



ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

FOR THE

BREMERTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE REFERENCES CITED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

Authority for PHA policies is derived from many sources. Primary among these sources are regulations and guidance issued by HUD. State law also directs PHA policy. State law must be followed where such law exists and does not conflict with federal regulations. In the absence of legal requirements or HUD guidance, industry practice may lead to PHA policy.

HUD

HUD provides the primary source of PHA policy through federal regulations, HUD Notices and handbooks. Compliance with federal regulations, current HUD Notices and HUD handbooks is mandatory.

HUD provides non-mandatory guidance to PHAs through HUD published guidebooks. Expired HUD Notices and handbooks also provide guidance for BHA policy. Following HUD guidance is optional, as long as PHA policies comply with federal law, federal regulations and mandatory policy. Because HUD has already determined that the guidance it provides is consistent with mandatory policies, PHA reliance on HUD guidance provides PHA with a “safe harbor.”

Content contained on the HUD website can provide further clarification of HUD policies. For example, FAQs on the HUD website can provide direction on the application of federal regulations to a specific pattern.

State Law

Where there is no mandatory federal guidance, PHAs must comply with state law, if it exists. Where state law is more restrictive than federal law, but does not conflict with it, BHA should follow the state law.

Industry Practice

Where no law or HUD authority exists on a particular subject, industry practice may support PHA policy. An industry practice is a way of doing things that is followed by most housing authorities.

RESOURCES CITED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The administrative plan cites several documents. Where a document or resource is cited frequently, it may be abbreviated. Where it is cited only once or twice, the administrative plan may contain the entire name of the document or resource. Following is a key to abbreviations used for various sources that are frequently cited in the administrative plan and a list of references and document locations that are referenced in the administrative plan or that may be helpful to you.

HUD HCV Guidebook

In November 2019 HUD began issuing a new version of the HCV Guidebook chapter-by-chapter. Unlike the previous version of the HCV Guidebook in which chapters were numbered, the new version of the guidebook includes chapter names, but no numbers. As the new version of the guidebook has not yet been fully released, and since the previous version of the guidebook contains guidance not found in the new version, the policy cites both versions of the guidebook. Therefore, where the HCV Guidebook is cited in the policy, the citation will make a distinction between the “old” and “new” versions of the guidebook. The “old” version of the guidebook will continue to be cited as *HCV GB* with a chapter/page reference (example: HCV GB, p. 5-4). If HUD has also released a new chapter on the same topic with information that either adds new information or updates existing information from the previous guidebook, the new guidebook will be cited as *New HCV GB* with a chapter title and page reference (example: New HCV GB, *Payment Standards*, p. 11).). On September 29, 2023, HUD issued Notice PIH 2023-27 to implement sections 102 and 104 of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA). The notice supersedes relevant portions of the guidebook, specifically the chapters on eligibility, denials, and annual reexaminations and interim reexaminations. Where chapters have not been altered by the HOTMA implementation notice, the model policy continues to cite the HCV Guidebook.

Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Document
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HCV GB	Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001.
New HCV GB	Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), Various dates of release
HUD-50058 IB	HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet
RHIIP FAQs	Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions
VG	PIH Notice 2004-01 Verification Guidance, March 9, 2004.
HB 4350.3	Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs

Resources and Where to Find Them

The HUD website is <https://www.hud.gov/>.

Guidebooks, handbooks, and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips website: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips.

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

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations https://www.ecfr.gov/
Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Final Rule http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-19435.pdf
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/docs/eivsecguidepha.pdf
Executive Order 11063 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/FHLaws/EXO11063.cfm
Federal Register http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001 www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm
HOTMA Final Rule https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/14/2023-01617/housing-opportunity-through-modernization-act-of-2016-implementation-of-sections-102-103-and-104?utm_campaign=subscription+mailing+list&utm_source=federalregister.gov&utm_medium=email
HOTMA Implementation Notice, PIH 2023-27 https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-27pihn.pdf
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf

Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/promotingfh/FederalRegistepublishedguidance.pdf>

Notice PIH 2017-12, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

<https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/PIH2017-12EIVNOTICE.PDF>

Notice PIH 2010-26 (HA), Nondiscrimination and Accessibility Notice

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/10/pih2010-26.pdf>

Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIP) Frequently Asked Questions.

www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm

VAWA Resources

<https://www.hud.gov/vawa>

Verification FAQ

www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm

Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1)

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf>

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

BHA receives its funding for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) 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 (ACC) with HUD to administer the program requirements on behalf of HUD. 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 operations.

This chapter contains information about BHA and its programs with emphasis on the HCV 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: The Public Housing Agency (PHA). This part includes a description of BHA, its jurisdiction, programs, mission, and intent.

Part II: The HCV Program. This part contains information about the Housing Choice Voucher program operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.

Part III: The HCV Administrative Plan. This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

Part I: BHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

The Section 8 Program was enacted as part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, which recodifies the U.S Housing Act of 1937. The Act has been amended from time to time, and its requirements, as they apply to the Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Program, is described in and implemented throughout this Administrative Plan. The Section 8 tenant-based assistance programs are federally funded and administered for the City of Bremerton, and Kitsap County and Mason County by BHA. Administration of the Section 8 Program and the functions and responsibilities of BHA's staff shall be in compliance with BHA's Personnel Policy and the HUD Section 8 regulations as well as all Federal, State, and local Fair Housing laws and regulations.

1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF BHA

The Section 8 tenant-based (HCV) assistance program is funded by the federal government and administered by **BHA** for the jurisdictions of the **City of Bremerton, Kitsap County and Mason County**.

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, establishing policies under which BHA conducts business, ensuring that policies are followed by BHA staff and ensuring that BHA is successful in its mission. The board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability.

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), hired and appointed by the board of commissioners. The ED is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the commissioners and is delegated the responsibility for hiring, training and supervising the remainder of BHA's staff in order to manage the day-to-day operations of BHA to ensure compliance with federal and state laws and directives for the programs managed. In addition, the ED's duties include budgeting and financial planning for the agency.

1-I.C. BHA 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 guiding direction for developing strategy, defining critical success factors, searching out key opportunities, making resource allocation choices, satisfying clients and stakeholders, and making decisions.

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 and 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 by participating in continuing education and quality assurance to ensure program integrity;
- Provide resources for skills and educational training, self-sufficiency and the possibility of homeownership.

1-I.D. BHA'S PROGRAMS

The following programs are included under this administrative plan:

BHA Policy

BHA's administrative plan is applicable to the operation of BHA (HCV and PBV), Mason County (HCV and PBV) and Housing Kitsap (HK) HCV programs.

1-I.E. BHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE

As a public service agency, BHA is committed to providing excellent service to the HCV program participants, owners and to the community. BHA's standards include:

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in performance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served;
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing – in compliance with program housing quality standards – for very low-income families while ensuring that family rents are fair, reasonable, and affordable;
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human service's needs;
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low-income families of all ethnic backgrounds to experience freedom of housing choice;
- Promote a housing program which maintains quality service and integrity while providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families;
- Promote a market-driven housing program that will help qualified low-income families be successful in obtaining affordable housing and increase the supply of housing choices for such families;
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family, owner, 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 program participants informed of HCV program rules and regulations, and to advise participants of how the program rules affect them.

Part II: The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program

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

The intent of this section is to provide the public and staff with information related to the overall operation of the program. There have been many changes to the program since its inception in 1974 and a brief history of the program will assist the reader to better understand the program.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 (the “Act”) is responsible for the birth of federal housing program initiatives. The Act was intended to provide financial assistance to states and cities for public works projects, slum clearance and the development of affordable housing developments for low-income residents.

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1974 created a new federally assisted housing program – the Section 8 Existing program (also known as the Section 8 Certificate program). The HCD Act represented a significant shift in federal housing strategy from locally owned public housing to privately owned rental housing.

Under the Certificate program, federal housing assistance payments were made directly to private owners of rental housing, where this housing was made available to lower-income families. Eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market. Assuming that the housing met certain basic physical standards of quality (“housing quality standards”) and was within certain HUD-established rent limitations (“fair market rents”), the family would be able to receive rental assistance in the housing unit. Family contribution to rent was generally set at 30 percent of the family’s adjusted income, with the remainder of the rent paid by the program.

Another unique feature of the Certificate program was that the rental assistance remained with the eligible family, if the family chose to move to another privately-owned rental unit that met program requirements (in contrast to the public housing program where the rental assistance remains with the unit, should the family decide to move). Consequently, the Certificate program was characterized as tenant-based assistance, rather than unit-based assistance.

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1987 authorized a new version of tenant-based assistance – the Section 8 Voucher program. The Voucher program was very similar to the Certificate program in that eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market and receive assistance in that housing unit.

However, the Voucher program permitted families more options in housing selection. Rental housing still had to meet the basic housing quality standards, but there was no fair market rent limitation on rent. In addition, family contribution to rent was not set at a limit of 30 percent of adjusted income. Consequently, depending on the actual rental cost of the unit selected, a family might pay more or less than 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent.

From 1987 through 1999, public housing agencies managed both the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based assistance programs, with separate rules and requirements for each. From 1994 through 1998, HUD published a series of new rules, known as “conforming” rules, to more closely combine and align the two similar housing programs, to the extent permitted by the law.

In 1998, the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) – also known as the Public Housing Reform Act – was signed into law. QHWRA eliminated all statutory

differences between the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based programs and required that the two programs be merged into a single tenant-based assistance program, now known as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

The HCV program was modeled closely on the pre-merger Voucher program. However, unlike the pre-merger Voucher program, the HCV program requires an assisted family to pay at least 30 percent of adjusted income for rent.

The transition of assistance from the Certificate and Voucher programs to the new HCV program began in October 1999. By October 2001, all families receiving tenant-based assistance were converted to the HCV program.

On July 29, 2016, the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) was signed into law. HOTMA made numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Title I of HOTMA contains 14 different sections that impact the public housing and Section 8 programs. The Final Rule implementing broad changes to income and asset in Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA, and for PHAs that administer the public housing program over-income provisions in Section 103, was officially published in the *Federal Register* on February 14, 2023. On September 29, 2023, HUD issued notice PIH 2023-27, which provided guidance to PHAs on the implementation of the program changes described in the Final Rule.

1-II.B. HCV PROGRAM BASICS

The purpose of the HCV program is to provide rental assistance to eligible families. The rules and regulations of the HCV program are determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. BHA is afforded choices in the operation of the program which are included in BHA's administrative plan, a document approved by the board of commissioners of BHA.

The HCV program offers mobility to eligible families because they may search for suitable housing anywhere in BHA's jurisdiction and may also be eligible to move under portability to other PHA jurisdictions.

When a family is determined to be eligible for the program and funding is available, BHA issues the family a housing voucher. When the family finds a suitable housing unit and funding is available, BHA will enter into a contract with the owner and the family will enter into a lease with the owner. Each party makes their respective payment to the owner so that the owner receives full rent.

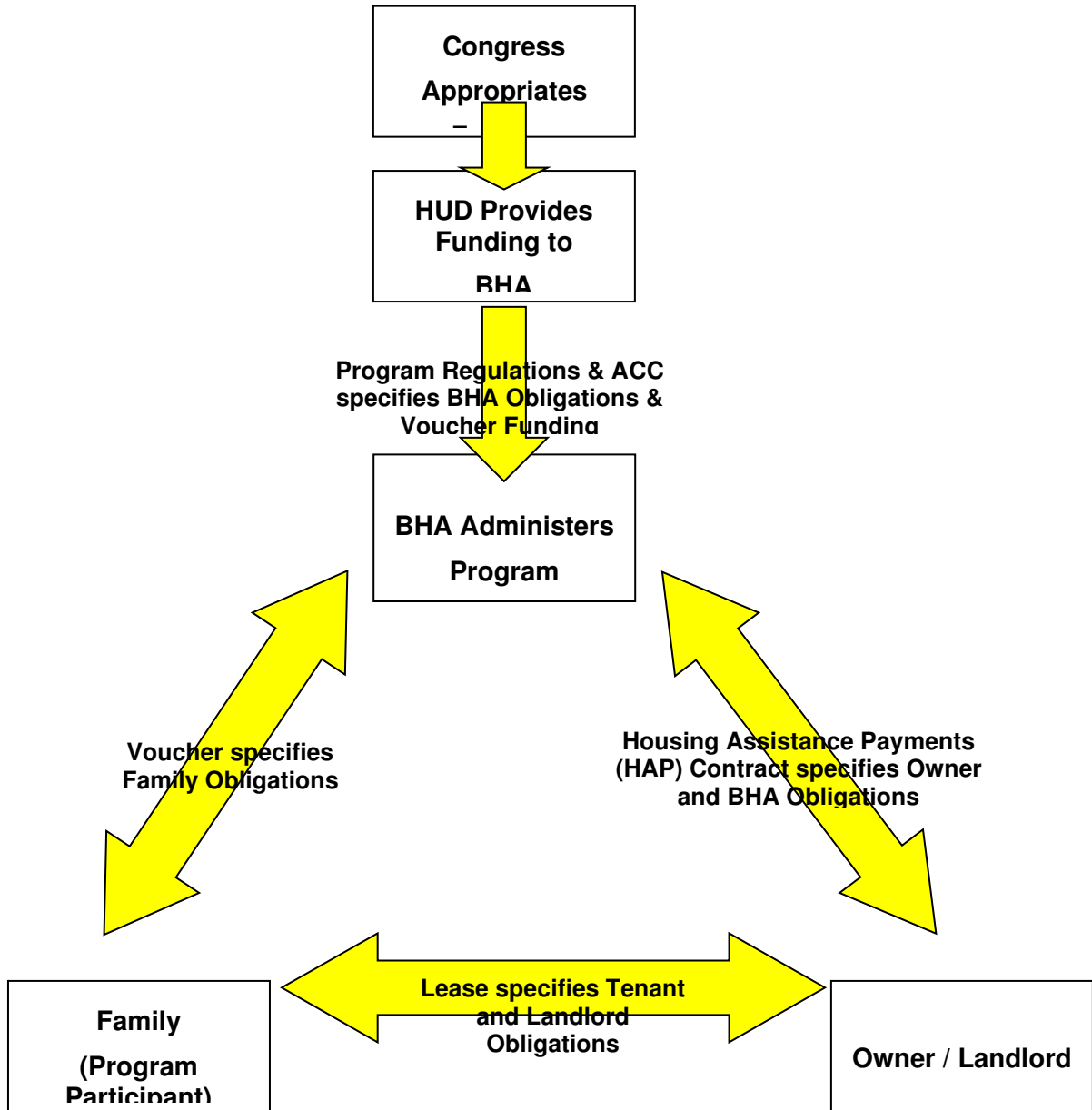
Even though the family is determined to be eligible for the program, the owner has the responsibility of approving the family as a suitable renter. BHA continues to make payments to the owner as long as the family is eligible, and the housing unit continues to qualify under the program.

1-II.C. THE HCV PARTNERSHIPS

To administer the HCV program, BHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD (Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract). BHA also enters into contractual relationships with the assisted family and the owner or landlord of the housing unit.

For the HCV program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, BHA, the owner, and the family – have important roles to play. The roles and responsibilities of all parties are defined in federal regulations and in legal documents that parties execute to participate in the program.

The HCV Relationships:



What does HUD do?

HUD has the following major responsibilities:

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

What does BHA do?

BHA administers the HCV program under contract with HUD and has the following major responsibilities:

- Establish local policies to administer the program;
- Review applications from interested applicants to determine whether they are eligible for the program;
- Maintain a waiting list and select families for admission;
- Issue vouchers to eligible families and provide information on how to lease a unit;
- Conduct outreach to owners, with special attention to owners outside areas of poverty or minority concentration;
- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy;
- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner;
- Recertify families for continued eligibility under the program;
- Ensure that owners and families comply with their contractual obligations;
- Provide families and owners with prompt, professional service;
- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the ACC, HUD-approved applications for funding, BHA's Administrative Plan, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

What does the Owner do?

The owner has the following major responsibilities:

- Screen families who apply for tenancy, to determine suitability as renters;
- BHA can provide some information to the owner, but the primary responsibility for tenant screening rests with the owner.
- The owner should consider family background factors such as rent and bill-paying history, history of caring for property, respecting the rights of others to peaceful enjoyment of the property, compliance with essential conditions of tenancy, whether the family is engaging in drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that might threaten others.
- Comply with the terms of the HAP contract executed with BHA;

- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and do not discriminate against anyone;
- Maintain the housing unit in accordance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and make necessary repairs in a timely manner;
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and otherwise comply with and enforce provisions of the dwelling lease.

What does the Family do?

The family has the following responsibilities:

- Provide BHA with complete and accurate information, determined by BHA to be necessary for administration of the program;
- Make their best and most timely efforts to locate qualified and suitable housing;
- 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 housing quality standards caused by the family;
- Comply with the terms of the lease with the owner;
- Comply with the family obligations of the voucher;
- Not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease;
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity;
- Notify BHA and the owner before moving or terminating the lease;
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit, assign the lease, or have any interest in the unit;
- 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.

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 100: The Fair Housing Act
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program
- 24 CFR Part 983: Project-Based Vouchers
- 24 CFR Part 985: The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)

Part III: The HCV Administrative Plan

1-III.A. OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The administrative plan is required by HUD. The purpose of the administrative plan is to establish policies for carrying out the programs in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local goals and objectives contained in agency plan. This administrative plan is a supporting document to BHA's agency plan and is available for public review as required by CFR 24 Part 903.

This administrative plan is set forth to define BHA's local policies for operation of the housing programs in accordance with federal laws and regulations. All issues related to HCV program not addressed in this document are governed by such federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices and other applicable law. The policies in this administrative plan 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 the HCV program. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

Administration of the HCV program and the functions and responsibilities of BHA staff shall be in compliance with BHA's personnel policy and HUD's regulations as well as all federal, state and local fair housing laws and regulations.

1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE PLAN [24 CFR 982.54]

The HUD regulations at 24 CFR 982.54 define the policies that must be included in the administrative plan. They are as follow:

- Selection and admission of applicants from BHA's waiting list, including any BHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening BHA's waiting list (Chapter 4);
- Issuing or denying vouchers, including BHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions of the voucher term. If BHA decides to allow extensions of the voucher term, the BHA administrative plan must describe how BHA determines whether to grant extensions, and how BHA determines the length of any extension (Chapter 5);
- Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to BHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families (Chapter 4);
- Occupancy policies, including definition of what group of persons may qualify as a 'family', definition of when a family is considered to be 'continuously assisted'; standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 982.553 (Chapters 3 and 12);
- Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration (Chapter 13);
- Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit (Chapter 2);
- Providing information about a family to prospective owners (Chapters 3 and 9);
- Disapproval of owners (Chapter 13);

- Subsidy standards (Chapter 5);
- Family absence from the dwelling unit (Chapter 12);
- How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up (Chapter 3);
- Informal review procedures for applicants (Chapter 16);
- Informal hearing procedures for participants (Chapter 16);
- The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards (Chapter 16);
- The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract) (Chapter 8);
- Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing) (Chapter 15);
- Policies concerning payment by a family to BHA of amounts the family owes BHA (Chapter 16);
- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 11);
- Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family (Chapter 10);
- Approval by the board of commissioners or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve (Chapter 16);
- Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required housing quality standards inspections (Chapter 8); and
- BHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy (Chapter 3).
- Policies governing the project-basing of vouchers in both the standard Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program (Chapter 17) and the RAD Project-Based Voucher program (Chapter 18); and
- Special policies governing any special purpose vouchers issued by BHA (Chapter 19).

Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy

HUD makes a distinction between:

- Mandatory policies: those driven by legislation, regulations, current handbooks, notices, and legal opinions, and
- Optional, non-binding guidance, including guidebooks, notices that have expired and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

HUD expects BHA to adopt local policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies in areas where HUD gives BHA discretion. BHA's Administrative Plan is the foundation of those policies and procedures. HUD's directions require BHA to make policy choices that provide sufficient guidance to staff and ensure consistency to program applicants and participants.

Creating policies based upon HUD guidance is not mandatory but provides BHA with a "safe harbor." HUD has already determined that the recommendations and suggestions it makes are consistent with mandatory policies. If BHA adopts an alternative strategy, it must make its own determination that the alternative approach 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 HUD's safe harbor, but BHA carefully thinks through those decisions.

1-III.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The Plan is organized to provide information to users in particular areas of operation.

1-III.D. UPDATING AND REVISING THE PLAN

BHA will review and update the plan at least once a year, and more often if needed, to reflect changes in HUD regulations, BHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency in operation. The original plan 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.

