

#### **Reimbursement**

Whether the family is required to reimburse BHA or BHA is required to reimburse the family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

### **15-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE**

General administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect rent determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows BHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

#### **Family Reimbursement to BHA**

##### BHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any amounts of rent underpaid. BHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the amount owed, BHA will terminate the family's lease in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

#### **BHA Reimbursement to Family**

##### BHA Policy

BHA will not reimburse the family for any overpayment of rent when the overpayment clearly is caused by the family.

#### **Prohibited Actions**

An applicant or resident in the public housing program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to BHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Provide incomplete or false information to BHA [24 CFR 960.259(a)(4)].
- Commit fraud, or make false statements in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(C)].

#### BHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

- Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to BHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other BHA representatives
- Offering payments or other incentives to a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to BHA on the family's behalf
- Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents
- Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g., misreporting of income or family composition)
- Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)
- Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

BHA may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

#### **Penalties for Program Abuse**

In the case of program abuse caused by a family, BHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- BHA may require the family to repay any amounts owed to the program (see Section 15-II.B).
- BHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 13 (for residents).
- BHA may deny admission or terminate the family's lease following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 13 respectively.
- BHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in Section 15-II.D.

#### **15-II.C. BHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE**

The responsibilities and expectations of BHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section specifically addresses actions of a BHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the public housing program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the BHA personnel policy.

BHA-caused incorrect rental determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply public housing rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, and (2) errors in calculation.



### **Repayment to BHA**

The family is not required to repay an underpayment of rent if the error or program abuse is caused by BHA staff.

### **BHA Reimbursement to Family**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will reimburse a family for any overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff program abuse.

### **Prohibited Activities**

#### BHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by BHA staff:

- Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements for personal gain
- Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant or resident
- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, residents, vendors, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to BHA
- Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties
- Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of BHA activities, policies, or practices
- Misappropriating or misusing public housing funds
- Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the public housing program
- Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program
- Committing sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo (supervisory harassment) or hostile environment
- Allowing sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo (supervisory harassment) or hostile environment, where BHA knew or should have known such harassment was occurring
- Retaliating against any applicant, resident, or staff reporting sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo (supervisory harassment) or hostile environment

### **15-II.D. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

#### BHA Policy

When BHA determines that program abuse by a family or BHA staff member has occurred and the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, BHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When

the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the public housing program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

#### **15-II.E. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES**

If BHA enters into a repayment agreement with a family to collect rent owed, initiates litigation against the family to recover rent owed, or begins eviction proceedings against a family, BHA may retain 100 percent of program funds that BHA recovers [Notice PIH 2007-27 (HA)].

If BHA does none of the above, all amounts that constitute an underpayment of rent must be returned to HUD.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for a hearing through BHA's grievance process.

## Chapter 16

### PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this ACOP. The policies are discussed in seven parts as described below:

Part I: Setting Utility Allowances. This part describes how utility allowances are established and revised. Also discussed are the requirements to establish surcharges for excess consumption of BHA-furnished utilities.

Part II: Establishing Flat Rents. This part describes the requirements and policies related to establishing and updating flat rent amounts.

Part III: Repayment of Family Debts. This part contains policies for recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families, and describes the circumstances under which BHA may offer repayment agreements to families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part IV: Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS). This part describes the PHAS indicators, how BHA is scored under PHAS, and how those scores affect BHA.

Part V: Record-Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies BHA will follow.

Part VI: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. This part describes BHA's reporting responsibilities related to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

Part VII: Violence against Women Act (VAWA): Notification, Documentation, and Confidentiality. This part contains key terms used in VAWA and describes requirements related to notifying families about their rights and responsibilities under VAWA; requesting documentation from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from victims.

## **PART I: SETTING UTILITY ALLOWANCES**

[24 CFR 965 Subpart E]

### **16-I.A. OVERVIEW**

BHA must establish allowances for BHA-furnished utilities for all check metered utilities and for resident-purchased utilities for all utilities purchased directly by residents from a utility supplier [24 CFR 965.502(a)].

BHA must also establish surcharges for excess consumption of BHA-furnished utilities [24 CFR 965.506].

BHA must maintain a record that documents the basis on which utility allowances and scheduled surcharges are established and revised, and the record must be made available for inspection by residents [24 CFR 965.502(b)].

### **16-I.B UTILITY ALLOWANCES**

BHA must establish separate allowances for each utility and for each category of dwelling units BHA determines to be reasonably comparable as to factors affecting utility usage [24 CFR 965.503].

The objective of BHA in establishing utility allowances for each dwelling unit category and unit size is to approximate a reasonable consumption of utilities by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment [24 CFR 965.505].

Utilities include gas, electricity, fuel for heating, water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal for a dwelling unit. In addition, if BHA does not furnish a range and refrigerator, the family must be granted a utility allowance for the range and refrigerator they provide [24 CFR 965.505].

Costs for telephone, cable/satellite TV, and internet services are not considered utilities [PH GB, p. 138].

Utility allowance amounts will vary by the rates in effect, size and type of unit, climatic location and sitting of the unit, type of construction, energy efficiency of the dwelling unit, and other factors related to the physical condition of the unit. Utility allowance amounts will also vary by residential demographic characteristics affecting home energy usage [PH GB, p. 138].

Chapter 14 of the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* provides detailed guidance to BHA about establishing utility allowances.

## **Air-Conditioning**

“If a PHA installs air conditioning, it shall provide, to the maximum extent economically feasible, systems that give residents the option of choosing to use air conditioning in their units. 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. For systems that offer residents the option to choose air conditioning but cannot be check metered, residents are to be surcharged in accordance with 965.506. 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.” [24 CFR 965.505(e)]

### BHA Policy

BHA has not installed air-conditioning.

## **Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]**

BHA must review at least annually the basis on which utility allowances have been established and must revise the allowances if necessary in order to adhere to the standards for establishing utility allowances that are contained in 24 CFR 965.505. The review must include all changes in circumstances (including completion of modernization and/or other energy conservation measures implemented by the PHA) indicating probability of a significant change in reasonable requirements and changes in utility rates [24 CFR 965.507(a)].

BHA must revise its allowances for resident-purchased utilities if there is a rate change, and is required to do so if such change, by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which the allowance was based.

Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account became effective. Such rate changes are not subject to the 60-day notice [24 CFR 965.507(b)].

### BHA Policy

BHA is required to revise utility allowances annually on October 1<sup>st</sup>. Unless the change is greater than 10%, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted. If the change is greater than 10%, the change will go into effect on October 1<sup>st</sup>.

For LIHTC properties, any changes in the utility allowance must be implemented in compliance with Washington State Housing Finance Commission requirements upon publication by BHA.

## **16-I.C. SURCHARGES FOR BHA-FURNISHED UTILITIES [24 CFR 965.506]**

For dwelling units subject to allowances for BHA-furnished utilities where check meters have been installed, BHA must establish surcharges for utility consumption in excess of the allowances. Surcharges may be computed on a straight per unit of purchase basis or for stated blocks of excess consumption, and must be based on BHA's average utility rate. The basis for calculating the surcharges must be described in BHA's schedule of allowances. Changes in the amount of surcharges based directly on changes in BHA's average utility rate are not subject to the advance notice requirements discussed under Section 16-I.D.

For dwelling units served by BHA-furnished utilities where check meters have not been installed, BHA must 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 functions of BHA-furnished equipment. The surcharge schedule must state the resident-owned equipment (or functions of BHA-furnished equipment) for which surcharges will be made and the amounts of such charges. Surcharges must be based on the cost to BHA of the utility consumption estimated to be attributable to reasonable usage of such equipment.

#### BHA Policy

BHA does have BHA-furnished utilities.