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 processes. The responsibility to further nondiscrimination pertains to all areas of BHA's housing choice voucher (HCV) 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 housing choice voucher 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 HCV 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

(360) 616-7127 Phone

711 TRS (Telecommunications Relay Service)

Part I: Nondiscrimination

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require BHA to treat all applicants and participants equally, providing the same opportunity to access services, 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
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

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

Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted will also apply.

BHA Policy

In addition to Federal nondiscrimination laws the following Washington State nondiscrimination laws and ordinances that also apply include: 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 based on other factors.

BHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, 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; Executive Order 13988].

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 housing choice voucher 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 participant 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 and Owners

BHA must take steps to ensure that families and owners are fully aware of all applicable civil rights laws. As part of the briefing process, BHA must provide information to HCV applicant families about civil rights requirements and the opportunity to rent in a broad range of neighborhoods [24 CFR 982.301]. The Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract informs owners of the requirement not to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability in connection with the contract.

2-I.C. Discrimination Complaints

General Housing Discrimination Complaints

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

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

BHA Policy

Applicants or participants 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 PHA. 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)

Complaints under the Equal Access Final Rule [Notice PIH 2014-20]

Notice PIH 2014-20 requires an articulated complaint process for allegations of discrimination under the Equal Access Final rule. The Equal Access Final Rule requires that BHA provide equal access regardless of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation. BHA will be informed on these obligations by the HUD Field Office or FHEO when an Equal Access complaint investigation begins.

BHA Policy

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 Processing [Notice FHEO 2023-01]

A complainant may, not later than one year after an alleged VAWA violation has occurred or terminated, file a complaint with FHEO alleging such violation. If

there is a violation that began prior to a year before the complaint is filed, but it continues into the one-year time period, HUD will accept the complaint. FHEO will investigate the complaint if it is timely and FHEO otherwise has jurisdiction. If a complaint is filed more than one year after the alleged violation occurred or terminated, FHEO may, but is not required to, investigate the allegations under the additional authority and procedures described in FHEO 2023-01.

Complaints do not need to allege a violation of the Fair Housing Act for FHEO to accept and investigate the complaint.

BHA Policy

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 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 contact by an interested family and continues through every aspect of the program.

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."

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.

The procedures set forth in this policy provide the grievance process required by 24 C.F.R. § 8.53(b) and 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(b), along with the additional complaint and grievance procedures of *BHA Grievance Procedure for Tenants, Voucher Holders, and Applicants*.

BHA intends the procedure in this policy to provide a reasonable balance between informality and structure. Informality allows BHA staff to respond quickly to a request for an accommodation/modification. Informality also can encourage a hospitable interactive discussion with people seeking accommodation/modification unburdened by formal structure. More formality can slow down BHA's response and be less hospitable. However, a more formal process can also provide better assurance that BHA's response is informed, correct, and well documented. In general, this policy tries for a balance by providing a faster, less formal process for approving requests and a more formal process for denials.

Sources used for this policy include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Fair Housing Act<ul style="list-style-type: none">~ 42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq~ 24 C.F.R. Part 100 et seq~ H 02-03 (May 3, 2002)~ PIH Notice 2010-26 (July 26, 2010)~ Joint Statement of HUD and DOJ on Reasonable Accommodation under the Fair Housing Act (May 17, 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ American with Disabilities Act<ul style="list-style-type: none">~ 12 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq~ 28 C.F.R. Part 35~ 29 C.F.R. § 1630
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Washington Law Against Discrimination ~ Chap. 49.60 RCW ~ Chap. 162-26 WAC ~ Chap. 162-38 WAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 ~ 29 U.S.C. § 794 ~ 24 C.F.R. Part 8
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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 making 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"> ➤ Coordinate and monitor BHA’s compliance with this policy; ➤ 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). ➤ Chair and Staff the Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee pursuant to this policy; ➤ Mail all notices under this policy; ➤ Proper storage of the records under this policy; ➤ Compile data on BHA’s compliance under this policy; ➤ Arrange for training as appropriate for staff with responsibilities under this policy. ➤ Responsible for reviewing reasonable accommodation or modification request. Section 504 coordinator is responsible for making a decision on the request. ➤ Serve as First- and Second-Line Staff person on requests for reasonable accommodations that do not fall within the responsibility of anyone else.
Housing Specialists	<i>First Line Staff.</i> This staff is responsible for receiving requests for accommodation/modification from persons within their areas of responsibility. They are

	<p>responsible for gathering information necessary to assess the request and making a recommendation to the Second Line Staff.</p> <p>They are also responsible for being BHA’s contact for the requestor and guiding that person through the process set out in this policy.</p>
<p>Department Director</p> <p>HCV Manager</p>	<p><i>Second Line Staff:</i> This staff is responsible for reviewing the information gathered by the First Line staff person in their departments and that person’s recommendation for each request for reasonable accommodation/ modification.</p> <p>Second Line Staff are responsible for recommending a decision on the request and forwarding all information to the Section 504 Coordinator.</p>
<p>Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee</p>	<p>Reviews all denials of reasonable accommodation/modification requests or requestor appeals from modified approvals. The members of the Committee are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Section 504 Coordinator, Chairperson ➤ Director of Housing Programs or designee, Vice Chairperson ➤ BHA staff person chosen by Executive Director ➤ Representative of community organization that serves disabled persons, chosen by Executive Director
<p>Executive Director</p>	<p>The Executive Director must approve all accommodations/modifications that cost more than \$ 2,000 in any one year.</p>

2.II.B. DEFINITIONS OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

A reasonable accommodation is an adjustment made to a rule, policy, practice, or service that allows a person with a disability to have equal access to the HCV program. For example, reasonable accommodations may include making home visits, extending the voucher term, or approving an exception payment standard in order for a participant to lease an accessible dwelling unit.

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 needed, BHA will modify normal procedures to accommodate the needs of a person with disabilities. Examples include:

- Permitting applications and reexaminations to be completed by mail;
- Conducting home visits;
- Using higher payment standards (either within the acceptable range or with HUD approval of a payment standard outside BHA’s range) if BHA determines this is necessary to enable a person with disabilities to obtain a suitable housing unit;
- Providing time extensions for locating a unit when necessary because of lack of availability of accessible units or special challenges of the family in seeking a unit;
- Permitting an authorized designee or advocate to participate in the application or certification process and any other meetings with BHA staff

Disability	<p>“Disability” means the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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, or 2. The presence of a sensory, mental, or physical impairment That: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Is medically cognizable or diagnosable; or (ii) Exists as a record or history; or (iii) Is perceived to exist whether or not it exists in fact. <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (ii) Any mental, developmental, traumatic, or psychological disorder, including but not limited to cognitive limitation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

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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. There must be an identifiable connection, or nexus, between the requested accommodation and the individual's 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. 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 Department 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 will 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.E. APPROVAL/DENIAL OF A REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act, Notice PIH 2010-26].

BHA must approve a request for an accommodation if the following three conditions are met:

- The request was made by or on behalf of a person with a disability.
- There is a disability-related need for the accommodation.
- The requested accommodation is reasonable, meaning it would not impose an undue financial and administrative burden on BHA, or fundamentally alter the nature of BHA's HCV operations (including the obligation to comply with HUD requirements and regulations).

Requests for accommodations must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account factors such as the overall size of BHA's program with respect to the number of employees, type of facilities and size of budget, type of operation including composition and structure of workforce, the nature and cost of the requested accommodation, and the availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the family's disability-related needs.

Before making a determination whether to approve the request, BHA may enter into discussion and negotiation with the family, request more information from the family, or may require the family to sign a consent form so that BHA may verify the need for the requested accommodation.

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 review (if applicable) or informal hearing (see Chapter 16).

If BHA denies an accommodation request 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 HCV program and without imposing an undue financial and administrative burden.

If BHA believes that 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.

If the family does not agree with BHA's decision, the family can request a grievance hearing before the Reasonable Accommodation Review Committee within 10 business days of the date of the letter.

2.II.F. PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH HEARING OR VISION IMPAIRMENTS

HUD regulations require BHA 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, TRS (telecommunications relay service) communication will be available.

To meet the needs of persons with vision impairments, large-print 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 communications 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.G. 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 participants. They can be found in three key documents:

- This plan 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 nondiscrimination and accessibility in federally funded housing programs.

- BHA 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). 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 HCV program.

When issuing a voucher to a family that includes an individual with disabilities, BHA will include a current list of available accessible units known to BHA and will assist the family in locating an available accessible unit, if necessary.

In general, owners must permit the family to make reasonable modifications to the unit. However, the owner is not required to pay for the modification and may require that the unit be restored to its original state at the family's expense when the family moves.

2.II.H. 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 982.552 (2)(iv)].

When applicants with disabilities are denied assistance, the notice of denial must inform them of BHA's informal review process and their right to request a hearing. In addition, the notice must inform applicants with disabilities of their right to request reasonable accommodations to participate in the informal hearing process.

When a participant family's assistance is terminated, the notice of termination must inform them of BHA's informal hearing process and their right to request a hearing and reasonable accommodation.

When reviewing reasonable accommodation requests, BHA must consider whether any mitigating circumstances can be verified to explain and 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.

Timelines in This Policy

This policy sets forth general timelines for each stage of the process. By those timelines, 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. **First**, BHA should take a much shorter time to answer requests that BHA should clearly grant 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. **Second**, 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 catch up later. **Third**, BHA may also require more time than the general timelines set forth in this policy to answer a request that presents hard questions or that is based upon facts that are not clear.

Receiving and Investigating Requests and Making Assessments

BHA staff designated below will have the indicated responsibilities to respond to requests for accommodation/modification.

Person Seeking Accommodation/Modification	FIRST LINE STAFF ▶ Receive Request ▶ Gather Information ▶ Discuss with Requestor ▶ Guide requestor through process ▶ Submit for approval	SECOND LINE STAFF Make Decision recommendation
Tenant/Applicant for Housing	Housing Assistant/Specialist; Property Mgr.	Housing Program Manager
Voucher Client/Applicant	Housing Specialist	HCV or Property Manager
Other	Section 504 Coordinator	

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.I. HOW TO REQUEST REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION

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 Department of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

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." BHA will respond within ten (10) business days, acknowledging receipt of the request.

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. There must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.

A person seeking reasonable accommodation will 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.

The person making the request may use the BHA-approved form. This form shall be available from any BHA office. It shall also be part of the orientation material given to tenants and voucher holders. Other written or verbal requests will be accepted.

The designated First Line staff person shall offer to assist the person fill out the form. If the requestor 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 requestor 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 requestor'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.J. 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 relevant to the accommodation request. For example, BHA staff may already be quite familiar with a tenant 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 requestor.

(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 requestor 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, the type of disability or diagnosis. The requestor may volunteer this information, which may indeed be helpful to assess the request.

Interactive Discussion

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

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

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. Second Line Staff must sign all agreements for BHA.

Recommendation and Report

The First Line staff person will record the information and the accommodation request. He or she shall forward the form and accompanying information to the Second Line staff person designated to make the decision. The Second Line staff person shall try to make the decision within ten (10) working days from the date BHA received the request. If the request is urgent, he or she will try to do this more quickly.

2.II.K. SECOND LINE STAFF PERSON

Using the process below, the Second Line staff person shall make a decision about the request. In the normal course, he or she will do this within five (5) working days from the receipt of the First Line staff person's recommendation. Within that time, the Second Line staff person will also give the Section 504 Coordinator the record of the decision on the same form that the First Line Staff person used.

The Section 504 Coordinator will send the requestor 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 a 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 seeing to 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:

The Section 504 Coordinator may reverse or modify a decision, generally on legal grounds.

2.II.L. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR APPROVAL

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

2.II.M. SECTION 504 COORDINATOR

The Section 504 Coordinator shall report the decision to the requestor using the appropriate forms.

The approval may be for an alternative form of accommodation/ modification. The requestor may not be satisfied with the alteration. 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 requestor 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.N. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

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 CRCC 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) The Second Line Staff Person provides request 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 CRCC 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. PROVIDED that the Civil Rights Compliance Coordinator may direct a reversal of a denial on legal grounds without regard to the majority vote.
- (f) The Committee's process shall be informal and conducive to a speedy and informed decision.

If Requestor or His or Her Representative Chooses to Participate

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

- (a) The requestor 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 requestor and/or his or her representative;
- (c) The requestor or his or her representative may, in advance of the Committee's meeting, review and copy at BHA's expense any documentation that the Committee will rely upon in the matter;
- (d) The requestor or his or her representative may make a presentation in support of the request;
- (e) The Second Line Staff Person for the matter 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. The Civil Rights Compliance Officer may overrule the Committee.

Final Decision

The Committee's decision shall be final subject to the authority of the Section 504 Coordinator and 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. *For example:*

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.O. 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.P. GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION OR MODIFICATION

Next you will find some general guidelines and examples in applying the reasonable accommodation policy.

GENERAL GUIDELINES	
1	<p>Interactive and Good Faith Discussions to Find a Solution</p> <p>BHA staff and the requestor 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.</p> <p>BHA staff should make the process as easy as possible for the requestor to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BHA staff should make clear that BHA takes its obligation seriously and remains ready to listen and to try and 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 requestor must cooperate by providing information that will help BHA understand and assess the request under the criteria of this policy.

GENERAL GUIDELINES	
	➤ Both staff and the requestor should show flexibility, creativity, and goodwill.
2	<p>BHA Will Treat Every Request Individually</p> <p>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 requestor’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.</p>
3	<p>The Views or Needs of Other People</p> <p>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 have an additional bedroom which does not match the current occupancy standards. They may feel this is unequal treatment since they have the same family composition. These sentiments are not a reason to deny the disabled person’s request.</p> <p>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.</p>
4	<p>What if the requestor does not provide enough information to support the request?</p> <p>The requestor has the burden of providing the information that will support the request. BHA will reasonably help the requestor 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 requestor can always submit another request later with more information.</p>
5	<p>What if more than one accommodation would work?</p> <p>If more than one reasonable accommodation/modification would fulfill the needs of the disabled person, BHA and the requestor 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.</p>
6	<p>Verification</p>

GENERAL GUIDELINES	
	Refer to Section 2.II.D Criteria for BHA’s Obligation to Accommodate or Modify
HOW TO REQUEST REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION	
1	BHA’s legal obligation to accommodate a disability arises when BHA receives a request to do so. Without a request, there is no obligation.
2	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.
3	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.”
4	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.
IS A PERSON DISABLED?	
1	Whether or not a person is disabled is frequently evident to BHA staff. <i>For example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The person receives income conditioned on a finding of disability (Social Security Disability, SSI, GAU, residence in housing for disabled persons) ➤ BHA’s staff may have sufficient acquaintance with the person to know that the person is disabled. <i>E.g.</i>, the person may use a wheelchair.
2	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.
3	BHA is only interested to know if the person fits the definition of disability. Refer to Exhibit 2-1 at the end of this chapter.

IS THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION RELATED TO THE DISABILITY?

A request must be related to the disability. For example, a sight-impaired employee may reasonably request a special computer monitor to allow him or her to perform the essential functions of the job. It is much less clear why the same employee needs a separate office away from office traffic. A separate office may be beneficial or even necessary for the person to perform the work. However, BHA would not approve this request without a showing that is necessary for reasons related to the disability.

IS THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION NECESSARY?

The requested accommodation must be necessary. If the requestor is a BHA employee, it must be necessary to allow him or her to perform the essential functions of the job. If the requestor 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.

IS THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION REASONABLE?

BHA shall not grant a request for unreasonable accommodation/modification. A request is not reasonable if any of the following are true:

Undue Administrative burden to BHA

BHA is not obliged to approve a request that would impose an undue administrative burden. In general, this may mean that the request would require more staff time than BHA has available.

Undue Financial burden

BHA is not obliged to approve a request that would impose an undue financial burden. In general, this may mean that the request would cost money that BHA does not have.

Fundamental alteration in the nature of the job or BHA's program

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.

Employment

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 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.

BHA will not be able to create a new job or vacancy for the purpose of accommodating a disabled employee.

Tenancy or Services

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.

Rent

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:*

- accepting vouchers or payments from third persons who are helping the tenant manage their finances or affairs;
- 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 1st of the month;
- 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.

Complying with the lease

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:*

- *Sanitation:* 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.

No Supportive Services

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.

Criminal Activity, Safety and Rights of Others

The following are fundamental to BHA's programs:

- prohibition of criminal activity
- safety of all tenants, staff and neighbors
- the rights of other tenants to the peaceful enjoyment of their homes
- protecting BHA's property from damage

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/termination on the condition that the tenant cooperates with a prescribed treatment plan. In such cases, BHA will require adequate assurance that there is a treatment plan in place and that the tenant/participant is complying with the plan. Past failures to do so may make another chance unreasonable.

BHA's Compliance with Program Goals or Legal Requirements

BHA's compliance with the policy and legal requirements of its housing or service programs is fundamental to those programs. *For example:*

- income restrictions that reserve housing or housing assistance to persons of specific incomes;
- requirements for periodic verification of income and family composition;
- rules governing waiting lists for housing assistance set forth in BHA's annual plan.

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.

2-II.Q. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

- PIH 2010-26, Accessibility Notice
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Joint Statement of HUD and the Department of Justice

- 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 plan 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). 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 HCV program.

When issuing a voucher to a family that includes an individual with disabilities, BHA will include a current list of available accessible units known to BHA and will assist the family in locating an available accessible unit, if necessary.

In general, owners must permit the family to make reasonable modifications to the unit. However, the owner is not required to pay for the modification and may require that the unit be restored to its original state at the family's expense when the family moves.[24 CFR 100.203 & Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodation under the Fair Housing Act]

2-II.R. 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 982.552(2)(iv)].

When applicants with disabilities are denied assistance, the notice of denial must inform them of their right to request an informal hearing [24 CFR 982.555].

When a family's subsidy is terminated, the notice of termination must inform the family of their right to request a hearing in accordance with BHA's grievance process which is outlined in this plan under Chapter 16 Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings.

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 100.204].

In addition, BHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing process as outlined in Chapter 16 Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings *Scheduling an Informal Hearing* [24 CFR 982.555(d)].

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 HCV 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 is 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 administrative plan, LEP persons are HCV applicants and participants, and parents and family members of applicants and participants.

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 Housing Choice Voucher 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 briefings, informal reviews, or hearings, however, BHA will coordinate with a remote interpretation service which, when available, uses video conferencing technology rather than voice-only interpretation.

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, 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. Where feasible and possible, BHA will encourage the use of qualified community volunteers.

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. The interpreter may be a family member or friend.

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 does 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 Housing Choice Voucher program and services.

BHA Policy

It has been determined that BHA serves very few LEP persons therefore does not have a written LEP implementation plan.

However, 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, 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, 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 HCV 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 \$480 dependent 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 HCV 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 HCV 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 HCV 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 based on 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 the BHA-provided consent forms.
- Not currently receiving a duplicative subsidy.
- Meet net asset and property ownership restriction requirements.
- 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 (3) 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 Assistance. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct (e.g. criminal activity) that can cause BHA to deny assistance as well as the asset limitation for HCV.

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. In addition, some requirements apply to the family as a whole and others apply to individual persons who will live in the assisted unit. This part provides information that is needed to correctly identify family and household members, and to apply HUD's eligibility rules.

3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD 24 CFR5.403; FR Notice 02/03/12; Notice PIH 2014-20; and FR Notice 2/14/23]

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

Family

To be eligible for assistance, an applicant must qualify as a family. *Family* as defined by HUD includes but is not limited to the following, regardless actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, a single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; an otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or a group of persons residing together. Such group includes but is not limited to a family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family), an elderly family, a near-elderly family, a disabled family, a displaced family, and the remaining member of a tenant family. 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 notify BHA in writing if the family's composition changes.

Household

Household is a broader term that includes additional people who, with BHA's permission, live in an assisted 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 [24 CFR 982.315; Notice PIH 2017-08]

Except under the following conditions, BHA 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, and human trafficking, see Section 16-IX.D of this plan.)
- In accordance with Notice PIH 2017-08, for HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers, when the veteran is the perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the victim must continue to be assisted. Upon termination of the perpetrator's HUD-VASH voucher, the victim should be given a regular HCV if one is available, and the perpetrator's HUD-VASH voucher should be used to serve another eligible family. If a regular HCV is not available, the victim will continue to use the HUD-VASH voucher, which must be issued to another eligible family upon the voucher's turnover.
- 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 (1) of the new families may retain the original application date. Other former family members may make a new application with a new application date if the waiting list is open.

If a family breaks up into two (2) otherwise eligible families while receiving assistance, only one of the new families will continue to be assisted.

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 continue to receive assistance. 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 the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, including a family member who was forced to leave an assisted unit as a result of such actual or threatened abuse; (4) any possible risks to family members due to 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 an assisted family who remains in the unit when other members of the family

have left the unit. 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 Chapter 6, 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, CO-HEAD, 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

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.

3-I.F. DEPENDENTS AND MINORS

[24 CFR 5.603]

A minor is a member of the family, other than the head of family or spouse, who is under 18 years of age

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 dependent allowance 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 participant family 50 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or participant family is 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 return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

3-I.G. FULL-TIME STUDENT

[24 CFR 5.603; HCV GB, p. 5-29]

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 be 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 allowance, and (2) the earned income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

3-I.H. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY

[24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403, 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 elderly families qualify for the elderly family allowance as described in Chapter 6.

3-I.I. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABLED FAMILY

[24 CFR 5.403, FR Notice 02/03/12]

Persons with Disabilities

Under the HCV 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 individual 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 HCV program accessible to persons with disabilities and consider reasonable accommodations requested based upon a person's disability.

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 allowance as described in Chapter 6.

Even though persons with drug or alcohol dependencies are considered persons with disabilities, this does not prevent BHA from denying assistance for reasons related to alcohol and drug abuse in accordance with the policies found in Part III of this chapter, or from terminating assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

3-I.J. GUESTS

[24 CFR 5.100]

A *guest* is a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a member of the household who has expressed or implied authority to so consent.

BHA Policy

A guest can remain in the assisted unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period.

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 assisted household more than 50 percent of the time, are not subject to the time limitations of guests as described above.

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons (e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure is expected to last 40 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.

3.I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS [24 CFR 5.603]

A Foster adults is a member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction. are usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone [24 CFR 5.609].

The term A foster child is a member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized

placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction. Foster children and foster adults who are living with an applicant or who have been approved by BHA to live with a participant 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; HUD-50058 IB, p. 13].

BHA Policy

A foster child or foster adult may be allowed to reside in the unit if their presence would not result in a violation of space standards as described in Section 8-I.F. of this policy.

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 absent from the family, either temporarily or permanently, for a variety of reasons including educational activities, placement in foster care, employment, illness, incarceration, and court order.

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

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.

A student will still be considered a family member while in school if they live in student housing. A student should be removed from the household if they have entered into a separate lease.

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.

Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons [HCV GB, p. 5-22]

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, that person is no longer considered a family member and the income of that person is not counted [HCV GB, p. 5-22].

BHA Policy

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

BHA will request verification of the family member's permanent absence from a responsible medical professional. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person will be considered temporarily absent until they are absent up to 180 consecutive days. If the family certifies that the family member is confined on a permanent basis, they may present, and BHA will consider, any additional documentation or evidence.

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 previously determined to be permanently absent. The individual is subject to the eligibility and screening requirements discussed elsewhere in this chapter.

3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

A *live-in aide* is a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons, (2) is not obligated for the support of the persons, 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 in accordance with 24 CFR 8, to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with disabilities.

The income of a live-in aide is not counted in the calculation of annual income for the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)]. Relatives may be approved as live-in aides if they meet all of the criteria defining a live-in aide. Because live-in aides are not family members, a relative who serves as a live-in aide would not be considered a remaining member of a tenant family.

BHA Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide must be made in writing. Written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker, that the live-in aide is essential for the care and well-being of the elderly,

near-elderly, or disabled family member. For continued approval, BHA will re-verify the continued need for the live-in-caregiver at each annual re-examination.

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 will not approve a particular person as a live-in aide, and may withdraw such approval if [24 CFR 982.316(b)]:

The person commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or

The person currently owes rent or other amounts to BHA or to another PHA in connection with a Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.

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

PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

Income Limits

HUD establishes income limits for all areas of the country and publishes them annually in the *Federal Register*. They are based upon estimates of median family income with adjustments for family size. The income limits are used to determine eligibility for the program and for income targeting purposes as discussed in this section.

Definitions of the Income Limits [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 low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. This is the income limit for the housing choice voucher program.

Extremely low-income family: A very low-income family whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:

- The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or

- Thirty (30) percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. (24 CFR 5.603)

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 982.201 and Notice PIH 2023-27] Income limits are used for eligibility only at admission. Income eligibility is determined by comparing the annual income of an applicant to the applicable income limit for their family size. Income and net family assets of household members are excluded when determining income eligibility; however, household members are considered for purposes of unit size and subsidy standards. In order to be income-eligible, an applicant family must be one of the following:

- A *very low-income* family;
- A *low-income* family that has been "continuously assisted" under the 1937 Housing Act. A family is considered to be continuously assisted if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time the family is admitted to the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4; 24 CFR 982.201(b)]

BHA Policy

BHA will consider a family to be continuously assisted if the family was leasing a unit under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time, they were issued a voucher by BHA.

- A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing household living in HOPE 1 (public housing homeownership), HOPE 2 (multifamily housing homeownership) developments, or other HUD-assisted multifamily homeownership programs covered by 24 CFR 248.173;
- A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101.

HUD permits BHA to establish additional categories of low-income families that may be determined eligible. The additional categories must be consistent with BHA's plan and the consolidated plans for local governments within BHA's jurisdiction.

BHA Policy

BHA has established additional categories of eligible low-income families and will use the income limit of 80% of median income for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 982.201]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to BHA's program during BHA's fiscal year must be extremely low-income families. HUD may approve exceptions to this requirement if BHA demonstrates that it has made all required efforts but has been unable to attract an adequate number of qualified extremely low-income families.

Families continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act and families living in eligible low-income housing that are displaced as a result of prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract are not counted for income targeting purposes.

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 as verification of 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.

BHA will utilize the HUD SAVE program to determine immigration status when applicable.

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 assistance 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 16 for a discussion of informal 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. Verification of eligibility for this purpose occurs when the individual or family members have submitted documentation to BHA in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member is received.

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 ten (10) business days of the determination.

The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance, that the family may be eligible for proration of assistance and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal

to the USCIS, or to request an informal hearing with BHA. The informal 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 informal hearing process.

Informal hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 16.

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

For new occupants joining the assisted 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 citizenship 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 disclose the complete and accurate social security number (SSN) assigned to 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 6 months prior to voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and must disclose and document the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP Contract. 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 if they move to a new assisted unit.

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

3-II.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION

[24 CFR 5.230, HCV GB, p. 5-13]

HUD requires that each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of age, sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, the form HUD-52675 Debts Owed to Public Housing

Agencies and Terminations, 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. The consent form remains effective until the family is denied assistance, assistance is terminated, or the family provides written notification to revoke consent.

BHA must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit the consent forms for obtaining information in accordance with 24 CFR 5, Subparts B and F [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.232(a)].

However, this does not apply if the applicant or participant, or any member of their family, revokes their consent with respect to the ability of BHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless BHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial or termination of assistance or admission [24 CFR 5.232(c)].

BHA Policy

BHA has established a policy that the family's revocation of consent to allow BHA to access records from financial institutions will result in denial of admission.

3-II.E. STUDENTS ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[24 CFR 5.612, FR Notice 4/10/06, FR Notice 9/21/16]

Section 327 of Public Law 109-115 and the implementing regulation at 24 CFR 5.612 established new restrictions on the eligibility of certain students (both part- and full-time) who are enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be examined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from their parents in accordance with BHA policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's eligibility.

The new law does not apply to students who reside with parents who are applying to receive HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

Definitions

In determining whether and how the new eligibility restrictions apply to a student, BHA will rely on the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, FR Notice 9/21/16].

Dependent Child

In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, *dependent child* means a dependent child of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must also meet the definition of *dependent* in 24 CFR 5.603, which states that the dependent must be a member of the assisted family, other than the head of household or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student. Foster children and foster adults are not considered dependents.

Independent Student

BHA Policy

BHA will consider a student “independent” from their parents and the parents’ income will not be considered when determining the student’s eligibility if the following four criteria are all met:

- The individual is of legal contract age under state law.
- The individual has established a household separate from their parents for at least one year prior to application for occupancy or the individual meets the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of independent student.

To be considered an *independent student* according to the Department of Education, a student must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The individual is at least 24 years old by December 31 of the award year for which aid is sought;
- The individual is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court, or was an orphan, in foster care, or ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older
- The individual is, or was immediately prior to attaining the age of majority, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in the individual’s state of legal residence
- The individual is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces or is currently serving on active duty in the Armed Forces for other than training purposes
- The individual has one or more legal dependents other than a spouse (for example, dependent children or an elderly dependent parent)
- The individual is a graduate or professional student.
- The individual is married.

The individual has been verified during the school year in which the application is submitted as either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth, or an unaccompanied, at risk of homelessness, and self-supporting by:

- A local educational agency homeless liaison.
- The director of a program funded under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act or designee of the director.
- A financial aid administrator.

The individual is a student for whom a financial aid administrator makes a documented determination of independence by reason of other unusual circumstances.

- The individual was not claimed as a dependent by their parents pursuant to IRS regulations, as demonstrated on the parents' most recent tax forms.
- The individual provides a certification of the amount of financial assistance that will be provided by their parents. This certification must be signed by the individual providing the support and must be submitted even if no assistance is being provided.

If BHA determines that an individual meets the definition of a *vulnerable youth* such a determination is all that is necessary to determine that the person is an *independent student* for the purposes of using only the student's income for determining eligibility for assistance.

BHA will verify that a student meets the above criteria in accordance with the policies in Section 7-II.E.

Institution of Higher Education

BHA will use the statutory definition under Section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to determine whether a student is attending an *institution of higher education* (see Exhibit 3-2).

Parents

BHA Policy

For purposes of student eligibility restrictions, the definition of *parents* includes biological or adoptive parents, stepparents (as long as they are currently married to the biological or adoptive parent), and guardians (e.g., grandparents, aunt/uncle, godparents, etc.).

Person with Disabilities

BHA will use the statutory definition under Section 3(b) (3) (E) of the 1937 Act to determine whether a student is a *person with disabilities*. (See Exhibit 3-1)

Veteran

BHA Policy

A *veteran* is a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable.

Vulnerable Youth

BHA Policy

A *vulnerable youth* is an individual who meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of *independent student* in paragraphs (b), (c), or (h), as adopted in Section II of FR Notice 9/21/16:

- The individual is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court, or was an orphan, in foster care, or ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older
- The individual is, or was immediately prior to attaining the age of majority, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in the individual's state of legal residence
- The individual has been verified during the school year in which the application is submitted as either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth, or as unaccompanied, at risk of homelessness, and self-supporting by:
 - A local educational agency homeless liaison
 - The director of a program funded under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act or a designee of the director
 - A financial aid administrator

Determining Student Eligibility

If a student is applying for assistance on their own, apart from their parents, BHA must determine whether the student is subject to the eligibility restrictions contained in 24 CFR 5.612. If the student is subject to those restrictions, BHA must ensure that: (1) the student is individually eligible for the program, (2) either the student is independent from their

parents or the student's parents are income eligible for the program, and (3) the "family" with which the student is applying is collectively eligible for the program.

BHA Policy

For any student who is subject to the 24 CFR 5.612 restrictions, BHA will:

- Follow its usual policies in determining whether the student individually and the student's "family" collectively are eligible for the program.
- Determine whether the student is independent from their parents in accordance with the definition of *independent student* in this section.
- Follow the policies below, if applicable, in determining whether the student's parents are income eligible for the program.

If BHA determines that the student, the student's parents (if applicable), or the student's "family" is not eligible, BHA will send a notice of denial in accordance with the policies in Section 3-III.F, and the applicant family will have the right to request an informal review in accordance with the policies in Section 16-III.B.

Determining Parental Income Eligibility

BHA Policy

For any student who is subject to the 5.612 restrictions and who does not satisfy the definition of *independent student* in this section, BHA will determine the income eligibility of the student's parents as follows:

- If the student's parents are married and living together, BHA will obtain a joint income declaration and certification of joint income from the parents.
- If the student's parent is widowed or single, BHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from that parent.
- If the student's parents are divorced or separated, BHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from each parent.
- If the student has been living with one of their parents and has not had contact with or does not know where to contact their other parent, BHA will require the student to submit a certification under penalty of perjury describing the circumstances and stating that the student does not receive financial assistance from the other parent. BHA will then obtain

an income declaration and certification of income from the parent with whom the student has been living or had contact.

In determining the income eligibility of the student's parents, BHA will use the income limits for the jurisdiction in which the parents live.

3-II.F EIV SYSTEM SEARCHES [EIV FAQ's; EIV System Training 9/30/20; and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Existing Tenant Search

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

If the tenant is a new admission to BHA, and a match is identified at a multifamily property, BHA 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 other 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 and end of participation. BHA will only approve assistance contingent upon the move-out from the currently occupied assisted unit.

Debts owed to PHA's 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, BHA 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 then module, the tenant should contact BHA directly in writing to dispute the information and provide any documentation that supports the dispute. If BHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, BHA will update or delete the record form 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 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 household and as part of the screen 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, BHA 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. BHA 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 ASSISTANCE

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

A family that does not meet the eligibility criteria discussed in Parts I and II, must be denied assistance. BHA may deny assistance for an applicant because of the family's action or failure to act as described in 24 CFR 982.552 or 982.553. In this section we will discuss other situations and circumstances in which denial of assistance is mandatory for BHA, and those in which denial of assistance is optional for BHA.

While the regulations state that BHA must prohibit admission for certain types of criminal activity and give BHA the option to deny for other types of previous criminal history, more recent HUD rules and OGC guidance must also be taken into consideration when determining whether a particular individual's criminal history merits denial of admission.

When considering any denial of admission, BHA may not use arrest records as the basis for the denial. Further, HUD does not require the adoption of "One Strike" policies and reminds BHA of its obligation to safeguard the due process rights of applicants and tenants [Notice PIH 2015-19].

HUD's Office of General Counsel issued a memo on April 4, 2016, regarding the application of Fair Housing Act standards to the use of criminal records. This memo states that a PHA violates the Fair Housing Act when their policy or practice has an unjustified discriminatory effect, even when BHA had no intention to discriminate. Where a policy or practice that restricts admission based on criminal history has a disparate impact on a particular race, national origin, or other protected class, that policy or practice is in violation of the Fair Housing Act if it is not necessary to serve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest of BHA, or if that interest could be served by another practice that has a less discriminatory effect [OGC Memo 4/4/16]. HUD codified this stance on disparate impact and discriminatory effects in a final rule dated March 31, 2023. In doing so, HUD also standardized its long-practiced three-step approach to assessing burdens of proof.

PHAs who impose blanket prohibitions on any person with any conviction record, no matter when the conviction occurred, what the underlying conduct entailed, or what the convicted person has done since then will be unable to show that such policy or practice is necessary to achieve a substantial, legitimate, nondiscriminatory interest. Even a PHA with a more tailored policy or practice that excludes individuals with only certain types of convictions must still prove that its policy is necessary. To do this, BHA must show that its policy accurately distinguishes between criminal conduct that indicates a demonstrable risk to resident safety and property and criminal conduct that does not.

Forms of Denial [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2); HCV GB, p. 5-35]

Denial of assistance includes any of the following:

- Not placing the family's name on the waiting list
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher
- Not approving a request for tenancy or refusing to enter into a HAP contract
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures

Prohibited Reasons for Denial of Program Assistance [24 CFR 982.202(b), 24 CFR 5.2005(b)]

HUD rules prohibit denial of program assistance to the program based on any of the following criteria:

- Age, disability, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. (See Chapter 2 for additional information about fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.)
- Where a family lives prior to admission to the program.
- Where the family will live with assistance under the program. Although eligibility is not affected by where the family will live, there may be restrictions on the family's ability to move outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability. (See Chapter 10)
- Whether members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock.
- Whether the family includes children.
- Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.
- Whether or not a qualified applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking if the applicant is otherwise qualified for assistance. (see Section 3-III.G.)

3-III.B. MANDATORY DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.553(a) and 24 CFR 982.552(b)(6)]

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 three 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 approved by BHA, 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.

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, 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 conviction will be considered in the decision to deny assistance, but BHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing;
- • Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.
- • Any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- • The family does not meet the restrictions on net assets and real property ownership as required by 24 CFR 5.618.

BHA Policy

BHA will deny assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine.

- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

3-III.D. OTHER PERMITTED REASONS FOR DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553]

HUD permits, but does not require, BHA to deny assistance if BHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in during a reasonable time before the family would receive assistance, certain types of criminal activity.

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 assistance.

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 right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity;

Immediate vicinity means within a three-block radius of the premises.

Criminal sexual conduct, including but not limited to sexual assault, incest, open and gross lewdness, or child abuse; or

Criminal activity that may threaten the health or safety of property owners and management staff, and persons performing contract administration functions or other responsibilities on behalf of BHA (including a BHA employee or a BHA contractor, subcontractor, or agent).

Immediate vicinity means within a three-block radius of the premises.

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

- Any conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 3 years.
- Records of arrests for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 3 years, although 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.
- Any record of eviction from public or privately-owned housing as a result of criminal activity within the past 3 years.
- A conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity will be given more weight than an arrest for such activity.

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

Previous Behavior in Assisted Housing [24 CFR 982.552(c)]

HUD authorizes BHA to deny assistance based on the family's previous behavior in assisted housing.

BHA is not permitted to deny assistance to a family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program [24CFR 984.101(d)].

BHA Policy

BHA will not deny assistance to an otherwise eligible family because the family previously failed to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program.

BHA will deny assistance to an applicant family if:

- The family does not provide information that BHA or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program.
- The family does not provide complete and true information to BHA.
- Any family member has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last three years.
- Any PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program for any member of the family.
- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

- The family owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8 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.
- If the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts the PHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.
- The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with BHA, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt covered in the repayment agreement 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 BHA to support the family's claim. BHA will consider the information provided by the family prior to issuing a notice of denial.

- A family 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 deny assistance, BHA will consider the factors discussed in Section 3-III.F and 3III.G. Upon consideration of such factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny assistance.

3-III.E. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

BHA is authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the HCV 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 Policy

BHA will perform a criminal background check through Yardi Voyager's screening module which searches records nationwide.

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 982.553(a)(2)(i)].

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 assistance 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 a copy of 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)].

Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307]

BHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. BHA has the authority to conduct additional screening to determine whether an applicant is likely to be a suitable tenant.

BHA Policy

BHA will not conduct additional screening to determine an applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. BHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner. An owner may consider a family's history with respect to factors such as: 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, and compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

HUD requires BHA to provide prospective owners with the family's current and prior address (as shown in BHA records) and the name and address (if known) of the owner at the family's current and prior addresses. HUD permits BHA to provide owners with additional information, as long as families are notified that the information will be provided, and the same type of information is provided to all owners.

BHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided to BHA by the family in response to a BHA request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

BHA Policy

BHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants. BHA will inform owners of their right to request the current address as shown in BHA's records for an applicant and to request the name and address of the landlord at the family's current and prior address. BHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

3-III.F. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ASSISTANCE

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

BHA Policy

BHA will use the concept of 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 982.552(c)(2)]

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

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 assistance 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.H) 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; and
- 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.

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.

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 982.552(c)(2)(ii)].

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, stay as a guest, or reside in the assisted unit.

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

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)]

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 assistance, BHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the stated disability. If so, upon the family's request, BHA will determine whether admitting the family member as a reasonable accommodation is appropriate. BHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed denial of assistance. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

3-III.G. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

If the family is eligible for assistance, BHA will notify the family in writing and schedule a tenant briefing, as discussed in Chapter 5.

If BHA determines that a family is not eligible for the program for any reason, the family must be notified promptly. The notice must describe: (1) the reasons for which assistance has been denied, (2) the family's right to an informal review, and (3) the process for obtaining the informal review [24 CFR 982.554 (a)]. See Chapter 16, for informal review policies and procedures.

BHA Policy

The family will be notified of a decision to deny assistance in writing within ten (10) business days of the determination.

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 must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record, in the informal review process in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.553(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 a copy of the record to the applicant and the subject of the record. The family will be given ten (10) business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact BHA to dispute the information within that ten (10) business days, 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 review process.

Notice requirements related to denying assistance 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.H.

3-III.H. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) and the HUD regulations at 24 CFR 5.2005(b) prohibits BHA from denying an applicant admission to the HCV program “on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission”.