### **16-I.D. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 965.502]**

BHA must give notice to all residents of proposed allowances and scheduled surcharges, and revisions thereof. The notice must be given in the manner provided in the lease and must:

- Be provided at least 60 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
- Describe the basis for determination of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions, including a statement of the specific items of equipment and function whose utility consumption requirements were included in determining the amounts of the allowances and schedule of surcharges.
- Notify residents of the place where BHA's documentation on which allowances and surcharges are based is available for inspection.
- Provide all residents an opportunity to submit written comments during a period expiring not less than 30 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.

### **16-I.E. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AND INDIVIDUAL RELIEF [24 CFR 965.508]**

On request from a family, PHAs must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family with a disability [24 CFR 8 and 100, PH Occ GB, p. 172].

On request from a family that includes a disabled or elderly person, the PHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

Likewise, residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [24 CFR 8 and 100, [PH GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request for and approval of reasonable accommodations.

Further, BHA may grant requests for relief from charges in excess of the utility allowance on reasonable grounds, such as special needs of the elderly, ill, or residents with disabilities, or special factors not within control of the resident, as BHA deems appropriate. The family must request the higher allowance and provide BHA with information about the additional allowance required.

BHA should develop criteria for granting individual relief and to notify residents about the availability of individual relief, and also to notify participants about the availability of individual relief programs (sometimes referred to as “Medical Baseline discounts”) offered by the local utility company [Utility Allowance GB, p. 19, 24 CFR 965.508].

## **PART II: ESTABLISHING FLAT RENTS**

### **16-II.A. OVERVIEW**

Flat rents are designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

Flat rents are also used to prorate assistance for a mixed family. A mixed family is one whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status [24 CFR 5.504].

This part discusses how BHA establishes and updates flat rents. Policies related to the use of flat rents, family choice of rent, flat rent hardships, and proration of rent for a mixed family are discussed in Chapter 6.

### **16-II.B. FLAT RENTS [24 CFR 960.253(b) and Notice PIH 2022-33]**

#### **Establishing Flat Rents**

The 2015 Appropriations Act requires that flat rents must be set at no less than 80 percent of the applicable fair market rent (FMR). Alternatively, BHA may set flat rents at no less than 80 percent of the applicable small area FMR (SAFMR) for metropolitan areas, or 80 percent of the applicable unadjusted rents for nonmetropolitan areas.

For areas where HUD has not determined a SAFMR or an unadjusted rent, BHA must set flat rents at no less than 80 percent of the FMR or apply for an exception flat rent.

The 2015 Appropriations Act permits BHA to request an exception flat rent that is lower than either 80 percent of the FMR or SAFMR/unadjusted rent if BHA can demonstrate that these FMRs do not reflect the market value of a particular property or unit.

In order to demonstrate the need for an exception flat rent, BHA is required to submit a market analysis methodology that demonstrates the value of the unit. BHA must use HUD's rent reasonableness methodology to determine flat rents. In determining flat rents, BHA must consider the following:

- Location
- Quality
- Unit size
- Unit type
- Age of property
- Amenities at the property and in immediate neighborhood
- Housing services provided
- Maintenance provided by BHA
- Utilities provided by BHA



BHA must receive written HUD approval before implementing exception flat rents. If BHA uses exception flat rents, it must conduct a new market analysis and obtain HUD approval annually.

BHA is now required to apply a utility allowance to flat rents. Flat rents set at 80 percent of the FMR must be reduced by the amount of the unit's utility allowance, if any.

### **Review of Flat Rents**

No later than 90 days after HUD publishes new annual FMRs/SAFMRs/unadjusted rent, BHA must revise flat rents as necessary based on changes to the FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent. BHA must offer changes to the flat rent to all new admissions and to existing families at the next annual rent option.

If the FMR falls from year to year, BHA may, but is not required to, lower the flat rent to 80 percent of the current FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent.

#### BHA Policy

If the FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent is lower than the previous year, BHA will reduce flat rents to 80 percent of the current FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent.

### **Applying Flat Rents**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will apply updated flat rents at each family's next annual reexamination or flat rent update after implementation of the new flat rents.

### **Posting of Flat Rents**

#### BHA Policy

BHA will publicly post the schedule of flat rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable BHA or development office.

### **Documentation of Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)(5)]**

BHA must maintain records that document the method used to determine flat rents and that show how flat rents were determined by BHA in accordance with this method.

## PART III: FAMILY DEBTS TO BHA

### 16-III.A. OVERVIEW

Families are required to reimburse BHA if they were charged less rent than required because the family either underreported or failed to report income. BHA is required to determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as BHA has documentation of family unreported income [Notice PIH 2018-18].

This part describes BHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to BHA by families.

#### BHA Policy

When an action or inaction of a resident family results in the underpayment of rent or other amounts, BHA holds the family liable to return any underpayments to BHA.

BHA may enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments. The term *repayment agreement* refers to a formal document signed by a tenant and provided to BHA in which a tenant acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

### 16-III.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

#### Family Debts to BHA

##### BHA Policy

Any amount owed to BHA by a public housing family must be repaid. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, BHA may offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

##### Refusal to Enter into An Agreement

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, BHA will terminate the family's

##### PHA Policy

When a family refuses to repay monies owed to BHA, in addition to termination of program assistance, BHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

- Collection agencies
- Small claims court
- Civil lawsuit
- State income tax set-off program

#### **Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103]**

The term repayment agreement refers to a formal written document signed by a tenant or owner and provided to the PHA in which a tenant or owner acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

## **General Repayment Agreement Guidelines**

### ***Down Payment Requirement***

#### BHA Policy

Prior to the execution of a repayment agreement, the family must pay 10 percent of the balance owed to BHA. If the family can provide evidence satisfactory to BHA that a down payment of 10 percent would impose an undue hardship, BHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lesser percentage or waive the requirement.

### ***Payment Thresholds***

Notice PIH 2018-18 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month—the family's monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount—should not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income, which is considered “affordable.” Moreover, Notice PIH 2018-18

acknowledges that BHA has the discretion to establish “thresholds and policies” for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA may enter into a repayment agreement with a family when the amount due is a result of a program violation. An example of a program violation would be failing to report an increase in income within the timeframe stated in this ACOP.

BHA will not enter into a repayment agreement if the family has intentionally and knowingly committed fraud. Intentionally and knowingly committing fraud occurs when a family certifies in writing that something is true that is not. Examples of intentionally and knowingly committing fraud include, but are not limited to:

- Certifying that the income reported to BHA is correct and subsequently failing to report income due to a wage increase or new employment of any family member whose income is used in rent determination
- Certifying to the family composition and subsequently failing to report a change in circumstance that impacts rent including failing to add a new household member to the lease

Amounts between \$3,000 and the Federal or State threshold for criminal prosecution must be repaid within 36 months.

Amounts between \$2,000 and \$2,999 must be repaid within 30 months.

Amounts between \$1,000 and \$1,999 must be repaid within 24 months.

Amounts between \$100 and \$999 must be repaid within 12 months.

Amounts under \$100 must be repaid in full.

If a family is paying less than 40 percent of its monthly adjusted income (MAI) in rent, the minimum monthly payment amount will be the greater of the difference between 40 percent of the family's MAI and the TTP at the time the agreement is executed or \$25.

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to BHA that a monthly payment amount of \$25 would impose an undue hardship, BHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lower monthly payment amount. In making its determination, BHA will consider all relevant information, including the following:

- The amount owed by the family to BHA
- The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family's control
- The family's current and potential income and expenses
- The family's current tenant rent, as calculated under 24 CFR 960.253(c)
- The family's history of meeting its financial responsibilities

If the family's income increases or decreases during the term of a repayment agreement, either BHA or the family may request that the monthly payment amount be adjusted accordingly.

### ***Execution of the Agreement***

All repayment agreements must be in writing, dated, and signed by both the family and BHA [Notice PIH 2018-18].

#### **BHA Policy**

Any repayment agreement between BHA and a family must be signed and dated by BHA and by the head of household and spouse/co-head (if applicable).

### ***Due Dates***

#### **BHA Policy**

All payments are due by the close of business on the 15th day of the month. If the 15th does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 15th.

### ***Late or Missed Payment***

#### **BHA Policy**

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by BHA, BHA will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 10 days to make the late payment. If the payment is not received by the due date of the delinquency notice, it will be considered a breach of the agreement, and BHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

If a family receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, the repayment agreement will be considered in default, and BHA will send the tenant to collections.

### ***No Offer of Repayment Agreement***

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will not enter into a repayment agreement if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family.

BHA will not enter into a repayment agreement if the family has intentionally and knowingly committed fraud. Intentionally and knowingly committing fraud occurs when a family certifies in writing that something is true that is not. Examples of intentionally and knowingly committing fraud include, but are not limited to:

- Certifying that the income reported to BHA is correct and subsequently failing to report income due to a wage increase or new employment of any family member whose income is used in rent determination
- Certifying to the family composition and subsequently failing to report a change in circumstance that impacts rent including failing to add a new household member to the lease

### **Repayment Agreements Terms**

All repayment agreements must be in writing, dated, signed by both the family and BHA, include the total retroactive rent amount owed, amount of lump sum payment made at time of execution, if applicable, and the monthly repayment amount. PIH 2018-18 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the public housing lease that state the family's obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which BHA may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to BHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to BHA the monthly tenant rent.
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of tenancy

## PART IV: PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (PHAS)

### 16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) is to improve the delivery of services in public housing and enhance trust in the public housing system among PHAs, public housing residents, HUD and the general public by providing a management tool for effectively and fairly measuring the performance of a public housing agency in essential housing operations.

### 16-IV.B. PHAS INDICATORS [24 CFR 902 Subparts A, B, C, D, and E]

The table below lists each of the PHAS indicators, the points possible under each indicator, and a brief description of each indicator. A PHA's performance is based on a combination of all four indicators.

<b>Indicator 1: Physical condition of the PHA's properties</b> <b>Maximum Score: 40</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The objective of this indicator is to determine the level to which a PHA is maintaining its public housing in accordance with the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.</li><li>• To determine the physical condition of a PHA's properties, inspections are performed of the following five major areas of public housing project: site, building exterior, building systems, dwelling units, and common areas. The inspections are performed by an independent inspector arranged by HUD, and include a statistically valid sample of the units in each project in the PHA's public housing portfolio.</li></ul>
<b>Indicator 2: Financial condition of the PHA's projects</b> <b>Maximum Score: 25</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The objective of this indicator is to measure the financial condition of the PHA's public housing projects for the purpose of evaluating whether the PHA has sufficient financial resources and is capable of managing those financial resources effectively to support the provision of housing that is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.</li><li>• A PHA's financial condition is determined by measuring each public housing project's performance in each of the following sub-indicators: quick ratio, months expendable net assets ratio, and debt service coverage ratio.</li></ul>
<b>Indicator 3: Management operations of the PHA's projects</b> <b>Maximum Score: 25</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The objective of this indicator is to measure certain key management operations and responsibilities of a PHA's projects for the purpose of assessing the PHA's management operations capabilities.</li><li>• Each project's management operations are assessed based on the following sub-indicators: occupancy, tenant accounts receivable, and accounts payable.</li><li>• An on-site management review may be conducted as a diagnostic and feedback tool for problem performance areas and for compliance. Management reviews are not scored.</li></ul>
<b>Indicator 4: Capital Fund</b> <b>Maximum Score: 10</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The objective of this indicator is to measure how long it takes the PHA to obligate capital funds and to occupy units.</li><li>• The PHA's score for this indicator is measured at the PHA level and is based on the following sub-indicators: timeliness of fund obligation and occupancy rate.</li></ul>

#### **16-IV.C. PHAS SCORING [24 CFR 902 Subpart F]**

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) issues overall PHAS scores, which are based on the scores of the four PHAS indicators, and the sub-indicators under each indicator. BHA's indicator scores are based on a weighted average of BHA's public housing development's scores. PHAS scores translate into a designation for BHA as high performing, standard, substandard, or troubled.

A high performer is a PHA that achieves an overall PHAS score of 90 or greater, and achieves a score of at least 60 percent of the points available under the physical, financial, and management indicators and at least 50 percent of the points available under the capital fund indicator.

A standard performer is a PHA that has an overall PHAS score between 60 and 89, and achieves a score of at least 60 percent of the points available under the physical, financial, and management indicators and at least 50 percent of the points available under the capital fund indicator.

A substandard performer is a PHA that has an overall PHAS score of at least 60 percent and achieves a score of less than 60 percent under one or more of the physical, financial, or management indicators.

A troubled performer is a PHA that achieves an overall PHAS score of less than 60, or achieves less than 50 percent of the total points available under the capital fund indicator.

These designations can affect a PHA in several ways:

- High-performing PHAs are eligible for incentives including relief from specific HUD requirements and bonus points in funding competitions [24 CFR 902.71].
- PHAs that are standard performers may be required to submit and operate under a corrective action plan to eliminate deficiencies in the PHA's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)(1)].
- PHAs that are substandard performers will be required to submit and operate under a corrective action plan to eliminate deficiencies in the PHA's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)(2)].
- PHAs with an overall rating of "troubled" are subject to additional HUD oversight and are required to enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with HUD to improve PHA performance [24 CFR 902.75].
- PHAs that fail to execute or meet MOA requirements may be referred to the Assistant Secretary to determine remedial actions, including, but not limited to, remedies available for substantial default. [24 CFR 902.75(g) and 24 CFR Part 907].

PHAs must post a notice of its final PHAS score and status in appropriate conspicuous and accessible locations in its offices within two weeks of receipt of its final score and designation [24 CFR 902.64(b)(2)].

## **PART V: RECORD KEEPING**

### **16-V.A. OVERVIEW**

BHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, BHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights, and that comply with VAWA 2013 confidentiality requirements.

### **16-V.B. RECORD RETENTION**

BHA must keep the last three years of the Form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation during the term of each assisted lease, and for a period of at least three years from the end of participation (EOP) date [24 CFR 908.101].

BHA must maintain Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system Income Reports in the tenant file for the duration of the tenancy but for a period not to exceed three years from the EOP date [Notice PIH 2018-18].

Notice PIH 2014-20 requires the PHA to keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act or the equal access final rule. BHA must keep confidential records of all emergency transfer requested under the PHA's Emergency Transfer Plan, and the outcomes of such requests, and retain the records for a period of three years, or for a period of time as specific in program regulations [24 CFR 5.2002(e)(12)].

#### BHA Policy

BHA will keep the last three years of the Form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation, and for at least three years after end of participation all documents related to a family's eligibility, tenancy, and termination.

BHA will keep Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system Income Reports in the tenant file for the duration of the tenancy and for a period not to exceed three years from the end of participation date.

In addition, BHA will keep the following records for at least three years:

- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B
- Documentation supporting the establishment of flat rents
- Documentation supporting the establishment of utility allowances and surcharges
- Documentation related to PHAS
- Accounts and other records supporting BHA budget and financial statements for the program



- Complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act or the equal access final rule or VAWA.
- Confidential records of all emergency transfers related to VAWA requested under BHA's Emergency Transfer Plan and the outcomes of such requests
- Other records as determined by BHA or as required by HUD

If a hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 14-II.A.