- Although the VAWA 2022 statute does not specifically include human trafficking in the list of victims protected under VAWA, in 2022 HUD began including human trafficking as part of the list of victims protected under VAWA (as seen in Notices PIH 2022-06, PIH 2022-22, and PIH 2022-24). In the absence of a final rule implementing VAWA 2022 and to mirror HUD’s recent usage, this policy includes human trafficking in addition to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking anywhere such a list appears.

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

Notification

VAWA requires BHA to provide applicants who are denied assistance with a VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (form HUD-5380) and a domestic violence certification form (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 the VAWA information described in Section 16-IX.C of this plan as well as including a copy of the form HUD-5382. BHA will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify BHA within 10 business days.

Documentation

Victim Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]

BHA Policy

If an applicant claims the protection against denial of assistance 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-IX.D of this plan.

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:

1. 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 stay as a guest in the assisted unit; or
2. 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.

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; *or*
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 three 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 nine (9), inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting three (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; or
 - (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* mean 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; or
 - (c) Has none of the impairments defined in Paragraph (1) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

EXHIBIT 3-2: DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002]

Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Supplementary Guidance; Notice [Federal Register, April 10, 2006]

Institution of Higher Education shall have the meaning given this term in the Higher Education Act of 1965 in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002.

Definition of "Institution of Higher Education" From 20 U.S.C. 1001

- (a) Institution of higher education. For purposes of this Chapter, other than Subchapter IV and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42, the term "institution of higher education" means an educational institution in any State that:
 - (1) Admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;
 - (2) Is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;
 - (3) Provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;
 - (4) Is a public or other nonprofit institution; and
 - (5) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted pre-accreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of pre-accreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.
- (b) Additional institutions included. For purposes of this Chapter, other than Subchapter IV and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42, the term "institution of higher education" also includes:
 - (1) Any school that provides not less than a 1-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and that meets the provision of Paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of Subsection (a) of this section; and
 - (2) A public or nonprofit private educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in Subsection (a)(1) of this section, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.
- (c) List of accrediting agencies. For purposes of this Section and Section 1002 of this Title, the Secretary shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations that the Secretary determines, pursuant to Subpart 2 of Part G of Subchapter IV of this chapter, to be reliable authority as to the quality of the education or training offered.

Definition of "Institution of Higher Education" From 20 U.S.C. 1002

- (a) Definition of institution of higher education for purposes of student assistance programs

- (1) Inclusion of additional institutions. Subject to Paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, the term “institution of higher education” for purposes of Subchapter IV of this chapter and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42 includes, in addition to the institutions covered by the definition in Section 1001 of this title:
- (A) A proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in Subsection (b) of this section);
 - (B) A postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in Subsection (c) of this section); and
 - (C) Only for the purposes of Part B of Subchapter IV of this chapter, an institution outside the United States that is comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in Section 1001 of this title and that has been approved by the Secretary for the purpose of Part B of Subchapter IV of this chapter.
- (2) Institutions outside the United States
- (A) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under Paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in Section 1001 of this title (except that a graduate medical school, or a veterinary school, located outside the United States shall not be required to meet the requirements of Section 1001 (a)(4) of this title). Such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under Part B of Subchapter IV of this chapter unless—
 - In the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United State—
 - (I)(aa) At least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in Section 1091(a)(5) of this title in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under Part B of Subchapter IV of this chapter; and
 - (bb) At least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under Part B of Subchapter IV of this chapter; or
 - (II) The institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992; or
 - In the case of a veterinary school located outside the United States that does not meet the requirements of Section 1001(a)(4) of this title, the institution’s students complete their clinical training at an approved veterinary school located in the United States.
 - (B) Advisory panel
 - (i) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under Paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish an advisory panel of medical experts that shall—
 - (I) Evaluate the standards of accreditation applied to applicant foreign medical schools; and
 - (II) Determine the comparability of those standards to standards for accreditation applied to United States medical schools.

- (ii) Special rule if the accreditation standards described in Clause (i) are determined not to be comparable, the foreign medical school shall be required to meet the requirements of Section 1001 of this title.
- (C) Failure to release information. The failure of an institution outside the United States to provide, release, or authorize release to the Secretary of such information as may be required by Subparagraph (A) shall render such institution ineligible for the purpose of Part B of Subchapter IV of this chapter.
- (D) Special rule. If, pursuant to this paragraph, an institution loses eligibility to participate in the programs under Subchapter IV of this chapter and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42, then a student enrolled at such institution may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under Part B while attending such institution for the academic year succeeding the academic year in which such loss of eligibility occurred.
- (3) Limitations based on course of study or enrollment. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in Paragraph (1) if such institution—
 - (A) Offers more than 50 percent of such institution’s courses by correspondence, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in Section 2471 (4)(C) of this title;
 - (B) Enrolls 50 percent or more of the institution’s students in correspondence courses, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in such section, except that the Secretary, at the request of such institution, may waive the applicability of this subparagraph to such institution for good cause, as determined by the Secretary in the case of an institution of higher education that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, respectively;
 - (C) Has a student enrollment in which more than 25 percent of the students are incarcerated, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph for a nonprofit institution that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor’s degree, or an associate’s degree or a postsecondary diploma, respectively; or
 - (D) Has a student enrollment in which more than 50 percent of the students do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and does not provide a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor’s degree or an associate’s degree, respectively, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph if a nonprofit institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the institution exceeds such limitation because the institution serves, through contracts with Federal, State, or local government agencies, significant numbers of students who do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.
- (4) Limitations based on management. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in Paragraph (1) if—
 - (A) The institution, or an affiliate of the institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the institution, has filed for bankruptcy, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a nonprofit institution, the primary function of which is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or

cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of Title 11 between July 1, 1998, and December 1, 1998; or

- (B) The institution, the institution's owner, or the institution's chief executive officer has been convicted of, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, a crime involving the acquisition, use, or expenditure of funds under Subchapter IV of this chapter and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42, or has been judicially determined to have committed fraud involving funds under Subchapter IV of this chapter and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42.
- (5) Certification. The Secretary shall certify an institution's qualification as an institution of higher education in accordance with the requirements of Subpart 3 of Part G of Subchapter IV of this chapter.
- (6) Loss of eligibility. An institution of higher education shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in Paragraph (1) if such institution is removed from eligibility for funds under Subchapter IV of this chapter and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42 as a result of an action pursuant to Part G of Subchapter IV of this chapter.
 - (b) Proprietary institution of higher education
 - (1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term "proprietary institution of higher education" means a school that—
 - (A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;
 - (B) Meets the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Section 1001 (a) of this title;
 - (C) Does not meet the requirement of Paragraph (4) of Section 1001 (a) of this title;
 - (D) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary pursuant to Part G of Subchapter IV of this chapter;
 - (E) Has been in existence for at least 2 years; and
 - (F) Has at least 10 percent of the school's revenues from sources that are not derived from funds provided under Subchapter IV of this chapter and Part C of Subchapter I of Chapter 34 of Title 42, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
 - (2) Additional institutions. The term "proprietary institution of higher education" also includes a proprietary educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in Paragraph (1) of Section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.
 - (c) Postsecondary vocational institution.
 - (1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term "postsecondary vocational institution" means a school that—
 - (A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;
 - (B) Meets the requirements of Paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of Section 1001 (a) of this title; and
 - (C) Has been in existence for at least 2 years.

(2) Additional institutions. The term “postsecondary vocational institution” also includes an educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in Paragraph (1) of Section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located

CHAPTER 4

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

When a family wishes to receive assistance under the HCV program, 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 families that apply for assistance on a waiting list. When HCV assistance becomes available, BHA must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and BHA policies as stated in the administrative plan and the annual plan.

BHA is required to adopt clear policies and procedures for accepting applications, placing families on the waiting list, and selecting families from the waiting list and must follow these policies and procedures 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 that justify their selection. Examples of this are the selection of families for income targeting and the selection of families that qualify for targeted funding.

HUD regulations require that all families have an equal opportunity to apply for and receive housing assistance and that BHA affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program [24 CFR 982.53, HCV GB p. 4-1]. 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 taking applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families for HCV assistance. 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 assistance. It also discusses the process BHA will use to keep the waiting list current.

Part III: Selection for HCV Assistance. This part describes the policies that guide BHA in selecting families for HCV assistance as such assistance becomes 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 BHA policies for making applications available, accepting applications, making preliminary determinations of eligibility, and the placement of applicants on the waiting list. This part also describes BHA's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process to elderly persons, people with disabilities, and people with limited English proficiency (LEP).

4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

[HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-16 & Notice PIH 2009-36]

Any family that wishes to receive HCV assistance must apply for admission to the program. HUD permits BHA to determine the format and content of HCV applications, as well how such applications will be made available to interested families and how applications will be accepted by BHA. BHA must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of BHA's application.

BHA Policy

Depending upon the length of time that applicants may need to wait to receive assistance, 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 level of assistance.

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 level of assistance when the family is selected from the waiting list.

When BHA's waitlist is open applicants will be directed to an on-line application process that will collect the family information necessary for placement on the waitlist. Only completed applications will accepted through the online system. Each applicant will be required to supply personal or contact email in order to complete the application. All waitlist notifications will be distributed via email. Returned emails will be followed up with written notification provided an address was provided on the application.

4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

Elderly and Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8 and HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-13]

BHA must take steps to ensure that the application process is accessible to those people who might have difficulty complying with the normal, standard BHA application process. This could include people with disabilities, certain elderly individuals, as well as persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). BHA must provide reasonable accommodation to the needs of individuals with disabilities. The application-taking facility and the application process must be fully accessible, or BHA must provide an alternate approach that provides full access to the application process. 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 equal 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 complete application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. BHA must accept applications from families for whom the list is open unless there is a good cause for not accepting the application (such as denial of assistance) for the grounds stated in the regulations [24 CFR 982.206(b)(2)]. Where the family is determined to be ineligible, BHA must notify the family in writing [24 CFR 982.201(f)]. Where the family is not determined to be ineligible, the family will be placed on a waiting list of applicants.

No applicant has a right or entitlement to be listed on the waiting list, or to any particular position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.202(c)].

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

BHA Policy

If BHA can determine from the information provided that a family is ineligible, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. Where a family is determined to be ineligible, BHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a complete application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review and explain the process for doing so (see Chapter 16).

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

BHA Policy

BHA will send written notification of the preliminary eligibility determination within 15 business days of receiving a complete application.

Placement on the waiting list does not indicate that the family is, in fact, eligible for assistance. A final determination of eligibility will be made when the family is selected from the waiting list.

Applicants will be placed on the waiting list by a random sort at the close of the waiting list process.

Part II: Managing the Waiting List

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

BHA must have policies regarding various aspects of organizing and managing the waiting list of applicant families. This includes opening the list to new applicants, closing the list to new applicants, notifying the public of waiting list openings and closings, updating waiting list information, purging the list of families that are no longer interested in or eligible for assistance, as well as 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 assistance from BHA when it administers more than one assisted housing program.

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

[24 CFR 982.204 and 205]

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

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

- Applicant name;
- Family unit size;
- Date and time of application and or random selection process.
- Qualification for any local preference;
- Racial or ethnic designation of the head of household.

HUD requires BHA to maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program unless it serves more than one county or municipality. As such BHA is permitted, but not required, to maintain a separate waiting list for each county or municipality served.

BHA Policy

BHA is multi-jurisdictional covering the City of Bremerton and Kitsap and Mason Counties. BHA will maintain separate waiting lists for the Housing Kitsap (HK) HCV program as well as for BHA project-based vouchers.

HUD directs that a family that applies for assistance from the HCV program must be offered the opportunity to be placed on the waiting list for any public housing, project-based voucher or moderate rehabilitation program BHA operates if 1) the other programs' waiting lists are open, and 2) the family is qualified for the other programs.

HUD permits, but does not require, BHA to maintain a single merged waiting list for its public housing, Section 8, and other subsidized housing programs.

A family's decision to apply for, receive, or refuse other housing assistance must not affect the family's placement on the HCV waiting list, or any preferences for which the family may qualify.

BHA Policy

BHA will not merge the HCV waiting list with the waiting list for any other program BHA operates.

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

[24 CFR 982.206]

Closing the Waiting List

BHA is permitted to close the waiting list if it has an adequate pool of families to use its available HCV assistance. Alternatively, BHA may elect to continue to accept applications only from certain categories of families that meet particular preferences or funding criteria.

BHA Policy

BHA will close a waiting list at the advertised deadline for closing the waitlist.

When the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list is closed, BHA will continue to accept applications from the following program applicants:

- Graduates of BHA Supportive Housing Program;
- Graduates of the Mason County Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program;
- Graduates of the Treasury Rent Assistance Program (T-RAP), funded by the US Treasury Department through the Washington State Department of Commerce;
- Graduates of the HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program;
- Graduates of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP);
- Families or Individuals participating in the Family Unification Program for both Kitsap and Mason Counties
- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) applicants
- Families or individuals participating in the Foster Family Voucher program;
- Families or individuals participating in the Foster Family Voucher program for Housing Kitsap;
- Families residing in BHA/Housing Kitsap public housing units who are under or over housed per BHA Occupancy Standards, who have been on the in-house transfer list for at least 6 months, and no appropriately sized unit has become available for transfer;
- Families residing in BHA/Housing Kitsap public housing units who have requested a transfer due to safety or health concerns and where BHA/Housing Kitsap have no appropriately sized units available for a transfer;
- Other grant funded programs
- Other partnering service agencies and government entities serving Bremerton, Kitsap County, and Mason County

BHA will advertise the closure through:

- Media/Press release to the Kitsap Sun

- BHA Website
- Posting in BHA offices
- Mailing of informational flyers to the following organizations:
 - *Kitsap County Continuum of Care Coalition*
 - *Kitsap Community Resources*
 - *Department of Social and Health Services*
 - *Kitsap County Health Department*
 - *Kitsap Mental Health Services*
 - *Housing Solutions Center*

Reopening the Waiting List

If a waiting list has been closed, it cannot be reopened until BHA publishes a notice in local newspapers of general circulation, minority media, and other suitable media outlets. The notice must comply with HUD fair housing requirements and must specify who may apply, and where and when applications will be received.

BHA Policy

BHA will announce the reopening of a waiting list at least ten (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.

BHA will give public notice by publishing the relevant information in suitable media outlets.

BHA will advertise the reopening through:

- Media/Press release to the Kitsap Sun
- BHA Website
- Posting in BHA offices
- Mailing of informational flyers to the following organizations:
 - *Kitsap County Continuum of Care Coalition*
 - *Kitsap Community Resources*
 - *Department of Social and Health Services*
 - *Kitsap County Health Department*
 - *Kitsap Mental Health Services*
 - *Housing Solutions Center*

4-II.D. FAMILY OUTREACH

[HCV GB, pp. 4-2 to 4-4]

BHA must conduct outreach as necessary to ensure that BHA has a sufficient number of applicants on the waiting list to use the HCV resources it has been allotted.

Because HUD requires BHA to serve a specified percentage of extremely low-income families (see Chapter 4, Part III), BHA may need to conduct special outreach to ensure that an adequate number of such families apply for assistance [HCV GB, p. 4-20 to 4-21].

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 assistance 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 a waiting list, the family must immediately inform BHA of changes in contact information, including current residence, mailing address, and phone number. The changes must be submitted in writing.

4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST

[24 CFR 982.204]

HUD requires BHA to establish policies to use when removing applicant names from the waiting list.

Purging the Waiting List

The decision to withdraw 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 a BHA request for information or updates and BHA determines that the family did not respond because of the family member's disability, BHA must reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(c)(2)].

BHA Policy

All waiting lists will be updated as needed to ensure that all applicants and applicant information is current and timely.

As needed to update the waiting list, BHA will send an update request via email or first-class mail to each family on its waiting lists to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program. This update request will be sent to the last email address that BHA has on record for 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, email or by fax. Responses should be postmarked or received by BHA not later than 45 calendar days from the date of BHA correspondence.

If the family fails to respond within 15 business days, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the email correspondence is returned with an "undeliverable" response a written notice will be mailed to the last known address. If the mailed letter is returned from the postal carrier, the applicant will be removed from the waitlist.

If a family is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, BHA may reinstate the family if it is determined that the lack of response was due to BHA error, or 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

If at any time an applicant family is on the waiting list and BHA determines that the family is not eligible for assistance (see Chapter 3), the family may 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 assistance, 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 review regarding BHA's decision (see Chapter 16) [24 CFR 982.201(f)].

Part III: Selection for HCV Assistance

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

As vouchers become available, families on the waiting list must be selected for assistance in accordance with the policies described in this part.

The order in which families are selected from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by BHA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences for which the family qualifies. The availability of targeted funding 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 982.204(b) and 982.207(e)].

4-III.B. SELECTION AND HCV FUNDING SOURCES

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203]

HUD may award funding for specifically named families living in specified types of units (e.g., a family that is displaced by demolition of public housing; a non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or 2 projects). In these cases, BHA may admit such families whether or not they are on the waiting list, and, if they are on the waiting list, without considering the family's position on the waiting list. These families are considered non-waiting list selections. BHA must maintain records showing that such families were admitted with special program funding.

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

HUD may award BHA funding for a specified category of families on the waiting list. BHA must use this funding only to assist the families within the specified category. In order to assist families within a targeted funding category, BHA may skip families that do not qualify within the targeted funding category. Within this category of families, the order in which such families are assisted is determined according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

Regular HCV Funding

Regular HCV funding may be used to assist any eligible family on the waiting list. Families are selected from the waiting list according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

4-III.C. 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 [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

Local Preferences [24 CFR 982.207; HCV p. 4-16]

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 BHA's plan and the consolidated plan and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

BHA Policy

Local preferences will be aggregated using the following system:

Each preference will receive an allocation of 10 points. The more preference points an applicant has, the higher the applicant's place on the waiting list.

Applicants must provide documentation for their preference(s) for placement on the waiting list. BHA will conduct third-party verification of waiting list preference(s) at the time of eligibility determination. Waitlist positions will fluctuate as preferences and updates are verified and approved.

- BHA will use the following local preferences:
 1. The BHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding.
 2. The BHA will offer a preference to families that include victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking who have either been referred by a partnering service agency or consortia or who are seeking an emergency transfer under VAWA from the BHA's other covered housing program operated by the BHA.

The applicant must certify that the abuser will not reside with the applicant unless the BHA gives prior written approval.

The BHA will first assist families that have been terminated from the HCV program due to insufficient funding and then assist families that qualify for the VAWA preference.

The BHA will work with the following partnering service agencies including but not limited to:

- Kitsap Community Resources
- Kitsap Mental Health Services Veteran’s Administration
- Other service agencies and government entities serving Bremerton, Kitsap County, and Mason County.

Residency Preference: BHA has a “residency” preference for a family that resides in the City of Bremerton or includes a family member who works or has been notified that they are hired to work, or who are attending school, in the City of Bremerton. (10 points)

Disability Preference: BHA will offer a disability preference to disabled persons or families with a disabled member as defined in HUD’s definition of person with disabilities in 24 CFR 5.403. (10 points)

Veterans Preference: BHA will offer a veterans preference for current members of the U.S. Armed Forces, veterans, or surviving spouses of veterans. (10 points)

Educational/Training Participants: BHA will offer a preference for families who have graduated from transitional housing programs for homeless, substance abusers, or victims of domestic abuse. (10 points)

Involuntary Displacement: BHA will offer a preference for involuntarily displaced applicants who have been involuntarily displaced and are not living in standard, permanent replacement housing, or will be involuntarily displaced within no more than six months from the date of preference status certification by the family/verification by BHA. (10 points)

Families are considered involuntarily displaced if they are required to vacate housing as a result of:

- 1)** A disaster (fire, flood, earthquake, etc.) that has caused the unit to be uninhabitable.
- 2)** Federal, state or local government action related to code enforcement, public improvement or development.
- 3)** Action by a housing owner which is beyond an applicant's ability to control, and which occurs despite the applicant's having met all previous conditions of occupancy, and is other than a rent increase.

If the owner is an immediate family relative and there has been no previous rental agreement and the applicant has been part of the owner's family immediately prior to application, the applicant will not be considered involuntarily displaced.

For purposes of this definitional element, reasons for an applicant having to vacate a housing unit include, but are not limited to:

Conversion of an applicant's housing unit to non-rental or non-residential use;

Closure of an applicant's housing unit for rehabilitation or non-residential use;

Notice to an applicant that s/he must vacate a unit because the owner wants the unit for the owner's personal or family use or occupancy;

Sale of a housing unit in which an applicant resides under an agreement that the unit must be vacant when possession is transferred; or

Any other legally authorized act that results, or will result, in the withdrawal by the owner of the unit or structure from the rental market.