## **16-V.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT**

BHA must maintain applicant and tenant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

### **BHA Policy**

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized BHA staff.

BHA staff will not discuss personal family information unless there is a business reason to do so. Inappropriate discussion of family information or improper disclosure of family information by staff will result in disciplinary action.

### **Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886]**

The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income information of applicants and participants must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of federal, state, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. This form incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes how the information collected using the form may be used, and under what conditions HUD or BHA may release the information collected.

### **Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records**

PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g., electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD issued document, *Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Data*.

### **BHA Policy**

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, BHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures in accordance with HUD requirements.

### **Criminal Records**

BHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which BHA receives from a law

enforcement agency to officers or employees of BHA, or to authorized representatives of BHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

BHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by BHA from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to BHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

BHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by BHA from a state or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the BHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. However, a record of the screening, including the type of screening and the date performed must be retained [Notice PIH 2012-28]. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information or is obtained by BHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

### **Medical/Disability Records**

BHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. BHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If BHA receives a verification document that provides such information, BHA should not place this information in the tenant file. BHA should destroy the document.

### **Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking Records**

For requirements and BHA policies related to management of documentation obtained from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, see Section 16-VII.E.

## **PART VI: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL**

### **16-VI.A. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 35.1130(e); Notice PIH 2017-13]**

BHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

BHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. BHA must also report each known case of a child with an environmental intervention blood lead level to the HUD field office.

#### **BHA Policy**

BHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an elevated blood lead level (EBLL).

BHA will provide written notice of each known case of a child with an EBLL to the HUD field office and to HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control (OLHCHH) within 5 business days of receiving the information.

## **PART VII: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, AND CONFIDENTIALITY**

### **16-VII.A. OVERVIEW**

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the public housing program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such victims, those laws apply in conjunction with VAWA.

In addition to definitions of key terms used in VAWA, this part contains general VAWA requirements and BHA policies in three areas: notification, documentation, and confidentiality. Specific VAWA requirements and BHA policies are located in Chapter 3, “Eligibility” (Sections 3-I.C and 3-III.F); Chapter 5, “Occupancy Standards and Unit Offers” (Section 5-II.D); Chapter 8, “Leasing and Inspections” (Section 8-I.B); Chapter 12, “Transfer Policy” (Sections 12-III.C, 12-III.F, and 12-IV.D); and Chapter 13, “Lease Terminations” (Sections 13-III.F and 13-IV.D).

### **16-VII.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 5.2003; FR Notice 8/6/13]**

As used in VAWA:

- The term *affiliated individual* means, with respect to a person:
  - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that individual, or an individual to whom that person stands in the position or place of a parent; or
  - Any individual, tenant or lawful occupant living in the household of the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.
- The term *bifurcate* means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members’ lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- 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 victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a 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
- The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

- The term *sexual assault* means:
  - Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks the capacity to consent.
- The term *stalking* means:
  - To engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

#### **16-VII.C. NOTIFICATION [24 CFR 5.2005(a)]**

##### **Notification to Public**

BHA adopts the following policy to help ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its public housing program are aware of their rights under VAWA.

##### BHA Policy

BHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its website. It will also make the following information readily available to anyone who requests it:

- A notice of occupancy rights under VAWA to public housing program applicants and tenants who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (form HUD-5380, see Exhibit 16-1)
- A copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking and Alternate Documentation (see Exhibit 16-2)
- A copy of BHA's emergency transfer plan (see Exhibit 16-3)
- A copy of HUD's Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (form HUD-5383, see Exhibit 16-4)
- The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibit 16-1)
- Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers

##### **Notification to Applicants and Tenants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]**

BHA is required to inform public housing applicants and tenants of their rights under VAWA, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof, when they are denied assistance, when they are admitted to the program, and when they are notified of an eviction or termination of housing benefits.

BHA must distribute a notice of VAWA rights, along with the VAWA self-certification form (HUD-5382) at each of these three junctures.

##### BHA Policy

The VAWA information provided to applicants and tenants will consist of the notices in Exhibit 16-1 and 16-2.

BHA will provide applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance. BHA will also include such information in all notices of denial of assistance or other legal actions (see Section 3-III.F).

BHA will provide all tenants with information about VAWA at the time of admission (see Section 8-I.B) and at annual reexamination. BHA will also include such information in all lease termination notices (see Section 13-IV.D).

BHA is not limited to providing VAWA information at the times specified in the above policy. If BHA decides to provide VAWA information to a tenant following an incident of domestic violence, Notice PIH 2006-42 cautions against sending the information by mail, since the abuser may be monitoring the mail. The notice recommends that in such cases BHA make alternative delivery arrangements that will not put the victim at risk.

#### BHA Policy

Whenever BHA has reason to suspect that providing information about VAWA to a public housing tenant might place a victim of domestic violence at risk, it will attempt to deliver the information by hand directly to the victim or by having the victim come to an office or other space that may be safer for the individual, making reasonable accommodations as necessary. For example, BHA may decide not to send mail regarding VAWA protections to the victim's unit if BHA believes the perpetrator may have access to the victim's mail, unless requested by the victim.

When discussing VAWA with the victim, BHA will take reasonable precautions to ensure that no one can overhear the conversation such as having conversations in a private room.

The victim may, but is not required to, designate an attorney, advocate, or other secure contact for communications regarding VAWA protections.

### **16-VII.D. DOCUMENTATION [24 CFR 5.2007]**

If BHA is presented with a claim for initial or continued assistance based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking,, or criminal activity related to any of these forms of abuse, BHA may—but is not required to—request that the individual making the claim document the abuse. Any request for documentation must be in writing, and the individual must be allowed at least 14 business days after receipt of the request to submit the documentation. BHA may extend this time period at its discretion. [24 CFR 5.2007(a)]

The individual may satisfy BHA's request by providing any one of the following three forms of documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)]:

- (1) A completed and signed HUD-approved certification form (HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking), which must include the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the victim. The form may be filled out and submitted on behalf of the victim.
- (2) A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police report or court record, or an administrative record.

- (3) Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a mental health professional; or a medical professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

BHA may not require third-party documentation (forms 2 and 3) in addition to certification (form 1), except as specified below under "Conflicting Documentation," nor may it require certification in addition to third-party documentation [VAWA 2005 final rule].

#### BHA Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

BHA may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 days. In determining whether to extend the deadline, BHA will consider factors that may contribute to the victim's inability to provide documentation in a timely manner, including cognitive limitations, disabilities, limited English proficiency, absence from the unit, administrative delays, the danger of further violence, and the victim's need to address health or safety issues. Any extension granted by BHA will be in writing.

Once the victim provides documentation, BHA will acknowledge receipt of the documentation within 10 business days.

#### **Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)]**

In cases where BHA receives conflicting certification documents from two or more members of a household, each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator, BHA may determine which is the true victim by requiring each to provide acceptable third-party documentation, as described above (forms 2 and 3). BHA may also request third-party documentation when submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to BHA. BHA must honor any court orders issued to protect the victim or to address the distribution of property. Individuals have 30 calendar days to return third-party verification to BHA. If BHA does not receive third-party documentation, and BHA will deny or terminate assistance as a result, BHA must hold separate hearings for the tenants [Notice PIH 2017-08].

#### BHA Policy

If presented with conflicting certification documents from members of the same household, BHA will attempt to determine which is the true victim by requiring each of them to provide third-party documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(e) and by following any HUD guidance on how such determinations should be made. When requesting third-party documents, BHA will provide contact information for local domestic violence and legal aid offices. In such cases, applicants or tenants will be given 30 calendar days from the date of the request to provide such documentation.

If BHA does not receive third-party documentation within the required timeframe (and any extensions), BHA will deny VAWA protections and will notify the applicant or tenant in writing of the denial. If, as a result, the applicant or tenant is denied or terminated from the program, BHA will hold separate hearings for the applicants or tenants.

#### **Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)]**

BHA has the discretion to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence—i.e., without requiring formal documentation of abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(b). HUD recommends documentation in a confidential manner when a verbal statement or other evidence is accepted.

##### BHA Policy

If BHA accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence (as determined by the victim) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, BHA will document acceptance of the statement or evidence in the individual's file.

#### **Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)]**

In order to deny relief for protection under VAWA, BHA must provide the individual requesting relief with a written request for documentation of abuse. If the individual fails to provide the documentation within 14 business days from the date of receipt, or such longer time as BHA may allow, BHA may deny relief for protection under VAWA.

#### **16-VII.E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]**

All information provided to BHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, must be retained in confidence. This means that BHA (1) may not enter the information into any shared database, (2) may not allow employees or others to access the information unless they are explicitly authorized to do so and have a need to know the information for purposes of their work, and (3) may not provide the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is (a) requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) otherwise required by applicable law.

##### BHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, BHA will inform the victim before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.



<b>EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT, FORM HUD-5380</b>
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**[Insert Name of Housing Provider]**

**Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act<sup>2</sup>**

**To all Tenants and Applicants**

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. VAWA protections are not only available to women, but are available equally to all individuals regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.<sup>3</sup> The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the Federal agency that oversees that public housing is in compliance with VAWA. This notice explains your rights under VAWA. A HUD-approved certification form is attached to this notice. You can fill out this form to show that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and that you wish to use your rights under VAWA.

**Protections for Applicants**

If you otherwise qualify for assistance under public housing, you cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

**Protections for Tenants**

If you are receiving assistance under public housing, you may not be denied assistance, terminated from participation, or be evicted from your rental housing because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Also, if you or an affiliated individual of yours is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking by a member of your household or any guest, you may not be denied rental assistance or occupancy rights under public housing solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Affiliated individual means your spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child, or a person to whom you stand in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is in your care, custody, or control); or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in your household.

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<sup>2</sup> Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

<sup>3</sup> Housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

## **Removing the Abuser or Perpetrator from the Household**

The PHA may divide (bifurcate) your 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 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

If the PHA chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, the PHA may not take away the rights of eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the program, the PHA must allow the tenant who is or has been a victim and other household members to remain in the unit for 30 days, in order to establish eligibility under the program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA, or find alternative housing.

In removing the abuser or perpetrator from the household, the PHA must follow Federal, State, and local eviction procedures. In order to divide a lease, the PHA may, but is not required to, ask you for documentation or certification of the incidences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

## **Moving to Another Unit**

Upon your request, the PHA may permit you to move to another unit, subject to the availability of other units, and still keep your assistance. In order to approve a request, the PHA may ask you to provide documentation that you are requesting to move because of an incidence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If the request is a request for emergency transfer, the PHA may ask you to submit a written request or fill out a form where you certify that you meet the criteria for an emergency transfer under VAWA. The criteria are:

- 1. You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.** If your PHA does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation, as described in the documentation section below.
- 2. You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Your PHA may choose to require that you submit a form, or may accept another written or oral request.
- 3. You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit.** This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.

**OR**

**You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer.** If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you expressly request the transfer.

The PHA will keep confidential requests for emergency transfers by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the location of any move by such victims and their families.

The PHA's emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and the PHA must make a copy of its emergency transfer plan available to you if you ask to see it.

### **Documenting You Are or Have Been a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking**

The PHA can, but is not required to, ask you to provide documentation to "certify" that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Such request from the PHA must be in writing, and the PHA must give you at least 14 business days (Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays do not count) from the day you receive the request to provide the documentation. The PHA may, but does not have to, extend the deadline for the submission of documentation upon your request.

You can provide one of the following to the PHA as documentation. It is your choice which of the following to submit if the PHA asks you to provide documentation that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

- A complete HUD-approved certification form given to you by the PHA with this notice, that documents an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The form will ask for your name, the date, time, and location of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and a description of the incident. The certification form provides for including the name of the abuser or perpetrator if the name of the abuser or perpetrator is known and is safe to provide.
- A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency that documents the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Examples of such records include police reports, protective orders, and restraining orders, among others.
- A statement, which you must sign, along with the signature of an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom you sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking or the effects of abuse, and with the professional selected by you attesting under penalty of perjury that they believe that the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are grounds for protection.
- Any other statement or evidence that the PHA has agreed to accept.

If you fail or refuse to provide one of these documents within the 14 business days, the PHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

If the PHA receives conflicting evidence that an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed (such as certification forms from two or more members of a household each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the abuser or perpetrator), the PHA has the right to request that you provide third-party documentation within thirty 30 calendar days in order to

resolve the conflict. If you fail or refuse to provide third-party documentation where there is conflicting evidence, the PHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

### **Confidentiality**

The PHA must keep confidential any information you provide related to the exercise of your rights under VAWA, including the fact that you are exercising your rights under VAWA.

The PHA must not allow any individual administering assistance or other services on behalf of the PHA (for example, employees and contractors) to have access to confidential information unless for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable federal, state, or local law.

The PHA must not enter your information into any shared database or disclose your information to any other entity or individual. The PHA, however, may disclose the information provided if:

- You give written permission to the PHA to release the information on a time limited basis.
- The PHA needs to use the information in an eviction or termination proceeding, such as to evict your abuser or perpetrator or terminate your abuser or perpetrator from assistance under this program.
- A law requires the PHA or your landlord to release the information.

VAWA does not limit the PHA's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

### **Reasons a Tenant Eligible for Occupancy Rights under VAWA May Be Evicted or Assistance May Be Terminated**

You can be evicted and your assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. However, the PHA cannot hold tenants who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who have not been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The protections described in this notice might not apply, and you could be evicted and your assistance terminated, if the PHA can demonstrate that not evicting you or terminating your assistance would present a real physical danger that:

1. Would occur within an immediate time frame, and
2. Could result in death or serious bodily harm to other tenants or those who work on the property.

If the PHA can demonstrate the above, the PHA should only terminate your assistance or evict you if there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat.

## **Other Laws**

VAWA does not replace any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. You may be entitled to additional housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking under other Federal laws, as well as under State and local laws.

## **Non-Compliance with The Requirements of This Notice**

You may report your PHA for violations of these rights and seek additional assistance, if needed, by contacting or filing a complaint with **[insert contact information for any intermediary, if applicable]** or **[insert HUD field office]**.

## **For Additional Information**

You may view a copy of HUD's final VAWA rule at: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-11-16/pdf/2016-25888.pdf>.

Additionally, the PHA must make a copy of HUD's VAWA regulations available to you if you ask to see them.

For questions regarding VAWA, please contact **[insert name of program or rental assistance contact information able to answer questions on VAWA]**.

For help regarding an abusive relationship, you may call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 or, for persons with hearing impairments, 1-800-787-3224 (TTY). You may also contact **[Insert contact information for relevant local organizations]**.

For tenants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at <https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>.

For help regarding sexual assault, you may contact **[Insert contact information for relevant organizations]**

Victims of stalking seeking help may contact **[Insert contact information for relevant organizations]**.

**Attachment:** Certification form HUD-5382 **[form approved for this program to be included]**

<p align="center"><b>EXHIBIT 16-2: CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION, FORM HUD-5382</b></p>
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CERTIFICATION OF U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**OMB Approval No. 2577-0286**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION

**Exp. 06/30/2017**

**Purpose of Form:** The Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”) 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.