- 4)** To avoid reprisals because the family provided information on criminal activities to a law enforcement agency and, after a threat assessment, the law enforcement agency recommends rehousing the family to avoid or reduce risk of violence against the family.

The family must be part of a Witness Protection Program, or the HUD Office or law enforcement agency must have informed BHA that the family is part of a similar program.

BHA will take precautions to ensure that the new location of the family is concealed in cases of witness protection.

- 5)** By hate crimes if a member of the family has been the victim of one or more hate crimes, and the applicant has vacated the unit because of the crime or the fear of such a crime has destroyed the applicant's peaceful enjoyment of the unit.

A hate crime is actual or threatened physical violence or intimidation that is directed against a person or his property and is based on the person's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability or familial status including sexual orientation and occurred within the last 60 days or is of a continuing nature.

- 6)** Displacement by non-suitability of the unit when a member of the family has a mobility or other impairment that makes the person unable to use critical elements of the unit and the owner is not legally obligated to make changes to the unit.

Critical elements are: [entry and egress of the unit and building/a sleeping area/a full bathroom/a kitchen if the person with a disability must do their own food preparation/other].

- 7)** Due to HUD disposition of a multifamily project under Section 203 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978.

In order to receive the displacement preference, applicants who have been displaced must not be living in "standard, permanent replacement housing."

Standard replacement housing is defined as housing that is decent, safe and sanitary [according to Housing Quality Standards/local housing code/other], that is adequate for the family size according to [Housing Quality Standards/local/state/BOCA code], and that the family is occupying pursuant to a written or oral lease or occupancy agreement.

Standard replacement housing does not include transient facilities, hotels, motels, temporary shelters, and (in the case of Victims of Domestic Violence) housing occupied by the individual who engages in such violence.

It does not include any individual imprisoned or detained pursuant to State Law or an Act of Congress. Shared housing with family or friends **is** considered temporary and **is not** considered standard replacement housing.

Substandard Housing: BHA will offer a preference for applicants who live in substandard housing are families whose dwelling meets one or more of the following criteria [provided that the family did not cause the condition] (10 points):

Is dilapidated, [as cited by officials of local code enforcement office] and does not provide safe, adequate shelter; has one or more critical defects or a combination of defects requiring considerable repair; endangers the health, safety, and well-being of family.

Does not have operable indoor plumbing.

Does not have usable flush toilet in the unit for the exclusive use of the family.

Does not have usable bathtub or shower in unit for exclusive family use.

Does not have adequate, safe electrical service.

Does not have an adequate, safe source of heat.

Should, but does not, have a kitchen. (Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing is not substandard solely because it does not contain sanitary and/or food preparation facilities in the unit).

Has been declared unfit for habitation by a government agency.

Is overcrowded according to [HQS/local/state/BOCA code].

Persons who reside as part of a family unit shall not be considered a separate family unit for substandard housing definition preference purposes.

Applicants living in public housing [or publicly assisted housing] shall not be denied this preference if unit meets the criteria for the substandard preference.

An applicant who is a "homeless family" is considered to be living in substandard housing. "Homeless Families":

Lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence; and

Have a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised public or private shelter providing temporary accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing), or an institution providing temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Homeless families may maintain their place on the waiting list while completing a transitional housing program.

Families who are residing with friends or relatives on a temporary basis **will** be included in the homeless definition.

Persons who reside as part of a family unit shall not be considered a separate household.

Rent Burdened: BHA will offer a preference to families paying more than 50% of their income for rent and utilities for at least 90 days [commencing before they were selected from the Waiting List/and continuing through the verification of preference] (10 points).

For purposes of this preference, "family income" is gross monthly income as defined in the regulations.

"Rent" is defined as the actual amount due under a lease or occupancy agreement calculated on a monthly basis without regard to the amount actually paid, plus the monthly amount of tenant-supplied utilities which can be either:

BHA's reasonable estimate of the cost of such utilities, using the Section 8 Utility Allowance Schedule; or

The average monthly payments the family actually made for these utilities in the most recent 12-month period, or if information is not obtainable for the entire period, the average of at least the past [number of/any representative sampling of] months.

An applicant family may choose which method to use to calculate utilities expense. Any amounts paid to or on behalf of a family under any energy assistance program must be subtracted from the total rent burden if included in family income. The applicant must show that they actually paid the utility bills, regardless of whose name the service is under.

To qualify for the rent burden preference, the applicant must pay rent directly to the landlord or agent.

If the applicant pays their share of rent to a cohabitant and is not named on the lease, BHA will require both verification from the landlord that the applicant resides in the unit, and verification from the cohabitant of the amount of rent paid by the applicant.

If the applicant is subletting, the lessor must have the legal right to sublet.

If an applicant owns a mobile home, but rents the space upon which it is located, then "rent" must include the monthly payment made to amortize the purchase price of the home.

Members of a cooperative are "renters" for the purposes of qualifying for the preference. In this case, "rent" would mean the charges under the occupancy agreement.

BHA will offer a preference for the following programs as space is available:

- Families or individuals participating in the Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence Initiative (FYI) upon expiration of the FYI voucher.E
- Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) applicants
- Applicants who are a single person aged 61 or older, displaced, homeless or disabled where homelessness is defined by the McKinney-Vento Act
- Applicant families who aged 61 or older, displaced, homeless or disabled where homelessness is defined by the McKinney-Vento Act

BHA will offer a preference for the following families as funding becomes available:

- Eligible Project Based Families who have requested a tenant-based voucher any time after the first year of occupancy
- Families residing in BHA public housing units who are over- or under-housed per BHA Occupancy Standards and BHA has no appropriately-sized unit available for transfer.
- Families residing in BHA public housing units who have requested a transfer due to safety or health issues related to the unit or property and BHA has no appropriately-sized unit available for transfer.
- Graduates of BHA Continuum of Care (Formerly Supportive Housing) Program

- Graduates of the Mason County Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program
- Graduates of the Treasury Rent Assistance Program (T-RAP)_ funded by the U.S. Treasury Department through the Washington State Department of Commerce
- Graduates of the HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program
- Graduates of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP)
- Graduates who successfully complete the Bremerton Therapeutic Court’s program for repeat offenders with lower-level criminal offences
- Any family who is currently leased in BHA’s jurisdiction and served by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Aging and Long-Term Care (AL TSA) BRIDGES Program, a short-term rental assistance program administered state-wide by Spokane Housing Authority.
- Individuals that are at-risk of homelessness (25 points)

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS	Category 1	Individuals and Families	<p>An individual or family who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Has an annual income below <u>30%</u> of median family income for the area; <u>AND</u> (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category of the “homeless” definition; <u>AND</u> (iii) Meets one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Has moved because of economic reasons 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; <u>OR</u> (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; <u>OR</u> (C) Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; <u>OR</u> (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; <u>OR</u> (E) Lives in an SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than 2 persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; <u>OR</u> (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care; <u>OR</u> (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient’s approved Con Plan
	Category 2	Unaccompanied Children and Youth	A child or youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under another Federal statute
	Category 3	Families with Children and Youth	An unaccompanied youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and the parent(s) or guardian(s) of that child or youth if living with him or her.

- Category 1: An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, or Category 4: Any individual or family who:

- i. Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions, served by other partnering service agencies and government entities serving Bremerton, Kitsap County, and Mason County serving individuals and families who meet only a portion of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition under PIH Notice 2013-15 in the following two categories as follows (25 points) (up to 300 vouchers):
- **Category 1:** An individual or family who ***lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence***, meaning:
 - a. An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; ***or***
 - b. An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low- income individuals); ***or***
 - c. An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;
- **Category 4:** Any individual or family who:
 - i. Is ***fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking***, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence; ***and***
 - ii. Has no other residence; ***and***
 - iii. Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith- based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Other partnering service agencies and government entities serving Bremerton, Kitsap County, and Mason County serving individuals and families who meet only a portion of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition under PIH Notice 2013-15 in the following two categories above, include but are not limited to:

- YWCA Domestic Violence Referrals

- Scarlet Road Referrals for those experiencing sexual exploitation
- St. Vincent de Paul Referrals
- House of Hope

BHA will enter Memoranda of Understanding with partnering agencies to allow up to 300 vouchers to be allocated for these preferences contingent on availability of funding.

Once all applicants with a preference have been served BHA will pull from the waitlist based the placement determined by the random sorting at the closing of the waitlist when there is available funding.

Project-Based Vouchers

BHA Policy

Martha & Mary maintains separate project-based voucher waiting lists on-site for Bay Vista Commons Assisted Living. Project-based voucher waiting list includes the following preferences in the following order:

1. Residents of Tamarack who are aged 62 and older.
2. Date and time of application of eligible families.

The Housing Kitsap HCV wait list includes the following preferences in the following order:

1. Graduates from the Kitsap Mental Health Liberty Bay Housing Program.
2. Families or individuals participating in the Foster Family Voucher program (limit 10);
3. Eligible Project Based Families who have requested a tenant-based voucher any time after the first year of occupancy
4. Families residing in Housing Kitsap public housing units who are under or over housed *per Housing Kitsap Occupancy Standards* and when the Housing Kitsap has no appropriately sized unit available or unit for transfer.
5. Families residing in Housing Kitsap public housing may request a reasonable accommodation for inclusion on the wait list.
6. The placement as determined by random sorting at the closing of the waitlist.

Housing Kitsap maintains separate project-based voucher waiting lists on-site for each of the following developments:

- Kitsap Mental Health Services Supported Living Program (Liberty Bay Housing Program)
- Golden Tides II
- Golden Tides III
- Madrona Manor
- Park Place
- Port Orchard Vista
- Port Orchard Valley/Conifer Woods

BHA will offer a preference for the following HK families as funding becomes available:

- Eligible Project Based Families who have requested a tenant-based voucher any time after the first year of occupancy
- Families residing in Housing Kitsap public housing units who are under or over housed *per BHA Occupancy Standards* and the Housing Kitsap have no appropriate-sized unit available unit for transfer

BHA maintains one waiting list all of its project-based vouchers.

BHA Policy

BHA will work with the following partnering service agencies:

Kitsap Community Resources

Kitsap Mental Health Services

Veteran's Administration

Other service agencies and government entities serving Bremerton, Kitsap County, and Mason County.

BHA will offer a preference for the following families as units become available:

- YWCA Domestic Violence Referrals for no more than 10-Project Based Units

Project Based Vouchers, below are the awarded agencies and number of vouchers distributed:

1. Low Income Housing Institute (LIHI)
 - a. Frank Chop: 14 PBV
2. Kitsap Community Resources (KCR)
 - a. Scattered Sites: 9 PBV
 - b. Jackson Village: 10 PBV
 - c. Mills Crossing: 18 PBV
3. Kitsap Mental Health (KMH)
 - a. Scattered Sites: 7 PBV
 - b. Burwell House: 8 PBV
 - c. North Kitsap Housing: 2 PBV
4. Kneeland Park: 5 PBV
5. Park Place Apartments: 10 PBV
6. The Pearl: 10 PBV
7. Quixote Communities – Shelton Veterans Village: 30 PBV

BHA receives applicant referrals from the owner’s site-based waitlist. BHA monitors the applicant process for eligibility and the owner is responsible for tenancy suitability.

Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)]

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 75 percent of the families admitted to the HCV program 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. To ensure this requirement is met, BHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

Low-income families admitted to the program that are “continuously assisted” under the 1937 Housing Act [24 CFR 982.4(b)], as well as low-income or moderate-income families admitted to the program that are displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing, are not counted for income targeting purposes [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(v)].

BHA Policy

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

Because BHA manages multiple waiting lists under the same Annual Contributions Contract (ACC), BHA has determined that eligible non-ELI families occupying project-based voucher units in Bay Vista Commons will be admitted first. Should there not be enough vouchers available to admit all non-ELI families occupying project-based voucher units in Bay Vista Commons, these families will be admitted based on date and time of application.

Once all non-ELI families occupying Bay Vista Commons project-based voucher units have been served, then the total amount of vouchers available for non-ELI families will be allotted in the following priority order:

1. Foster Youth to Independence Initiative
2. Eligible non-ELI households on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list based on the number that was assigned to each application by random sorting at the time the applications were placed on the waiting list.
3. Eligible non-ELI households occupying a Park Place project-based voucher unit as these impact Housing Kitsap's income targeting goals.
4. Eligible non-ELI households occupying a Janet West or Island Home project-based voucher unit as these impact Housing Kitsap's income targeting goals.

Order of Selection

BHA system of preferences may select families based on local preferences according to the date and time of application, or by a random selection process (lottery) [24 CFR 982.207(c)]. If BHA does not have enough to assist the family at the top of the waiting list, it is not permitted to skip down the waiting list to a family that it can afford to subsidize when there are not sufficient funds to subsidize the family at the top of the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(d) and (e)].

BHA Policy

Families will be selected from the waiting list based on the targeted funding or selection preference(s) for which they qualify, and in accordance with BHA's hierarchy of preferences, if applicable. Families will be selected from the waiting list in numerical order

based on the numbers that were assigned to each application, by random sorting, at the time the applications were placed on the waiting list.

Families that qualify for a specified category of program funding (targeted funding) may be selected from the waiting list ahead of higher placed families that do not qualify for the targeted funding. However, within any targeted funding category, applicants will be selected in numerical order based on the numbers that were assigned to each application, by random sorting, at the time the applications were placed on the waiting list.

Documentation will be maintained by BHA as to whether families on the list qualify for and are interested in targeted funding. If a higher placed family on the waiting list is not qualified or not interested in targeted funding, there will be a notation maintained so that BHA does not have to ask higher placed families each time targeted selections are made.

4-III.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

When a family has been selected from the waiting list, BHA must notify the family. [24 CFR 982.554 (a)]

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 eligibility paperwork and requested documents are due to BHA's office, including all documents that must be provided by the due date to include information about what constitutes acceptable documentation.
- The family will have 30 days to respond to this request.

If a notification letter is returned to BHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice. The returned mail will be retained in the closed file.

4-III.E. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW

HUD recommends that BHA obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through a face-to-face interview with a BHA representative [HCV GB, pg. 4-16]. 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.

BHA Policy

Families selected from the waiting list will not be required to attend an initial eligibility interview; the initial eligibility process is completed by first class mail. However, eligibility interviews may be conducted if the family desires an in-person interview.

The family must provide the information necessary to establish the family's eligibility and determine the appropriate level of assistance, as well as completing required forms, providing required signatures, and submitting required documentation. If any materials are missing, BHA will provide the family with a written list of items that must be submitted, and they will be required to provide it within 10 business days.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the interview must be provided within ten (10) business days of the interview unless the documentation is subject to longer submission deadlines as outlined in Chapter 7. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. If the required documents and information are not provided within the required time frame, the family will be sent a notice of denial (See Chapter 3).

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.

4-III.F. COMPLETING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

BHA must verify all information provided by the family (see Chapter 7). Based on verified information, BHA must make a final determination of eligibility (see Chapter 3) and must confirm that the family qualified for any special admission, targeted funding admission, or selection preference that affected the order in which the family was selected from the waiting list.

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 review (Chapter 16).

If a family fails to qualify for any criteria that affected the order in which it was selected from the waiting list (e.g., targeted funding, extremely low-income), the family will be

removed from the waiting list. BHA will notify the family in writing that it has been removed from the waiting list and will specify the reasons for it.

If BHA determines that the family is eligible to receive assistance, BHA will invite the family to attend a briefing in accordance with the policies in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 5

BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the briefing and voucher issuance process. When a family is determined to be eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, BHA must ensure that the family fully understands the way the program operates and the family's obligations under the program. This is accomplished through both an oral briefing and provision of a briefing packet containing the HUD-required documents and other information the family needs to know in order to lease a unit under the program. Once the family is fully informed of the program's requirements, BHA issues the family a voucher. The voucher includes the unit size for which the family qualifies based on BHA's subsidy standards, as well as the issue and expiration date of the voucher. The voucher is the document that authorizes the family to begin its search for a unit and limits the amount of time the family has to successfully locate an acceptable unit.

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

Part I: Briefings and Family Obligations. This part details the program's requirements for briefing families orally, and for providing written materials describing the program and its requirements. It includes a particular focus on the family's obligations under the program.

Part II: Subsidy Standards and Voucher Issuance. This part discusses BHA's standards for determining how many bedrooms a family of a given composition qualifies for, which in turn affects the amount of subsidy the family can receive. It also discusses the policies that dictate how vouchers are issued and how long families have to locate a unit.

Part I: Briefings and Family Obligations

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations require BHA to conduct mandatory briefings for applicant families who qualify for a voucher. The briefing provides a broad description of owner and family responsibilities, explains BHA's procedures, and includes instructions on how to lease a unit. This part describes how oral briefings will be conducted, specifies what written information will be provided to families, and lists the family's obligations under the program.

5-I.B. BRIEFING [24 CFR 982.301]

Notification of Briefing

Prior to issuance of a voucher, BHA must give the family an oral briefing and provide the family with a briefing packet containing written information about the program. Families may be briefed in individual face-to-face meetings, through group briefing sessions or via remote briefing sessions.

BHA must give the family an oral briefing and provide the family with a briefing packet containing written information about the program. Families may be briefed individually or in groups. At the briefing, BHA must ensure effective communication in accordance with Section 504 requirements (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and ensure that the briefing site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. For a more thorough discussion of accessibility requirements, refer to Chapter 2.

BHA Policy

Families will be notified of their eligibility for assistance at the time they are invited to a briefing. The notice will be sent by first class mail or will be sent by email if the family has provided a valid email address to BHA.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, the applicant will be denied, and their name will not be placed back on the waiting list. If the notice is returned by the post office with a forwarding address, the notice will be resent to the address indicated.

In- Person Briefings

At the briefing, BHA will ensure effective communication in accordance with Section 504 requirements (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and ensure that the briefing site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. For a more thorough discussion of accessibility requirements, refer to Chapter 2.

BHA Policy

In-person briefings will generally be conducted in group meetings. At the family's written request, BHA may provide an individual briefing.

Generally, the head of household is required to attend the briefing. If the head of household is unable to attend, BHA may approve another adult family member to attend the briefing.

Families that attend group briefings and still need individual assistance will be referred to an appropriate BHA staff person.

Briefings will be conducted in English. For Limited English Proficient (LEP) applicants, BHA will provide interpretation services in accordance with BHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2).

Attendance

Applicants who fail to attend a scheduled briefing will be subject to BHA Appointment Policy outlined in Chapter 12.

Remote Briefings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

Remote briefings may be conducted over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms.

BHA Policy

BHA has the sole discretion to require that briefings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster. If BHA schedules a remote briefing, BHA will conduct a face-to-face briefing upon request of the applicant as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability if safety and health concerns can be reasonably addressed.

Accessibility Requirements for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person briefings, the platform for conducting remote briefings must be accessible and the briefing conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notification, 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 typed 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.

If no method of conducting a remote briefing is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, BHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote briefing, BHA will consider whether postponing the remote briefing 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.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements also apply to remote briefing, 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 briefings.

Conducting Remote Briefings

BHA must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote briefings does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to BHA. BHA must ensure that the family has appropriate technological access in order to fully participate in the remote briefing.

BHA Policy

BHA will schedule and notify the family for a briefing at least 10 business days prior to the scheduled briefing date. BHA will notify family of technological requirements and request the family to notify BHA of any known barriers. If the family reports any known barriers, BHA will help to determine which technology resources are accessible to the family and which briefing opportunity is best for the family. 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 briefing or have a one-on-one briefing over the phone, as appropriate.

BHA will conduct remote briefings via webinar when available. If applicants are unable to adequately access the video webinar, the briefing will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in, the remote briefing will be postponed, and an in-person alternative or one-on-one briefing over the phone will be provided.

BHA will provide login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic copy of the briefing packet via email the morning of the briefing. BHA will provide a paper copy of the briefing packet upon family request and may reschedule the briefing to allow adequate time for the family to receive the paper briefing packet.

BHA will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted as part of the briefing meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP, and is secure, including ensuring personally identifiable information (PII) is protected.

BHA will ensure that families who participate in remote briefings have the opportunity to ask questions as part of the briefing.

If families lose connectivity during any remote briefing or otherwise feel they were unable to access information presented during the briefing, the family may request a one-on-one briefing over the phone or in person with BHA.

Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

Each briefing must provide information on the following subjects:

- How the Housing Choice Voucher program works;
- Family and owner responsibilities;
- Where the family can lease a unit, including renting a unit inside or outside BHA's jurisdiction;
- An explanation of how portability works. BHA may not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in BHA's jurisdiction or outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability, unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, regulation, PIH Notice, or court order;
- BHA must inform the family of how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process which may affect the family's assistance.
- The advantages of areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families; and
- For families receiving welfare-to-work vouchers, a description of any local obligations of a welfare-to-work family and an explanation that failure to meet the obligations is grounds for denial of admission or termination of assistance.

In briefing a family that includes a person with disabilities, BHA must also take steps to ensure effective communication.

Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b); New HCV GB, *Housing Search and Leasing*, p. 7]

Documents and information provided in the briefing packet must include the following:

- The term of the voucher, voucher suspensions, and BHA's policies on any extensions of the term. If BHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
- A description of the method used to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family, including how BHA determines the payment standard for a family, how BHA determines total tenant payment for a family, and information on the payment standard and utility allowance schedule.
- An explanation of how BHA determines the maximum allowable rent for an assisted unit.
- Where the family may lease a unit and an explanation of how portability works, including information on how portability may affect the family's assistance through screening, subsidy standards, payment standards, and any other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
- The HUD-required tenancy addendum, which must be included in the lease.
- The form the family must use to request approval of tenancy, and a description of the procedure for requesting approval for a tenancy.
- A statement of BHA policy on providing information about families to prospective owners.
- BHA subsidy standards including when and how exceptions are made.
- Materials (e.g., brochures) on how to select a unit and any additional information on selecting a unit that HUD provides (e.g., HUD brochure entitled, "A Good Place to Live").
- Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form, including information on how to complete the form and file a fair housing complaint.
- A list of landlords known to BHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family or other resources (e.g., newspapers, organizations, online search tools) known to BHA that may assist the family in locating a unit. BHA must ensure that the list of landlords or other resources covers areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.
- Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request a list of available accessible units known to BHA.
- The family obligation under the program, including any obligations of a welfare-to-work family, and the obligations of other special programs if the family is participating in one of those programs.
- The grounds on which BHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act.
- BHA informal hearing procedures including when BHA is required to offer a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request the hearing.

- An explanation of the advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families.
- The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled, “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.”

If BHA is in a metropolitan area, the following additional information must be included in the briefing packet in order to receive full points under SEMAP Indicator 7, Expanding Housing Opportunities [24 CFR 985.3(g)].

- Maps showing areas with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty or minority concentration, both within its jurisdiction and its neighboring jurisdiction.
- Information about the characteristics of these areas including job opportunities, schools, transportation and other services.
- An explanation of how portability works, including a list of portability contact persons for neighboring PHAs including names, addresses, and telephone numbers.

Additional Items to be Included in the Briefing Packet

In addition to items required by the regulations, BHA may wish to include supplemental materials to help explain the program to both participants and owners [HCV GB p. 8-7 Notice PIH 2017-12].

BHA Policy

BHA will provide the following additional materials in the briefing packet:

- Information on how to fill out and file a housing discrimination complaint form.
- The form HUD-5380 domestic violence certification form and the form HUD-5382 notice of occupancy rights, which contains information on VAWA protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- “Is Fraud Worth It?” (Form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.
- “What You Should Know about EIV”, a guide to Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2017-12.

5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

Obligations of the family are described in the housing choice voucher (HCV) regulations and on the voucher itself. These obligations include responsibilities the family is required to fulfill, as well as prohibited actions. BHA must inform families of these obligations during the oral briefing, and the same information must be included in the briefing packet. When the family’s unit is approved and the HAP contract is executed, the family must meet those obligations in order to continue participating in the program. Violation of any family obligation may result in termination of assistance, as described in Chapter 12.

Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations

BHA Policy

Unless otherwise noted below, when family obligations require the family to respond to a request or notify BHA of a change, notifying BHA of the request or change within 10 business days is considered prompt notice.

When a family is required to provide notice to BHA, the notice must be in writing.

Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]

The family's obligations of the voucher are listed as follows:

- The family must supply any information that BHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by BHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.

BHA Policy

Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit under state law or in court practice.

- The family must allow BHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine if a family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence, including but not limited to, a court-ordered eviction, or an owner's notice to evict, police reports and affidavits from the owner, neighbors or other credible parties with direct knowledge.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, the family's failure to pay tenant-paid utilities, disturbance of neighbors, and destruction of property, living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests. Any incidents of, or criminal activity related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking will not be construed as serious or repeated lease violations by the victim [see 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

- The family must notify BHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.

BHA Policy

The family must comply with lease requirements regarding written notice to the owner. The family must provide written notice to BHA at the same time the owner is notified.

- The family must promptly give BHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.

- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by BHA. The family must promptly notify BHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request BHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

BHA Policy

The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit. BHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

- The family must promptly notify BHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- If BHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. BHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when BHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

BHA Policy

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.

- The family must supply any information requested by BHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- The family must promptly notify BHA when the family is absent from the unit.

BHA Policy

Written notice is required under this provision when a family member(s) will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to BHA at the start of the extended absence.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and BHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.

- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and BHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless BHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

Part II: Subsidy Standards and Voucher Issuance

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

BHA must establish subsidy standards that determine the number of bedrooms needed for families of different sizes and compositions. This part presents the policies that will be used to determine the family unit size (also known as the voucher size) a particular family should receive, and the policies that govern making exceptions to those standards. BHA also must establish policies related to the issuance of the voucher, to the voucher term, and to any extensions of the voucher term.

5-II.B. DETERMINING FAMILY UNIT (VOUCHER) SIZE

[24 CFR 982.402]

For each family, BHA determines the appropriate number of bedrooms under BHA subsidy standards and enters the family unit size on the voucher that is issued to the family. The family unit size does not dictate the size of unit the family must actually lease, nor does it determine who within a household will share a bedroom/sleeping room.

The following requirements apply when BHA determines family unit size:

- The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house a family without overcrowding.
- The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under the housing quality standards.
- The subsidy standards must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.
- A child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
- A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family.
- Any live-in aide (approved by BHA to reside in the unit to care for a family member who is disabled or is at least 50 years of age) must be counted in determining the family unit size;
- Unless a live-in aide resides with a family, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero- or one-bedroom unit, as determined under BHA subsidy standards.

BHA Policy

BHA will assign one bedroom for each two persons within the household, except in the following circumstances:

- Persons of the opposite sex (other than spouses and domestic partners) will be allocated separate bedrooms
- Persons of different generations will be allocated separate bedrooms
- Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom (no additional bedrooms will be allocated for the live-in aide's family)
- Single person families will be allocated a one bedroom.

- A family that consists of a pregnant woman (an unborn child should be treated as another person)

BHA will reference the following chart in determining the appropriate voucher size for a family:

Voucher Size	Persons in Household (Minimum – Maximum)
1 Bedroom	1-2
2 Bedrooms	2-4
3 Bedrooms	3-6
4 Bedrooms	4-8
5 Bedrooms	6-10

5-II.C. EXCEPTIONS TO SUBSIDY STANDARDS

In determining family unit size for a particular family, BHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if BHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal or exceptional circumstances [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)]. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A household that is part of the Housing Kitsap Streamlined Conversion.
- A need for an additional bedroom for medical equipment
- A need for a separate bedroom for reasons related to a family member’s disability, medical or health condition

For a single person who is not elderly, disabled, or a remaining family member, an exception cannot override the regulatory limit of a zero or one bedroom [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)].

BHA Policy

BHA will consider granting an exception for any of the reasons specified in the regulation: the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances.

The family must request any exception to the subsidy standards in writing. The request must explain the need or justification for a larger family unit size and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source (e.g., doctor or health professional), unless the disability and the disability–related need for accommodation is readily apparent or

otherwise known. The family's continued need for an additional bedroom due to special medical equipment must be re-verified at annual reexamination.

BHA will notify the family of its determination within 30 business days of receiving the family's request. If a participant family's request is denied, the notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing.

5-II.D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE

[24 CFR 982.302]

When a family is selected from the waiting list (or as a special admission as described in Chapter 4), or when a participant family wants to move to another unit, BHA issues a Housing Choice Voucher, form HUD-52646. This chapter deals only with voucher issuance for applicants. For voucher issuance associated with moves of program participants, please refer to Chapter 10.

The voucher is the family's authorization to search for housing. It specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies and includes both the date of voucher issuance and date of expiration. It contains a brief description of how the program works and explains the family obligations under the program. The voucher is evidence that BHA has determined the family to be eligible for the program and that BHA expects to have money available to subsidize the family if the family finds an approvable unit. However, BHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of the voucher, and the voucher does not give the family any right to participate in BHA's housing choice voucher program [Voucher, form HUD-52646]

A voucher can be issued to an applicant family only after BHA has determined that the family is eligible for the program based on verification of information received within the 60 days prior to issuance [24 CFR 982.201(e)] and after the family has attended an oral briefing [HCV 8-1].

BHA Policy

Vouchers will be issued to eligible applicants immediately following the mandatory briefing.

BHA should have sufficient funds to house an applicant before issuing a voucher. If funds are insufficient to house the family at the top of the waiting list, BHA must wait until it has adequate funds before it calls another family from the list [HCV GB p. 8-10].

BHA Policy

Prior to issuing any vouchers, BHA will determine whether it has sufficient funding in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16.

If BHA determines that there is insufficient funding after a voucher has been issued, BHA may rescind the voucher and place the affected family back on the waiting list.

5-II.E. VOUCHER TERM, EXTENSIONS, AND SUSPENSIONS

Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303]

The initial term of a voucher must be at least 60 calendar days. The initial term must be stated on the voucher [24 CFR 982.303(a)].

BHA Policy

The initial voucher term will be 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day unless BHA grants an extension.

Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)]

BHA has the authority to grant extensions of search time, to specify the length of an extension, and to determine the circumstances under which extensions will be granted. There is no limit on the number of extensions that BHA can approve. Discretionary policies related to extension and expiration of search time must be described in BHA's administrative plan [24 CFR 982.54].

BHA must approve additional search time if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. The extension period must be reasonable for the purpose.

The family must be notified in writing of BHA's decision to approve or deny an extension. BHA's decision to deny a request for an extension of the voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

BHA Policy

BHA will automatically approve one 90-day extension upon written request from the family. Request must be received prior to the expiration date.

BHA will approve an additional extension only in the following circumstances:

- It is necessary as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.
- It is necessary due to reasons beyond the family's control or if the family can show good cause for needing the extension, as determined by BHA. Any request for an additional extension must include the reason(s) an additional extension is necessary. BHA may require the family to provide documentation to support the request or obtain verification from a qualified third party.

All requests for extensions to the voucher term must be made in writing and submitted to BHA prior to the expiration date of the voucher (or extended term of the voucher).

BHA will decide whether to approve or deny an extension request within 10 business days of the date the request is received and will immediately provide the family written notice of its decision.

Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)]

BHA must provide for suspension of the initial or any extended term of the voucher from the date the family submits a request for BHA approval of the tenancy until the date BHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied.

BHA Policy

When a completed Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease is received by BHA, the term of the voucher will be suspended for the period of time between the date the request is received and the date the unit is approved or denied.

Expiration of Voucher Term

Once a family's housing choice voucher term (including any extensions) expires, the family is no longer eligible to search for housing under the program. If the family still wishes to receive assistance, BHA may require that the family reapply, or may place the family on the waiting list with a new application date but without requiring reapplication. Such a family does not become ineligible for the program on the grounds that it was unable to locate a unit before the voucher expired [HCV GB p. 8-13].

BHA Policy

If an applicant family's voucher or extension expires before the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA), BHA will require the family to reapply for assistance.

Within ten (10) business days after the expiration of the voucher term or any extension, BHA will notify the family in writing that the voucher term has expired and that the family must reapply when the waiting list is open in order to be placed on the waiting list.

CHAPTER 6

INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

INTRODUCTION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's payment and BHA's subsidy. BHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation 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 which are excluded to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and BHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.

Part II: Assets HUD regulations specify the types of assets which are excluded from a family's annual income. These requirements and BHA policies for calculation income from assets are found in Part II.

Part III 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 and allow BHA to adopt additional permissive deductions. These requirements and BHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.

Part IV: Calculating Family Share and BHA Subsidy. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining BHA subsidy and required family payment.

Part I: Annual Income

6-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 5.609]

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 for Persons with Disabilities (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 plan, 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 (both earned and unearned) is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources (both earned and unearned) is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)].
Head, spouse, or co-head Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included [24 CFR 5.609(a)].
Minors	Earned income is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included [24 CFR 5.609(a)].
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or co-head)	Earned income in excess of the dependent deduction is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

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 [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

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 (as confirmed by the state child welfare agency) 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 continue to 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.

Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, that person is no longer considered a family member and the income of that person is not counted [HCV GB, p. 5-22].

BHA Policy

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.

When an individual who has been counted as a family member is determined permanently absent, the family is eligible for the medical expense deduction only if the remaining head, spouse, or co-head qualifies as an elderly person or a person with disabilities.

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 participant family 50 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or participant family is 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 return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

Caretakers for a Child

BHA Policy

The approval of a caretaker is at the owner and BHA's discretion and subject to the owner and BHA's screening criteria. If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving HCV assistance, BHA will take the following actions.

- (1) If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted 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.

- (2) 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.
- (3) At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caretaker.
- (4) 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.

6-I.C. CALCULATING ANNUAL INCOME

The methodology used for calculating income differs depending on whether income is being calculated at initial occupancy, interim reexamination, or at annual reexamination. However, income from assets is always anticipated regardless of certification type.

Anticipating Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]

At initial occupancy and for an interim reexamination of family income, BHA is required to use anticipated income (current income) for the upcoming 12-month period following the new admission or interim reexamination effective date. Policies related to verifying income are found in Chapter 7.

BHA Policy

When BHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of temporary, sporadic, or variable employment, 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.

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.

Known Changes in Income

If BHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be projected 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/hour × 40 hours × 7 weeks) + (\$8.25 × 40 hours × 45 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, should the change in reexamination, conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with BHA policy in Chapter 11.

Projecting Income

In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear that BHA is 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

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 [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)].

BHA Policy

All wages will be calculated by converting periodic wages to annual income using the following method:

- Multiply hourly overtime wage by the number of 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 one year preceding admission or reexamination. 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.

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(b)(11)].

Earnings of a Minor [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]

A minor is a member of the family, other than the head of household or spouse, who is under 18 years of age. Employment income earned by minors is not included in annual income. All other sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by regulations, are included.

Earned Income of Full-Time Students [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]

The earned income of a dependent full-time student in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction is excluded from annual income. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

A family member other than the head of household or spouse/cohead is considered a full-time student if they are attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. 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 Eligibility chapter for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

Income Earned under Certain Federal Programs

Income from some federal programs is specifically excluded from consideration as income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)], including:

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b))
- 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

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 or the 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 BHA’s governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)].

State and Local Employment Training Programs

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.

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 for persons with disabilities is discussed in Section 6-I.E below.

6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

[24 CFR 5.617]; Streamlining Final Rule (SFR) Federal Register 3/8/2016]

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people with disabilities 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 5.617 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 HCV 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 is a person with disabilities and 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 who is a person with disabilities and 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 is a person with disabilities and 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.

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 and Phase-In

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 begin to receive assistance from a different housing agency, move between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or have breaks in assistance. The EID will sunset on January 1, 2026. In no circumstances will a family member's exclusion period continue past January 1, 2026.

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 an assisted 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); 24 CFR 5.603(b)]

Overview

There is no asset limitation for participation in the HCV 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

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 accept self-certification of the value and expected income of assets totally \$5,000 or less.

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].

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 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% of a national average.
- BHA must review its passbook rate annually to ensure that it remains within 0.75% of the national average.

BHA Policy

BHA will initially 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, in December of each year. 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.

Changes to the passbook rate will take effect on February 1 following the December 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

The *HCV Guidebook* permits BHA to 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 Such as 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].

BHA Policy

In determining the equity BHA will determine market value by reviewing the current total value of the property as determined by the county assessor; less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs, if provided (such as broker fees) that may be incurred in selling the asset.

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)]
- The value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under the HCV program Homeownership Option for the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home [24 CFR 5.603(b) Notice PIH 2012-3]
- Equity in owner-occupied cooperatives and manufactured homes in which the family lives [HCV GB, p. 5-25]
- 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 10% 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 to confirm the value of the asset 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 items not held as an investment, and 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 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) and HCV, p. 5-14]

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]

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 a prospective monthly amount 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 family share and BHA subsidy 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.

Social Security Benefits[Notice PIH 2018-24]

BHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction 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]

Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the assisted family, who are unable to live alone) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)]. Kinship guardianship assistance payment (KIN-GAP) and other similar guardianship payments are treated the same as foster care payments and are likewise 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.H.) [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 receiving HCV assistance 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)].

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 an assisted 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 calculate child support income according to HUD rules and regulations and in accordance with BHA's current procedures. Alimony is calculated following HUD's Hierarchy and BHA's policies and procedures.

Regular Contributions or Gifts

BHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with an assisted 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. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and Notice PIH 2015 - 21]

In 2005, Congress passed a law (for Section 8 programs only) requiring that certain student financial assistance be included in annual income. Prior to that, the full amount of student financial assistance was excluded. For some students, the full exclusion still applies.

Student Financial Assistance Included in Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9); FR 4/10/06; Notice PIH 2015 - 21]

The regulation requiring the inclusion of certain student financial assistance applies only to students who satisfy all of the following conditions:

- They are enrolled in an institution of higher education, as defined under the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965.
- They are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance on their own—that is, apart from their parents—through the HCV program, the project-based voucher program or the moderate rehabilitation program.
- They are under 24 years of age **OR** they have no dependent children.

For students who satisfy these three conditions, any financial assistance in excess of tuition received: (1) under the 1965 HEA, (2) from a private source, or (3) from an institution of higher education, as defined under the 1965 HEA, must be included in annual income.

To determine annual income in accordance with the above requirements, BHA will use the definitions of *dependent child*, *institution of higher education*, and *parents* in Section 3-II.E, along with the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, pp. 18148-18150]:

- *Assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965* includes Pell Grants, Federal Supplement Educational Opportunity Grants, Academic Achievement Incentive Scholarships, State Assistance under the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program, the Robert G. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, and Federal Work Study programs.
- *Assistance from private sources* means assistance from nongovernmental sources, including parents, guardians, and other persons not residing with the student in an HCV assisted unit.
- *Tuition and fees* are defined in the same manner in which the Department of Education defines *tuition and fees* [Notice PIH 2015 – 21]
- This is the amount of tuition and required fees covering a full academic year most frequently charged to students

- The amount represents what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution
- If tuition is charged on a per-credit-hour basis, the average full-time credit hour load for an academic year is used to estimate average tuition
- Required fee includes all fixed-sum charges that are required of a large proportion of all students. Examples include, but are not limited to, writing and science lab fees and fees specific to the student's major or program (i.e., nursing program)
- Expenses related to attending an institution of higher education must **not** be included as tuition. Examples include, but are not limited to, room and board, books, supplies, meal plans, transportation and parking, student health insurance plans, and other non-fixed—sum charges.
-
- **Student Financial Assistance Excluded from Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]**
-
- Any student financial assistance not subject to inclusion under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) is fully excluded from annual income under 24 CFR 5.609(c)(6), whether it is paid directly to the student or to the educational institution the student is attending. This includes any financial assistance received by:
 - Students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance
 - Students who are enrolled in an educational institution that does **not** meet the 1965 HEA definition of *institution of higher education*
 - Students who are over 23 **AND** have at least one dependent child, as defined in Section 3-II.E
 - Students who are receiving financial assistance through a governmental program not authorized under the 1965 HEA

6-I.M. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Reimbursement of medical expenses [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- 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(i)(12)(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) [(24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i))]

Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13)]

Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)]

Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)]

- 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. January 31, 2024 It includes:

(a)

1. The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017(b)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
2. Payments, including for supportive services and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, for volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1), 42 U.S.C. 5058), are excluded from income except that the exclusion shall not apply in the case of such payments when the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service appointed under 42 U.S.C. 12651c determines that the value of all such payments, adjusted to reflect the number of hours such volunteers are serving, is equivalent to or greater than the minimum wage then in effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.*) or the minimum wage, under the laws of the state where such volunteers are serving, whichever is the greater (42 W.S.C. 5044(f)(1)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
3. Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
4. Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 5506). This exclusion also applies to assets;
5. Payments or allowance made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f)(1)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
6. Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, section 6). This exclusion also applies to assets;
7. The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the National Indian Gaming Commission or the U.S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, and the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands. This exclusion does not include proceeds of gaming operations regulated by the Commission (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408). This exclusion also applies to assets;
8. Amounts of student financial assistance funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20U.S.C. 1070), including awards under Federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For section 8 programs only (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any financial assistance in excess of amounts received by an individual for tuition and any other required fees and charges under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*), from private sources, or an institution of higher learning (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall not be considered income to that individual if the individual is over the age of 23 with dependent children (Pub. L. 109-115, section 327) (as amended).

9. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056g);
10. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989 from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund (Pub. L. 101-201) 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.). This exclusion also applies to assets;
11. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-240 section 9(c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
12. 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);
13. Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991, for programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and section 221(d)(3), 235, and 236 of the Nation Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(l)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
14. The amount of any refunds (or advance payment with respect to a refundable credit) issued under the Internal Revenue Code is excluded from income and assets for a period of 12 months from receipt (26 U.S.C. 12637(d));
15. Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L.95-433 section 2);
16. Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorp participants under the National and Community Services Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d));
17. Any allowance paid to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1811-16) and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821-22) is excluded from income and assets (38 U.S.C. 1833(c));
18. Any amount of crime victim compensation that provides medical or other assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 received through a crime victim assistance program, unless the total amount of assistance that the applicant receives from all such programs is sufficient to fully compensate the applicant for losses suffered as a result of the crime (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
19. Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2));
20. Any amount received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(e)) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1780(b)), including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This exclusion also applies to assets;
21. Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-503 section 8(b)). This exclusion also applies to assets.

22. Payments from any deferred U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(4));
23. Any amounts (i) not actually received by the family, (ii) that would be eligible for exclusion under 42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)(7), and (iii) received for service-connected disability under 38 U.S.C. chapter 11 or dependency and indemnity compensation under 38 U.S.C. chapter 13 (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)(C)) as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-269 section 2) to the definition of income applicable to programs under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) (35 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*);
24. A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, 816 F.Supp.2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.) for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payments as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-291 section 101(f)(2)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
25. Any amounts in an “individual development account” are excluded from assets and any assistance, benefit, or amounts earned by or provided to the individual development account are excluded from income, as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4));
26. Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Settlements listed in IRS Notice 2013-1 and 2013-55 must be excluded from annual income unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe’s private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds. Such amounts received in excess of the Tribal Trust Settlement are included in the gross income of the members of the Tribe receiving the per capita payments are also excluded from assets unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe’s private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds (25 U.S.C. 117b(a), 25 U.S.C. 1407);
27. Federal assistance for a major disaster or emergency received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) and comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)). This exclusion also applies to assets;
28. Any amount in an Achieving Better Life Experience (ABLE) account, distributions from and certain contributions to an ABLE account established under the ABLE Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-295.), as described in Notice PIH 2019-06 or subsequent or superseding notice is excluded from income and assets; and
29. Assistance received by a household under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260, section 501(j)), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Pub. L. 117-2, section 3201). This exclusion also applies to assets.

Part III: Adjusted Income

6-III.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require BHA to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies and allow BHA to deduct other permissive deductions in accordance with BHA policy. 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 [PHA] 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 childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her 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

For childcare BHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses when applicable. Costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., childcare during school and non-school periods), BHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

BHA will include as an eligible medical expense any medical or disability assistance expense paid out of pocket over the past 12 months (based on BHA's medical guide) to anticipate future deductions. For monthly insurance premiums BHA will anticipate using the current monthly amount.

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].

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	
<p>Services of medical professionals</p> <p>Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, non-cosmetic</p> <p>Services of medical facilities</p> <p>Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services</p> <p>Prescription medicines and insulin, but <u>not</u> nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor</p> <p>Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheelchair, handrails)</p>	<p>Substance abuse treatment programs</p> <p>Psychiatric treatment</p> <p>Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses</p> <p>The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth)</p> <p>Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals</p> <p>Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)</p>
<p>Note: 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.</p>	

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 expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members’ incomes.

Eligible Disability Expenses

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the *HCV Guidebook* as follows: “Auxiliary apparatus are items such as wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, or special equipment to enable a blind person to read or type, but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work” [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

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 assistance expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of an assisted family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the assisted 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 or spouse 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 his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare. In the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.”

Clarifying the Meaning of *Child* for This Deduction

Childcare 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, childcare expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family’s household are included when determining the family’s childcare expenses [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

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 childcare 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 childcare 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 do not coincide with the childcare expense being allowed by BHA.

Furthering Education

BHA Policy

If the childcare 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 coincide with the childcare claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

BHA Policy

If the childcare 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 childcare 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 childcare – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when childcare 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 with disabilities who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above \$480 is excluded, childcare 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, childcare expenses are limited to \$5,000.

BHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of childcare. 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].

BHA Policy

When the childcare 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 childcare 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 assisted family. BHA may not refuse to give a family the childcare expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide childcare [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 childcare.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, childcare expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family's unit are not eligible; however, payments for childcare to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a childcare provider also renders other services to a family or childcare 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 childcare 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 childcare 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

Childcare 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

Childcare expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For childcare 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.

Part III: Calculating Family Share and BHA Subsidy

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF RENT AND SUBSIDY CALCULATIONS TTP FORMULA

[24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for an assisted 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 \$50.00 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.

The amount that a family pays for rent and utilities (the family share) will never be less than the family's TTP but may be greater than the TTP depending on the rent charged for the unit the family selects.

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.

Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)]

If a family chooses a unit with a gross rent (rent to owner plus an allowance for tenant paid utilities) that exceeds BHA's applicable payment standard: (1) the family will pay more

than the TTP, and (2) at initial occupancy BHA may not approve the tenancy if it would require the family share to exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. The income used for this determination must have been verified no earlier than 60 days before the family's voucher was issued. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see Section 6-III.C.)

BHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)]

BHA will pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is equal to the lower of (1) the applicable payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see Section 6-III.C.)

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b)]; 982.514(c)

When BHA subsidy for a family exceeds the rent to owner, the family is due a utility reimbursement. 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; with the exception of the families who receive rental assistance under the Supportive Housing Program (SHP). For families on the SHP program the utility reimbursement will be paid directly to the utility provider per SHP regulations.

BHA may make all utility reimbursement payment to qualifying families on a monthly basis or may make quarterly payments when the monthly reimbursement amount is \$15.00 or less. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter 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 Policy

BHA will make 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 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 family share 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

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.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the family share reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption	
Assume BHA has established a minimum rent of \$35.	
Family Share – No Hardship	Family Share – With Hardship
\$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
\$35 Minimum Ren	\$35 Minimum Rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = \$35	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 calendar 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.

BHA Policy

BHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar 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 suspend the minimum rent for the 90-day period beginning the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

At the end of the 90-day suspension period, 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.

BHA Policy

BHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the procedures found in Chapter 16 of this plan.

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. APPLYING PAYMENT STANDARDS

[24 CFR 982.505; 982.503(b)]

Overview

BHA's schedule of payment standards is used to calculate housing assistance payments for HCV families. This section covers the application of BHA's payment standards. The establishment and revision of BHA's payment standard schedule are covered in Chapter 16.

Payment standard is defined as “the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family)” [24 CFR 982.4(b)].

The payment standard for a family is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family unit size, which is defined as the appropriate number of bedrooms for the family under BHA's subsidy standards [24 CFR 982.4(b)], or (2) the payment standard for the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

If BHA has established an exception payment standard for a designated part of an FMR area and a family's unit is located in the exception area, BHA must use the appropriate payment standard for the exception area.

BHA is required to pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP.

If during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, the owner lowers the rent, BHA will recalculate the HAP using the lower of the initial payment standard or the gross rent for the unit [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Payment Standards

When BHA revises its payment standards during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, it will apply the new payment standards in accordance with HUD regulations.

Decreases

If the amount on the payment standard schedule is decreased during the term of the HAP contract, the lower payment standard generally will be used beginning at the effective date of the family's second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard. BHA will determine the payment standard for the family as follows:

Step 1: At the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard, BHA will determine the payment standard for the family using the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

Step 2: BHA will compare the payment standard from step 1 to the payment standard last used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family. The payment standard used by BHA at the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard will be the higher of these two payment standards. BHA will advise the family that the application of the lower payment standard will be deferred until the second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard.

Step 3: At the second regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard, the lower payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family unless BHA has subsequently increased the payment standard, in which case the payment standard will be determined in accordance with procedures for increases in payment standards described below.

Increases

If the payment standard is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the increased payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family beginning on the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination on or after the effective date of the increase in the payment standard including but not limited to transfer of unit/relocation of unit and portability move-in. However, in instances of changes in family composition where participants remain living in a dwelling unit with a lease, assisted lease, and Housing Assistance Payment contract, the payment standard increase does not apply to changes of family composition until their annual recertification.

If there is a significant change in the payment standards that will substantially benefit families, BHA may, at its discretion, choose to increase payment standards for all participants at once or for households who are rent-burdened, including those families who are over-housed and rent-burdened.

Families requiring or requesting interim reexaminations will not have their HAP payments calculated using the higher payment standard until their next annual reexamination [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Family Unit Size

Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard for the family beginning at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size. In this scenario and context of a change in family composition, the beginning of a family's first regular reexaminations, applying the new authorized voucher unit size, excluded interim reexaminations such as transfers of unit/relocation, portability move-ins, etc.

Reasonable Accommodation

If a family requires a higher payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities, BHA is allowed to establish a higher payment standard for the family of not more than 120 percent of the published FMR.

6-III.D. APPLYING UTILITY ALLOWANCES

[24 CFR 982.517]

Overview

A BHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and BHA subsidy. A family's utility allowance is determined by the size of the dwelling unit leased by a family or the voucher unit size for which the family qualifies using BHA's subsidy standards whichever is lowest of the two. See Chapter 5 for information on BHA's subsidy standards.

For policies on establishing and updating utility allowances, see Chapter 16.

Reasonable Accommodation

HCV program regulations require BHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on BHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, BHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if BHA has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed.

The family must request the higher allowance and provide BHA with an explanation of the need for the reasonable accommodation and information about the amount of additional allowance required [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

Utility Allowance Revisions

At reexamination, BHA must use BHA's current utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

BHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination that is effective after the allowance is adopted. [HCV GB, p. 18-9]

6-III.E. PRORATED ASSISTANCE 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 assistance as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the assistance based upon the percentage of family members that actually are eligible. For example, if BHA subsidy for a family is calculated at \$500 and two of four family members are ineligible, BHA subsidy would be reduced to \$250.

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 260.31¹; and
 - (B) Are not otherwise excluded under Paragraph (c) of this section.

(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 childcare provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of "assistance"] excludes: (1) Non-recurrent, 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 childcare 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, childcare 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, childcare, 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 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 Section 6-I.M. for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

Sources of Income Excluded by Federal Statute from Consideration as Income for Purposes of Determining Eligibility or Benefits
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1. The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b));
2. Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1), 5058);
3. Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c));
4. Income derived from certain sub marginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e);
5. Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f));
6. Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, Section 6);
7. The first \$2000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court, and the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, and the first \$2000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408);

Please note the recipient may need to examine certain per capita shares to determine whether the proceeds are covered by this provision, such as bingo and gambling proceeds. Although some gambling funds are called “per capita payments”, the National Indian Gaming Commission’s General Counsel and the Solicitor’s office of the Department of the Interior confirmed that the proceeds of gaming operations regulated by the Commission are not funds that are held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of an Indian tribe, therefore, they do not qualify as per capita payments within the meaning of the Per Capita Distribution Act.

Also, if a tribal member receives the Form 1099-Misc, Miscellaneous Income, from the tribe for reporting Indian gaming profits, this payment does not qualify for this provision. These gaming profits are income that must be included as annual income as defined by HUD’s Section 8 Program, the Census, and the IRS. Further, the tribal member must report this miscellaneous income on the “other income” line of the Federal Income tax 1040 Form;

8. Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070), including awards under federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For Section 8 programs, expenses related to attending an institution of higher education must not be included as tuition. Examples of these expenses include, but are not limited to, room and board, books, supplies, meal plans, transportation and parking, student health insurance plans, and other non-fixed sum charges in accordance with the provisions codified at 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), 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. 109–247);
9. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056g);
10. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund (Pub. L. 101-201) or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent Orange Liability Litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);
11. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-420, 25 U.S.C. 1721);
12. The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);
13. Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j));
14. 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);
15. Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d));
16. 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(c)); and

17. Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931(a)(2)).
18. Any amount received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(e)) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1780(b)), including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC);
19. Payments, funds or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b));
20. Payments from any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts as provided by an amendment to the definition of annual income in the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437A) by Section 2608 of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110–289). This exclusion will apply when a HUD recipient adopts the Section 8 definition of annual income.
21. Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–269) to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101) and administered by the Office of Native American Programs; and
22. A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, 816 F. Supp. 2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–291). This exclusion will apply for one year from the time that payment is received.
23. Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations shall not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefits levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs (42 U.S.C. 5155 (d)).

EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

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 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.

(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.

EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

24 CFR 5.617 Self-sufficiency incentives for persons with disabilities—Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) Applicable programs. The disallowance of increase in annual income provided by this section is applicable only to the following programs: HOME Investment Partnerships Program (24 CFR Part 92); Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (24 CFR Part 574); Supportive Housing Program (24 CFR Part 583); and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (24 CFR Part 982).

(b) 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 with disabilities (who is a member of a qualified family).

(c) Disallowance exclusion from annual income:

Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities 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 housing assisted under one of the programs listed in Paragraph (a) of this section or receiving tenant-based rental assistance under one of the programs listed in Paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;

(2) Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or

(3) Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

(d) Disallowance of increase in annual income:

(1) *Initial twelve-month exclusion.* During the cumulative twelve month period beginning on the date a member who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income (as defined in the regulations governing the applicable program listed in Paragraph (a) of this section) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member who is a person with disabilities as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

(2) *Second twelve-month exclusion and Phase-in.* Upon expiration of the 12-month period defined in Paragraph (c)(1) of this section and for the subsequent 12-month period, the responsible entity must exclude from 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 two-year disallowance.* The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member who is a person with disabilities as provided in Paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) is limited to a lifetime 24-month period. The disallowance applies for a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under Paragraph (c)(1) and a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under Paragraph (c)(2), during the 24-month period starting from the initial exclusion under Paragraph (c)(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 (see 24 CFR Parts 0 to 199, revised as of April 1, 2016)

(e) Inapplicability to admission. The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment of persons with disabilities under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility or any income targeting that may be applicable).

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 BHA 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 BHA, the welfare agency will inform BHA 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 BHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. BHA 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 BHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition,

during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to BHA 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) BHA 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 BHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if BHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, BHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for BHA's determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. BHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with BHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with Part 966, Subpart B of this title to review BHA 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 BHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participants. 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 BHA denial of the family's request to modify such amount, BHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for BHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with BHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under BHA hearing procedure.

(e) PHA relation with welfare agency.

(1) BHA must ask welfare agencies to inform BHA 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 BHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) BHA 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 BHA. However, BHA 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. BHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to BHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

CHAPTER 7

VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2018-18]

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 Notice PIH 2018-18 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 of BHA.

Part I: General Verification Requirements

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 982.551, 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 982.551].

Consent Forms

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 982.551]. All adult family members must sign consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. While BHA must use form HUD-9886, this form does not release all the information necessary to the administration of the program. BHA must also develop its own release forms to cover all other necessary information.

Form HUD-9886 [24 CFR 5.230(b)(1), b(2), (c)(4), and (c)(5)]; Notice PIH 2023-27All adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. All adult family members (and the head and spouse/cohead, regardless of age) are required to sign the Form HUD-9886 at admission. Participants, prior to January 1, 2024, signed and submitted Form HUD-9886 at each annual reexamination. HOTMA eliminated this requirement and instead required that the Form HUD-9886 be signed only once. On or after January 1, 2024 (regardless of BHAs HOTMA compliance date), current program participants must sign and submit a new Form HUD-9886 at their next interim or annual reexamination. This form will only be signed once. Another Form HUD-9886 will not be submitted to BHA except under the following circumstances:

- When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family;
- When a current member of the family turns 18; or
- As required by HUD or BHA in administrative instructions.

BHA has the discretion to establish policies around when family members must sign consent forms when they turn 18. BHA must establish these policies stating when family members will be required to sign consent forms at intervals other than at reexamination.

BHA Policy

Family members turning 18 years of age between annual recertifications will be notified in writing that they are required to sign the required Consent to the Release of Information Form HUD-9886 at the family's next annual or interim reexamination, whichever is earlier.

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).

BHA may obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever BHA determines, the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits [24 CFR 5.230(c)(4)].

The executed form will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, assistance is terminated, or the family provides written notification to BHA to revoke consent.

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 must deny admission to applicants and terminate assistance of participants. The family may request an informal review (applicants) or informal hearing (participants) in accordance with BHA's procedures.

However, this does not apply if the applicant, participant, or any member of their family, revokes their consent with respect to the ability of BHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless BHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial or termination of assistance or admission [24 CFR 5.232(c)]. may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's executed consent forms.

BHA Policy

BHA has established a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance in accordance with BHA policy.

In order for a family to revoke their consent, the family must provide written notice to BHA.

Within 10 business days of the date the family provides written notice, BHA will send the family a notice acknowledging receipt of the request and explaining that revocation of consent will result in denial or termination of assistance, as applicable. At the same time, BHA will notify their local HUD office.

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 participant)
- Written Third-party Verification Form
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below.

Requirements for Acceptable Documents

BHA Policy

Generally, any documents used for verification must be dated within 60 calendar days of the date they are provided to BHA. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

BHA will accept documents dated up to six months before the effective date of the family’s reexamination if the document represents the most recent scheduled report from a source. For example, if the holder of a pension annuity provides semi-annual reports, BHA would accept the most recent report.

Printouts from web pages are considered original documents.

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 plan. 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

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 982.516 (a)(2); Notice PIH 2010-19].

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.

BHA Policy

BHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

- HUD's EIV system
- DSHS online Benefit System
- The Work Number

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 an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the informal review/hearing process of BHA.

See Chapter 6 for BHA policy on the use of UIV/EIV to project annual income.

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 recertification of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and administrative guidance issued by HUD. The EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies will apply when BHA has access to HUD's EIV system.

EIV System Reports

The data shown on income reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 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 Chapter 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 reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 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 participant files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

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 14, Program Integrity.

BHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources:

- DSHS Online System
- Yardi Income and Asset Verification module

Work Number

BHA will not use this method of verification at new admission since EIV is not available for applicant families or at interim reexamination since the income information in EIV is not current.

Written Third-Party Verification from the Source

Written, third-party verification from the source is also known as “tenant-provided verification.” In order to qualify as written-third party verification from the source, the documents must be original or authentic and (generally) dated within 120 days of the date

received by BHA. For fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation. Documents 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. Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached and including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary of transmittal from online source, etc.) are an acceptable form of written, third-party verification.

BHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs when calculating income using third-party verification from the source. For new income sources or when two pay stubs are not available, BHA should determine income based on the information from a traditional written, third-party verification form or the best available information.

When the family disputes EIV-reported employment income, BHA uses written third-party verification.

When verification of assets is required, BHA is required to obtain a minimum of one statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.

BHA Policy

In general, BHA will use third-party verification from the source in the following circumstances:

- At annual reexamination when EIV + self-certification is not used;
- For all new admissions; and
- For all interim reexaminations.

BHA will not use this method if BHA is able to use an income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program or if BHA uses EIV + self-certification as outlined above.

In general, third-party documents provided by the family or the source must be dated within 120 days of the date received by BHA. However, for fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.

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. 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 from the family or will use a lower form of verification such as a written third-party verification form.

When verification of assets held by a banking or financial institution is required, BHA will obtain one statement that reflects the current balance of the account.

When pay stubs are used, 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.

EIV Discrepancy Reports

The EIV discrepancy report is a tool for identifying families who may have concealed or under-reported income. Data in the discrepancy report represents income for past reporting periods and may be between 6 months and 30 months old at the time reports are generated.

Families who have not concealed or under-reported income may appear on the discrepancy report in some circumstances, such as loss of a job or addition of new family members.

BHA Policy

BHA will generate the Income Discrepancy Report at least once every 6 months.

When BHA determines that a participant appearing on the Income Discrepancy Report has not concealed or under-reported income, the participant's name will be placed on a list of "false positive" reviews. To avoid multiple reviews in this situation, participants appearing on this list will be eliminated from discrepancy processing until a subsequent interim or annual reexamination has been completed.

BHA will review the IVT tab during processing of annual and interim reexaminations.

When it appears that a family may have concealed or under-reported income, BHA will request third-party written verification of the income in question.