**Use of This Optional Form:** If you are seeking VAWA protections from your housing provider, your housing provider may give you a written request that asks you to submit documentation about the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

In response to this request, you or someone on your behalf may complete this optional form and submit it to your housing provider, or you may submit one of the following types of third-party documentation:

- (1) A document signed by you and an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional, or a mental health professional (collectively, “professional”) from whom you have sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse. The document must specify, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred and meet the definition of “domestic violence,” “dating violence,” “sexual assault,” or “stalking” in HUD’s regulations at 24 CFR 5.2003.
- (2) A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or
- (3) At the discretion of the housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

**Submission of Documentation:** The time period to submit documentation is 14 business days from the date that you receive a written request from your housing provider asking that you provide documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Your housing provider may, but is not required to, extend the time period to submit the documentation, if you request an extension of the time period. If the requested information is not received within 14 business days of when you received the request for the documentation, or any extension of the date provided by your housing provider, your housing provider does not need to grant you any of the VAWA protections. Distribution or issuance of this form does not serve as a written request for certification.

**Confidentiality:** All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shall be kept confidential and such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections to you, and such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

**TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,  
DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

1. Date the written request is received by victim: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name of victim: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Your name (if different from victim's): \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Residence of victim: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Date(s) and times(s) of incident(s) (if known): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Location of incident(s): \_\_\_\_\_

In your own words, briefly describe the incident(s):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that the individual named above in Item 2 is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Signed on (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

**Public Reporting Burden:** The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. The information provided is to be used by the housing provider to request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

<b>EXHIBIT 16-3: EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING</b>
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Attachment: Certification Form HUD-5382

Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton

**Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual  
Assault, or Stalking**

**Public Housing Program**

**Emergency Transfers**

Bremerton Housing Authority is concerned about the safety of its tenants, and such concern extends to tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)<sup>4</sup>, BHA allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, or stalking to request an emergency transfer from the tenant's current unit to another unit. The ability to request a transfer is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.<sup>5</sup> The ability of BHA to honor such request for tenants currently receiving assistance, however, may depend upon a preliminary determination that the tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and on whether BHA has another dwelling unit that is available and is safe to offer the tenant for temporary or more permanent occupancy.

This plan identifies tenants who are eligible for an emergency transfer, the documentation needed to request an emergency transfer, confidentiality protections, how an emergency transfer may occur, and guidance to tenants on safety and security. This plan is based on a model emergency transfer plan published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the federal agency that oversees that the **public housing and housing choice voucher (HCV) programs** are in compliance with VAWA.

**Eligibility for Emergency Transfers**

A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as provided in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, is eligible for an emergency transfer, if the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains in the same unit. If the tenant is a victim of sexual assault, the tenant may also be eligible to transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises within the 90-calendar-day period preceding a request for an emergency transfer.

A tenant requesting an emergency transfer must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan.

Tenants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

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<sup>4</sup> Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

<sup>5</sup> Housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.



### **Emergency Transfer Request Documentation**

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant shall notify BHA's management office and submit a written request for a transfer to **any BHA office**. BHA will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities. The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer should include either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant reasonable believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant were to remain in the same dwelling unit assisted under BHA's programs; OR
2. A statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the tenant's request for an emergency transfer.

### **Confidentiality**

BHA will keep confidential any information that the tenant submits in requesting an emergency transfer, and information about the emergency transfer, unless the tenant gives BHA written permission to release the information on a time-limited basis, or disclosure of the information is required by law or required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the covered program. This includes keeping confidential the new location of the dwelling unit of the tenant, if one is provided, from the person or persons that committed an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant. See the Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence against Women Act for All Tenants for more information about BHA's responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of information related to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

### **Emergency Transfer Timing and Availability**

BHA cannot guarantee that a transfer request will be approved or how long it will take to process a transfer request. BHA will, however, act as quickly as possible to move a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to another unit, subject to availability and safety of a unit. If a tenant reasonably believes a proposed transfer would not be safe, the tenant may request a transfer to a different unit. If a unit is available, the transferred tenant must agree to abide by the terms and conditions that govern occupancy in the unit to which the tenant has been transferred. BHA may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant has not or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

If BHA has no safe and available units for which a tenant who needs an emergency transfer is eligible, BHA will assist the tenant in identifying other housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move. At the tenant's request, BHA will also assist tenants in contacting the local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are attached to this plan.

### **Emergency Transfers: Public Housing (PH) Program**

If you are a public housing resident and request an emergency transfer as described in this plan, BHA will attempt to assist you in moving to a safe unit quickly. BHA will make exceptions as required to policies restricting moves.

Emergency transfers for which you are not required to apply for assistance include the following:

- Public housing unit in a different development
- Public housing unit in the same development, if you determine that the unit is safe

At your request, BHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you. **361**

You may also request an emergency transfer to the following programs for which you are required to apply for assistance:

- HCV tenant-based program
- HCV project-based assistance
- Other programs administered by BHA (such as state housing programs)

Emergency transfers will not take priority over waiting list admissions for these types of assistance. At your request, BHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

### **Safety and Security of Tenants**

Pending processing of the transfer and the actual transfer, if it is approved and occurs, the tenant is urged to take all reasonable precautions to be safe.

Tenants who are or have been victims of domestic violence are encouraged to contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233, or a local domestic violence shelter, for assistance in creating a safety plan. For persons with hearing impairments, that hotline can be accessed by calling 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Tenants who have been victims of sexual assault may call the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network's National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE, or visit the online hotline at <https://ohl.rainn.org/online/>.

Tenants who are or have been victims of stalking seeking help may visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center at <https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>.

**Attachment:** Local organizations offering assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

<b>EXHIBIT 16-4: EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, FORM HUD-5383</b>
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EMERGENCY TRANSFER U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
**OMB Approval No. 2577-0286**

REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE,  
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

**Exp. 06/30/2017**

**Purpose of Form:** If you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and you are seeking an emergency transfer, you may use this form to request an emergency transfer and certify that you meet the requirements of eligibility for an emergency transfer under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Although the statutory name references women, VAWA rights and protections apply to all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Using this form does not necessarily mean that you will receive an emergency transfer. See your housing provider's emergency transfer plan for more information about the availability of emergency transfers.

**The requirements you must meet are:**

**(1) You are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.**

If your housing provider does not already have documentation that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your housing provider may ask you for such documentation. In response, you may submit Form HUD-5382, or any one of the other types of documentation listed on that Form.

**(2) You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Submission of this form confirms that you have expressly requested a transfer. Your housing provider may choose to require that you submit this form, or may accept another written or oral request. Please see your housing provider's emergency transfer plan for more details.

**(3) You reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your current unit.** This means you have a reason to fear that if you do not receive a transfer you would suffer violence in the very near future.

**OR**

**You are a victim of sexual assault and the assault occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period before you request a transfer.** If you are a victim of sexual assault, then in addition to qualifying for an emergency transfer because you reasonably believe you are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if you remain in your unit, you may qualify for an emergency transfer if the sexual assault occurred on the premises of the property from which you are seeking your transfer, and that assault happened within the 90-calendar-day period before you submit this form or otherwise expressly request the transfer.

**Submission of Documentation:** If you have third-party documentation that demonstrates why you are eligible for an emergency transfer, you should submit that documentation to your housing provider if it is safe for you to do so. Examples of third party documentation include, but are not limited to: a letter or other documentation from a victim service provider, social worker, legal assistance provider, pastoral counselor, mental health provider, or other professional from whom you have sought assistance; a current restraining order; a recent court order or other court records; a law enforcement report or records; communication records from the perpetrator of the violence or family members or friends of the perpetrator of the violence, including emails, voicemails, text messages, and social media posts.

**Confidentiality:** All information provided to your housing provider concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and concerning your request for an emergency transfer shall be kept confidential. Such details shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of your housing provider are not to have access to these details unless to grant or deny VAWA protections or an emergency transfer to you. Such employees may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) consented to by you in writing in a time-limited release; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

**TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE PERSON REQUESTING A TRANSFER**

1. Name of victim requesting an emergency transfer: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Your name (if different from victim's) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name(s) of other family member(s) listed on the lease: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name(s) of other family member(s) who would transfer with the victim: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Address or phone number for contacting the victim: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Name of the accused perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed): \_\_\_\_\_

8. Relationship of the accused perpetrator to the victim: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Date(s), Time(s) and location(s) of incident(s): \_\_\_\_\_

10. Is the person requesting the transfer a victim of a sexual assault that occurred in the past 90 days on the premises of the property from which the victim is seeking a transfer? If yes, skip question 11. If no, fill out question 11. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Describe why the victim believes they are threatened with imminent harm from further violence if they remain in their current unit.

12. If voluntarily provided, list any third-party documentation you are providing along with this notice: \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that the individual named above in Item 1 meets the requirement laid out on this form for an emergency transfer. I acknowledge that submission of false information could jeopardize program eligibility and could be the basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Signed on (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

## **GLOSSARY**

### **A. ACRONYMS USED IN PUBLIC HOUSING**

<b>ACC</b>	Annual contributions contract
<b>ACOP</b>	Admissions and continued occupancy policy
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>AMI</b>	Area median income
<b>AMP</b>	Asset management project
<b>BR</b>	Bedroom
<b>CDBG</b>	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
<b>CFP</b>	Capital fund program
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations (published federal rules that define and implement laws; commonly referred to as “the regulations”)
<b>COCC</b>	Central office cost center
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer price index (published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator)
<b>EID</b>	Earned income disallowance
<b>EIV</b>	Enterprise Income Verification
<b>FDIC</b>	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
<b>FHA</b>	Federal Housing Administration (HUD Office of Housing)
<b>FHEO</b>	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (HUD Office of)
<b>FICA</b>	Federal Insurance Contributions Act (established Social Security taxes)
<b>FMR</b>	Fair market rent
<b>FR</b>	Federal Register
<b>FSS</b>	Family Self-Sufficiency (Program)
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal year
<b>FYE</b>	Fiscal year end
<b>GAO</b>	Government Accountability Office
<b>HA</b>	Housing authority or housing agency
<b>HCV</b>	Housing choice voucher
<b>HERA</b>	Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008
<b>HOPE VI</b>	Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing Program
<b>HUD</b>	Department of Housing and Urban Development

<b>HUDCLIPS</b>	HUD Client Information and Policy System
<b>IMS</b>	Inventory Management System
<b>IPA</b>	Independent public accountant
<b>IRA</b>	Individual retirement account
<b>IRS</b>	Internal Revenue Service
<b>IVT</b>	Income Validation Tool
<b>JTPA</b>	Job Training Partnership Act
<b>LBP</b>	Lead-based paint
<b>LEP</b>	Limited English proficiency
<b>LIHTC</b>	Low-income housing tax credit
<b>MTW</b>	Moving to Work
<b>NOFA</b>	Notice of funding availability
<b>OGC</b>	HUD's Office of General Counsel
<b>OIG</b>	HUD's Office of Inspector General
<b>OMB</b>	Office of Management and Budget
<b>PASS</b>	Plan to Achieve Self-Support
<b>PHA</b>	Public housing agency
<b>PHAS</b>	Public Housing Assessment System
<b>PIC</b>	PIH Information Center
<b>PIH</b>	(HUD Office of) Public and Indian Housing
<b>QC</b>	Quality control
<b>QHWRA</b>	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (also known as the Public Housing Reform Act)
<b>RAD</b>	Rental Assistance Demonstration Program
<b>REAC</b>	(HUD) Real Estate Assessment Center
<b>RFP</b>	Request for proposals
<b>RIGI</b>	Regional inspector general for investigation (handles fraud and program abuse matters for HUD at the regional office level)
<b>ROSS</b>	Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services
<b>SSA</b>	Social Security Administration
<b>SSI</b>	Supplemental security income
<b>SWICA</b>	State wage information collection agency
<b>TANF</b>	Temporary assistance for needy families

<b>TR</b>	Tenant rent
<b>TTP</b>	Total tenant payment
<b>UA</b>	Utility allowance
<b>UFAS</b>	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
<b>UIV</b>	Upfront income verification
<b>UPCS</b>	Uniform Physical Condition Standards
<b>URP</b>	Utility reimbursement payment
<b>VAWA</b>	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
<b>VCA</b>	Voluntary Compliance Agreement

## **B. GLOSSARY OF PUBLIC HOUSING TERMS**

***Accessible.*** The facility or portion of the facility can be approached, entered, and used by persons with disabilities.

***Adjusted income.*** Annual income, less allowable HUD deductions and allowances.

***Affiliated individual.*** With respect to an individual, a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in loco parentis (in the place of a parent), or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

***Annual contributions contract (ACC).*** The written contract between HUD and a PHA under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and the PHA agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program.

***Annual income.*** The anticipated total income of an eligible family from all sources for the 12-month period following the date of determination of income, computed in accordance with the regulations.

***Applicant (applicant family).*** A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program.

***As-paid states.*** States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs.

***Assets.*** (See *net family assets*.)

***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.

***Bifurcate.*** With respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.

***Ceiling rent.*** The highest amount the PHA will require a family to pay for, for a particular unit size, when the family is paying an income-based rent.

***Child.*** A member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

***Child care expenses.*** Amounts anticipated to be 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 actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further their education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.

***Citizen.*** A citizen 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 co-head or spouse but not both. A co-head never qualifies as a dependent. The co-head must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

**Confirmatory review.** An on-site review performed by HUD to verify the management performance of a PHA.

**Consent form.** Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants to obtain income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and retirement income); and return information for unearned income from the IRS. Consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

**Covered families.** Statutory term for families who are required to participate in a welfare agency economic self-sufficiency program and who may be subject to a welfare benefit sanction for noncompliance with this obligation. Includes families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance 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 for the assistance.

**Dating violence.** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a 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

**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.

**Dependent child.** In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, a dependent child of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must also meet the definition of *dependent* as specified above.

**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, cohead, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; 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.** See *person with disabilities*.

**Disallowance.** Exclusion from annual income.

**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 laws.

**Domestic violence.** Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

**Domicile.** The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with state and local law.

**Drug-related criminal activity.** 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.

**Economic self-sufficiency program.** Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of assisted families, or to provide work for such families. Can include job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, Workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, or any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as treatment for drug abuse or mental health treatment). Includes any work activities as defined in the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(d)). Also see 24 CFR 5.603(c).

**Effective date.** The "effective date" of an examination or reexamination refers to: (i) in the case of an examination for admission, the date of initial occupancy and (ii) in the case of reexamination of an existing tenant, the date the redetermined rent becomes effective.

**Elderly family.** A family whose head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; 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.

**Eligible family (Family).** A family that is income eligible and meets the other requirements of the 1937 Act and Part 5 of 24 CFR.

**Employer identification number (EIN).** The nine-digit taxpayer identifying number that is assigned to an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

**Evidence of citizenship or eligible status.** The documents which must be submitted as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. (See 24 CFR 5.508(b).)

**Extremely low-income family.** A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, whichever is higher, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of median income if HUD finds such variations are necessary due to unusually high or low family incomes. (See 24 CFR 5.603.)

**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.

**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 (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. See periodic publications in the *Federal Register* in accordance with 24 CFR Part 888.

**Family.** Includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, and can be further defined in PHA policy.

- A family with or without children (the temporary absence of a child from the home due to placement in foster care is not considered in determining family composition and family size)
- An elderly family or a near-elderly family
- A displaced family
- The remaining member of a tenant family
- A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

**Family self-sufficiency program (FSS program).** The program established by a PHA within its jurisdiction to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services to these families (24 CFR 984.103) The program established by a PHA in accordance with 24 CFR part 984 to promote self-sufficiency of assisted families, including the coordination of supportive services (42 U.S.C. 1437u). **Federal agency.** A department of the executive branch of the federal government.

**Flat rent.** Established by the PHA for each public housing unit: a rent based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the unassisted rental market set at no less than 80 percent of the applicable Fair Market Rent (FMR) and adjusted by the amount of the utility allowances, if any.

**Foster child care payment.** A payment to eligible households by state, local, or private agencies appointed by the state to administer payments for the care of foster children.

**Full-time student.** A person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis (carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended). (See 24 CFR 5.603)

**Gender identity.** Actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

**Handicap.** Any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with handicaps. (See *person with disabilities*.)

**Head of household.** The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

**Household.** A household includes additional people other than the family who, with the PHA's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

**Housing agency (HA).** See *public housing agency*.

**HUD.** The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Imputed asset.** An asset disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years preceding examination or reexamination.

**Imputed asset income.** The PHA-established passbook rate multiplied by the total cash value of assets. The calculation is used when net family assets exceed \$5,000.

**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.** Income from all sources of each member of the household, as determined in accordance with criteria established by HUD.

**Income-based rent.** A tenant rent that is based on the family's income and the PHA's rent policies for determination of such rents.

**Income information** means information relating to an individual's income, including:

- All employment income information known to current or previous employers or other income sources
- All information about wages, as defined in the state's unemployment compensation law, including any social security number; name of the employee; quarterly wages of the employee; and the name, full address, telephone number, and, when known, employer identification number of an employer reporting wages under a state unemployment compensation law
- Whether an individual is receiving, has received, or has applied for unemployment compensation, and the amount and the period received
- Unearned IRS income and self-employment wages and retirement income
- Wage, social security, and supplemental security income data obtained from the Social Security Administration.

**Income Validation Tool (IVT)** Accessible through HUD's EIV system, provides validation of tenant reported wages, unemployment compensation, and Social Security benefits by comparing the income reported in IMS-PIC via form HUD-50058 to information received from the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), and the Social Security Administration (SSA) data sharing agreements.

**Individual with handicaps.** See *person with disabilities*.

**Jurisdiction.** The area in which the PHA has authority under state and local law to administer the program.

**Lease.** A written agreement between the PHA and a tenant family for the leasing of a public housing unit.

***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 to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons;
- Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

***Local preference.*** A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families.

***Low-income family.*** A family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

***Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program*** - an indirect Federal subsidy used to finance the development of affordable rental housing for low-income households.

***Medical expenses.*** 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 (a deduction for elderly or disabled families only). These allowances are given when calculating adjusted income for medical expenses in excess of 3 percent of annual income.

***Minimum rent.*** An amount established by that PHA of zero to \$50.

***Minor.*** A member of the family household other than the family head 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.

***Near-elderly family.*** A family whose 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.** (1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

- In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under §5.609.
- In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefore. 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 tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

**Noncitizen.** A person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States.

**PHA Plan.** The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by the PHA and approved by HUD.

**Participant (participant family).** A family that has been admitted to the PHA program and is currently assisted in the program.

**Person with disabilities.** *For the purposes of program eligibility.* A person who has a disability as defined under the Social Security Act or Developmental Disabilities Care Act, or a person who has a physical or mental impairment expected to be of long and indefinite duration and whose ability to live independently is substantially impeded by that impairment but could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. This includes persons with AIDS or conditions arising from AIDS but excludes persons whose disability is based solely on drug or alcohol dependence. *For the purposes of reasonable accommodation.* A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person regarded as having such an impairment, or a person with a record of such an impairment.

**Premises.** The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

**Previously unemployed.** With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person 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.

**Public assistance.** Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, which are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments.

**Public housing agency (PHA).** Any State, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, or agency or instrumentality of these entities, that is authorized to engage or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Act.

**Qualified family.** A family residing in public housing:

- Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was unemployed for one or more years previous 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 PHA 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.

**Reasonable accommodation.** A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service to allow a person with disabilities to fully access the PHA's programs or services.

**Recertification.** Sometimes called *reexamination*. The process of securing documentation of total family income used to determine the rent the tenant will pay for the next 12 months if there are no additional changes to be reported.

**Remaining member of the tenant family.** The person left in assisted housing who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on their own circumstances (i.e., an elderly spouse dies, leaving widow age 47 who is not disabled).

**Residency preference.** A PHA preference for admission of families that reside anywhere in a specified area, including families with a member who works or has been hired to work in the area (See *residency preference area*).

**Residency preference area.** The specified area where families must reside to qualify for a residency preference.

**Responsible entity.** For the public housing program, the PHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD. **Secretary.** The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

**Section 8.** Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937; refers to the housing choice voucher program

**Security deposit.** A dollar amount (maximum set according to the regulations) which can be used for unpaid rent or damages to the PHA upon termination of the lease.

**Sexual assault.** Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent (42 U.S.C. 13925(a))

**Sexual orientation.** Homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

**Single person.** A person living alone or intending to live alone.

***Social security number (SSN).*** The nine-digit number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration and that identifies the record of the person's earnings reported to the Social Security Administration. The term does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary.

***Specified welfare benefit reduction.*** Those reductions of welfare benefits (for a covered family) that may not result in a reduction of the family rental contribution. A reduction of welfare benefits because of fraud in connection with the welfare program, or because of welfare sanction due to noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

***Spouse.*** The marriage partner of the head of household.

***Stalking.*** To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and 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 injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

***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 executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

***Tenant rent.*** The amount payable monthly by the family as rent to the PHA.

***Total tenant payment (TTP).*** The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

***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 a PHA or HUD 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.*** The amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for the unit, if applicable, exceeds the total tenant payment (TTP) for the family occupying the unit.

***Veteran.*** A person who has served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

***Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013.*** Prohibits denying admission to, denying assistance under, or evicting from a public housing unit an otherwise qualified



applicant or tenant on the basis that the applicant or tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

***Violent criminal activity.*** Any illegal criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.

***Waiting List.*** A list of families organized according to HUD regulations and PHA policy who are waiting for a unit to become available.

***Welfare assistance.*** Income assistance from federal or state welfare programs, including assistance provided under TANF and general assistance. Does not include assistance directed solely to meeting housing expenses, nor programs that provide health care, child care or other services for working families. For the FSS program

(24 CFR 984.103(b)), welfare assistance includes only cash maintenance payments designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Does not include nonrecurring short term benefits designed to address individual crisis situations, work subsidies, supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed, refundable earned income tax credits, contributions to and distributions from Individual Development Accounts under TANF, services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, financial empowerment, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support, amounts solely directed to meeting housing expenses, amounts for health care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and emergency rental and utilities assistance, SSI, SSDI, or social security, and child-only or non-needy TANF grants made to or on behalf of a dependent child solely on the basis of the child's need and not the need of the child's current non-parental caretaker only cash maintenance payments from federal or state programs designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs, but does not include food stamps, emergency rental and utilities assistance, SSI, SSDI, or social security.