When BHA determines through file review and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

EIV Identity Verification

The EIV system verifies tenant identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC 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 participant fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

BHA Policy

BHA will identify participants 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 participant. When BHA determines that discrepancies exist due to BHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)

In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages BHA to utilize other upfront verification sources.

BHA Policy

BHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

- HUD's EIV System
- DSHS
- The Work Number

7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The 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 the 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 at least two most current, consecutive pay stubs.

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 e-mail 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 third-party oral 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.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time – e.g., 10 business days.

BHAs 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 third-party oral 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

HUD permits BHA to accept a self-certification from a 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.

Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 982.516(a)]

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 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.E. 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
- BHA has adopted a policy to implement streamlined annual re-certifications for fixed sources of income (See Chapter 11)

When BHA is required to obtain third-party verification but instead 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 head of household and 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 employer 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 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 must 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 the person representing themselves to be a participant.

7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

[24 CFR 5.216, 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 program participants who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010 and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

Note that an individual who previously declared to have eligible immigration status may not change their declaration for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance with these requirements. Nor may the head of household opt to remove a household member from the family composition for this purpose.

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.

While BHA must attempt to gather third-party verification of SSNs prior to admission as listed above, BHA also have the option of accepting a self-certification and a third-party document (such as a bank statement, utility or cell phone bill, or benefit letter) with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement if BHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the required documentation. If verifying an individual's SSN using this method, BHA must document why the other SSN documentation was not available.

If the tenant's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required. If the tenant's SSN fails the SSA identity match, then BHA must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual. The tenant's assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.

BHA Policy

BHA will verify an individual's SSN in the situations described above using the method described above as a last resort when no other forms of verification of the individual's SSN are available.

BHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or participant if the document is not an original document, or if the original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible, or if the document appears to be forged.

BHA Policy

BHA will explain to the applicant or participant the reasons the documents is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to BHA within 90 days.

In the case of Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) individuals, the required documentation must be provided within 90 calendar days from the date of admission into the program. BHA must grant one additional 90-day extension if it determines that the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that were beyond the applicant's control and could not have been reasonably foreseen.

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. If the individual fails to comply with SSN disclosure and documentation requirements upon expiration of the provided time period, BHA will terminate the individual's assistance.

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 voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and the family must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP contract. A 90-day extension will be granted if BHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant'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 the participant 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 participant 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 participant requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the participant must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if BHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant'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 applicant'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 participants 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 or 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 program participants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

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. Such documentation could include:

- A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a 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 a separation or divorce, BHA will require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation. Such documentation could include:

- A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.
- A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.
- 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).

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

General Requirements

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 reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or co-head.
- The family reports childcare expenses to enable a family member to further their education.

- The family includes a student enrolled in an *institution of higher education*.

Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

BHA Policy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in Section 7-1.B, BHA will determine whether the student is exempt from the restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by verifying any one of the following exemption criteria:

- The student is enrolled at an educational institution that does not meet the definition of *institution of higher education* in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see Section Exhibit 3-2).
- The student is at least 24 years old.
- The student is a veteran, as defined in Section 3-II.E.
- The student is married.
- The student has at least one dependent child, as defined in Section 3-II.E.
- The student is a person with disabilities, as defined in Section 3-II.E and was receiving assistance prior to November 30, 2005.

If BHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, BHA will conclude that the student is subject to the restrictions on assistance at 24 CFR 5.612. In addition to verifying the student's income eligibility, BHA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see Section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from their parents (see below).

Independent Student

BHA Policy

BHA will verify a student's independence from their parents to determine that the student's parents' income is not relevant for determining the student's eligibility by doing all of the following:

- Either reviewing and verifying previous address information to determine whether the student has established a household separate from their parents for at least one year or reviewing and verifying documentation relevant to determining whether the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of *independent student* (see Section 3-II.E)
- Reviewing prior year income tax returns to verify whether a parent has claimed the student as a dependent

- Requesting and obtaining written certification directly from the student’s parents identifying the amount of support they will be providing to the student, even if the amount of support is \$0.

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’ website at <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/>.

The above cited regulation does not prohibit 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 whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring 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 (if applicable) or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

BHA Policy

For family members claiming disability and/or who receive disability benefits from the SSA, BHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation from HUD’s EIV System is not available, BHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), BHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from www.ssa.gov. Once the applicant

or participant 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.

BHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter 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. A detailed discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter. This verifications 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 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. 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 placement on the waiting list.

BHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determined placement on the waiting list.

BHA Policy

BHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. BHA will verify this preference using BHA's termination records.

BHA also offers a preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking as described in Section 4-III.C. To verify that applicants qualify for the preference, BHA will follow documentation requirements outlined in Section 16-IX.D.

Part III: Verifying Income and Assets

Chapter 6, Part I of this plan 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

As verification of earned income, BHA will request pay stubs covering the 60-day period prior to BHA's request.

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 11.

Social Security/SSI Benefits

To ensure consistency in the determination of annual Social Security and SSI income, PHAs are required to use EIV-reported Social Security and SSI benefit amounts unless the tenant disputes the EIV-reported amount [Notice PIH 2018-24].

BHA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, BHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), BHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from www.ssa.gov. Once the applicant has received the benefit verification letter, they will be required to provide it to BHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, BHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System and will confirm with the participant by sending a notice with calculation summary detailing the benefit amount(s) being used. If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, BHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s) BHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from www.ssa.gov. Once the participant has received the benefit verification letter, they will be required to provide it to BHA.

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 or irregular payments**, verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:

- Up front verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency
- Copies of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the last year prior to BHA request
- Third-party verification form from the person paying the support
- Family's self-certification of amount received

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].

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, reverification 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. They do not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for full 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 reconcile differences in amounts reported by the third party and the family only when the excluded amount is used to calculate the family share (as is the case with the earned income disallowance). In all other cases, BHA will report the amount to be excluded as indicated on documents provided by the family.

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 TANF, SS, SSI, and earnings are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

7-III.J. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that a person attending an institution of higher education receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965, from private sources, or from an institution of higher education must be considered income unless the student is over the age of 23 with dependent children or is residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and FR 4/10/06].

For students over the age of 23 with dependent children or students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance, the full amount of student financial assistance is excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]. The full amount of student financial assistance is also excluded for students attending schools that do not

qualify as institutions of higher education (as defined in Exhibit 3-2). Excluded amounts are verified only if, without verification, BHA would not be able to determine whether or to what extent the income is to be excluded (see Section 7-III.H).

BHA Policy

For a student subject to having a portion of their student financial assistance included in annual income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), BHA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, BHA will request written verification of the student's tuition amount.

If BHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, BHA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in Section 7-I.B.

7-III.K. PARENTAL INCOME OF STUDENTS SUBJECT TO ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTIONS

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, and does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from their parents in accordance with BHA policy [24 CFR 5.612, FR 4/10/06, p. 18146, and FR Notice 9/21/16].

This provision does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking or receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

BHA Policy

If BHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, BHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in Section 3-II.E). BHA will send the request directly to the parents, who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parents will be required to submit the information directly to BHA. The required information must be submitted (postmarked) within 10 business days of the date of BHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by BHA.

BHA reserves the right to request and review supporting documentation at any time if it questions the declaration or certification. Supporting documentation may include but is not limited to: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns; consecutive and original pay stubs; bank statements; pension benefit statements; benefit award letters; and other official and authentic documents from a federal, state, or local agency.

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 Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. BHA must 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 Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. BHA must 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 ledgers.
- BHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from a previous 12-month period (according to annual date) have been paid out of pocket and may use these as a medical expense deduction.

For premiums BHA will also accept third-party documents of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, BHA must verify that:

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 must verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter and as described in Chapter 7 (Section 7-IV.A.) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expense deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 (Section 6-II.D.) for BHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expense 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.

Expenses Incurred in Past Years

BHA Policy

BHA does not anticipate future payments related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years; BHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from a

previous 12-month period (according to annual date) have been paid out of pocket and may use these as a medical expense deduction.

BHA will only anticipate future payments in the case of medical premiums to be paid as medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

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.
- Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

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

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 other source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to childcare expenses are found in Chapter 6 (Section 6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I of this chapter. In addition, BHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of childcare.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the childcare 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 childcare deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

BHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the childcare expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any other 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.

Furthering Education

BHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further their education by the childcare is enrolled. This documentation may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment

BHA will seek third-party verification to verify that the person permitted to work by the childcare is employed.

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 childcare selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (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 childcare 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 childcare 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]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to BHA. • Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form • Additional documents are required based upon the person's status. 	
<p>Elderly Noncitizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
<p>All other Noncitizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens) • Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following: • “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207” • “Section 208” or “Asylum” • “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General” • “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by: • A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken); • 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); • A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or • A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or “Section 210”. 	<p>Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.</p>

- 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
- 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 *Federal Register*.

CHAPTER 8

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

INTRODUCTION

HUD requires that all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and permits BHA to establish additional requirements. The use of the term "HQS" in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and BHA-established requirements.

All units must pass an HQS inspection prior to the approval of a lease and at least once every 24 months during the term of the contract, and at other times as needed, to determine that the unit meets HQS. Effective July 1, 2014 PHAs may establish a policy for performing unit inspections biennially rather than annually. This policy could apply to some or all assisted units. PHAs still have the option to inspect every unit annually. See Section 8-II.G. for further details.

HUD also requires BHA to determine that rents for units under the program are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and BHA requirements related to housing quality and rent reasonableness as follows:

Part I. Physical Standards. This part discusses the physical standards required of units occupied by HCV-assisted families and identifies decisions about the acceptability of the unit that may be made by the family based upon the family's preference. It also identifies life-threatening conditions that must be addressed on an expedited basis

Part II. The Inspection Process. This part describes the types of inspections BHA will make and the steps that will be taken when units do not meet HQS.

Part III. Rent Reasonableness Determinations. This part discusses the policies BHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special HQS requirements for homeownership, manufactured homes, and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction.

Part I: Physical Standards

8-I.A. GENERAL HUD REQUIREMENTS

HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards

HUD's performance and acceptability standards for HCV-assisted housing are provided in 24 CFR 982.401. These standards cover the following areas:

- Sanitary facilities
- Food preparation and refuse disposal
- Space and Security
- Thermal Environment
- Illumination and electricity
- Structure and materials
- Interior Air Quality
- Water Supply
- Lead-based paint
- Access
- Site and neighborhood
- Sanitary condition
- Smoke Detectors

A summary of HUD performance criteria is provided in Exhibit 8-1. Additional guidance on these requirements is found in the following HUD resources:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- HUD Notice 2003-31, Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

Tenant Preference Items

HUD requires BHA to enforce minimum HQS but also recognizes that certain judgments about the acceptability of the unit are left to the family. For example, BHA must ensure that the unit contains the required sanitary facilities, but the family decides whether the cosmetic appearance of the facilities is acceptable. Exhibit 8-2 summarizes those items that are considered tenant preferences.

Modifications to Provide Accessibility

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1988, an owner must not refuse the request of a family that contains a person with a disability to make necessary and reasonable modifications to the unit. Such modifications are at the family's expense. The owner may require restoration of the unit to its original condition if the modification would interfere with the owner or next occupant's full enjoyment of the premises. The owner may not increase a customarily required security deposit. However, the landlord may negotiate a restoration agreement that requires the family to restore the unit and, if necessary, to ensure the likelihood of restoration, may require the tenant to pay a reasonable amount into an interest-bearing escrow account over a reasonable period of time. The interest in any such account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. The owner may also require reasonable assurances that the quality of the work will be acceptable and that any required building permits will be obtained [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31].

Modifications to units to provide access for a person with a disability must meet all applicable HQS requirements and conform to the design, construction, or alteration of facilities contained in the UFAS and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) [28 CFR 35.151(c) and Notice 2003-31] See Chapter 2 of this plan for additional information on reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

BHA Policy

Any owner that intends to negotiate a restoration agreement or require an escrow account must submit the agreement(s) to BHA for review.

8.I.B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

BHA may impose variations to the HQS as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choices for families. HUD approval is required for variations to the HQS. HUD approval is not required if the variations are clarifications of HUD's acceptability criteria or performance standards [24 CFR 982.401(a)(4)].

Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7]

BHA must define a "healthy living environment" for the local climate. This may be done by establishing a temperature that the heating system must be capable of maintaining, that is appropriate for the local climate.

BHA Policy

The heating system must be capable of maintaining an interior temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit between October 1 and May 1.

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

BHA Policy

As permitted by HUD, BHA has adopted the following specific requirements that elaborate on HUD standards.

Ceiling

In areas where there are any missing ceiling tiles, they must be replaced. In areas where the ceiling is sagging, severely cracked, or otherwise damaged, it must be repaired or replaced.

Electrical

Wires lying near standing water or too near where water might splash must be enclosed in flex conduit or enclosed in a wall. Outlets closer than 18 inches from a water source should be GFCI.

BHA will not fail hairline cracks in outlet and light switch covers but will fail any break in/on the actual face of the outlet. Also, BHA will fail outlet covers with cracks that a small child could put a finger in.

Walls

In areas where plaster or drywall is sagging, severely cracked, or otherwise damaged, it must be repaired or replaced.

Windows

Window sashes must be in good condition, solid and intact, and properly fitted to the window frame. Damaged or deteriorated sashes must be replaced.

Windows must be weather-stripped as needed to ensure a weather-tight seal.

Window screens must be in good condition (applies only if screens are present).

BHA will fail a unit if an air conditioner is permanently installed and blocking the only egress.

BHA will 24-hour fail a sleeping room with no egress. If there are two windows in a bedroom, BHA will not fail if one window is blocked by furniture.

Doors

All exterior doors must be weather-tight to avoid any air or water infiltration, be lockable, have no holes, have all trim intact, and have a threshold.

All interior doors must have no holes (if bigger than a quarter), have all trim intact, and be able to open without the use of a key. The door must not have to use a key to exit the house in case of a fire. Interior doors can be lockable as long as there is a turn-style lock on one side.

All bathrooms must have a door or curtain if it was designed to have privacy.

Heating

The presence of combustible material within 12 inches of furnace will be a 24-hour fail.

The presence of flammable material within 6 inches of baseboard heaters or wall heaters must be moved.

Floors

All wood floors must be sanded to a smooth surface and sealed. Any loose or warped boards must be re-secured and made level. If they cannot be leveled or are missing, they must be replaced.

All floors must be in a finished state. Raw wood or unsealed concrete is not permitted.

All floors should have some type of base shoe, trim, or sealing for a "finished look". Vinyl base shoe is permitted.

Plumbing

Hot water tank discharge line is required within 6 inches of the floor (or run outside).

Sinks

All sinks and commode water lines must have shut off valves, unless faucets are wall mounted.

All sinks must have functioning stoppers

Toilets

All worn or cracked toilet seats and tank lids must be replaced, and toilet tank lid must fit properly.

Security

If window security bars or security screens are present on emergency exit windows, they must be equipped with a quick release system. The owner is responsible for ensuring that the family is instructed on the use of the quick release system.

8.I.C. LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS

[24 CFR 982.404(a); FR Notice 1/18/17]

HUD requires BHA to define life-threatening conditions and to notify the owner or the family (whichever is responsible) of the corrections required. The responsible party must correct life-threatening conditions within 24 hours of BHA notification.

BHA Policy

The following are considered life-threatening conditions:

- 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
- 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
- Absence of a functioning smoke detector or carbon monoxide detector

If an owner fails to correct life threatening conditions as required by BHA, the housing assistance payment will be abated, and the HAP contract will be terminated. (See Section 8-II-G)

If a family fails to correct a family-caused life-threatening condition as required by BHA, BHA may terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the family obligations. (See Section 8-II.H)

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector and/or carbon monoxide detector unless BHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector and/or carbon monoxide detector within 24 hours.

8-I.D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

[24 CFR 982.404]

Family Responsibilities

The family is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear. that result in a breach of the HQS. "Normal wear and tear" is defined as items, which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.

Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for all HQS violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation, the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

8-I.E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

[24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13]

If BHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider, or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than 6 years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an elevated blood lead level, BHA must complete an environmental investigation of the dwelling unit within 15 calendar days after being notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider. The environmental investigation must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the environmental investigation must be immediately provided to the owner of the dwelling unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

Within 30 days after receiving the environmental investigation report from BHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations [24 CFR 35.1325 and 35.1330; 40 CFR 745-227]. If the owner does not complete the "hazard reduction" as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and BHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

BHA reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an environmental intervention blood lead level are discussed in Chapter 16.

8-I-F. VIOLATION OF HQS SPACE STANDARDS

[24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403]

A dwelling unit must:

- Provide adequate space and security for the family
- Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons

A unit that does not meet these HQS space standards is defined as *overcrowded*.

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space [HCV GB p. 10-6]. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least:

- One window
- Two electrical outlets in proper operating condition (permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets)

If BHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, BHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and BHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, BHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

Part II: The Inspection Process

8-II.A. OVERVIEW

[24 CFR 982.405]

Types of Inspections

BHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections.* BHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program.
- *Annual/Biennial Inspections.* HUD requires BHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually or biennially, depending on BHA policy, to confirm that the unit still meets HQS. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination but also may be conducted separately.
- *Special Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the owner, the family, or a third party as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be inspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to evaluate the work of the inspector(s) and to ensure that inspections are performed in compliance with the HQS.

Inspection of BHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

BHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to perform all HQS inspections in cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a BHA-owned unit. A BHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by BHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by BHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of each inspection to the family and BHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD and may be the unit of general local government for BHA's jurisdiction (unless BHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016 – 05]

BHA may not charge the family for unit inspections or reinspections [24 CFR 982.405(e)]. In the case of inspections of BHA-owned units, BHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fee for inspections performed. BHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24 CFR 982.352(b)].

BHA may not charge the owner for the inspection of the unit prior to the initial term of the lease or for a first inspection during assisted occupancy of the unit. However, BHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for re-inspections in two situations: when the owner notifies BHA that a repair has been made but the deficiency has not been corrected, and when the time for repairs has elapsed and the deficiency has not been corrected. Fees may not be imposed for tenant-caused damages, for cases in which the inspector could not gain access to the unit, or for new deficiencies discovered during a re-inspection.

The owner may not pass the cost of a re-inspection fee to the family. Re-inspections fees must be added to BHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

BHA Policy

BHA will not charge a fee for failed re-inspections.

Remote Video Inspections (RVIs) [Notice PIH 2020-31]

As an alternative to some or all on-site inspections, BHA may, but is not required to, perform HQS inspections from a remote location using video streaming technology and a proxy at the inspection site. Since there may be some circumstances in which the application of technology provides insufficient information or evidence to allow BHA to make appropriate determinations about whether a condition violates HQS, Notice PIH 2020-31 requires that if a PHA chooses to implement RVIs, BHA should have policies and procedures in place to address such limitations.

BHA Policy

At BHA's discretion, BHA will conduct inspections using RVI as an alternative to on-site inspection when requested, feasible to do so, and agreed upon by both parties (BHA and owner\manager or BHA and family).

RVI inspections can be conducted due to health and safety concerns, such as illness, weather and road conditions, or for administrative time due to distance.

RVIs will not be used for pre-1978 homes that have Lead Based Paint (LBP) concerns

Notice and Scheduling

The family must allow BHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice [24 CFR 982.551(d)].

BHA Policy

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. Except in the case of a life-threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections may be scheduled between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, BHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits BHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

BHA Policy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection, an adult family member must be present for the inspection. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required (owner must provide proper notice in accordance with Washington State Landlord Tenant Law).

At initial inspection of a vacant unit, BHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. If the owner or owner's representative cannot be present, BHA will inspect the unit on their own with the owner's permission. The presence of a family representative is permitted but is not required.

8-II.B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION

[24 CFR 982.401(a)]

Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17]

BHA may, but is not required to, approve assisted tenancy and start HAP if the unit fails HQS inspection, but only if non-life-threatening. Further, BHA may, but is not required to, authorize occupancy if a unit passed an alternative inspection in the last 24 months.

BHA Policy

The unit must pass the HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the HAP contract.

BHA will not rely on alternative inspections and will conduct an HQS inspection for each unit prior to executing a HAP contract with the owner. At BHA's discretion, it will rely on alternative inspections including inspections that pass HQS or higher standards by other governmental entity (e.g. passed inspections for LIHTC, HOME programs, etc.) as long as it passed within six months of the commencement of a voucher lease and HAP contract. At BHA's discretion, it will also consider use of remote video inspections for initial inspections.

Timing of Initial Inspections

HUD requires PHAs with fewer than 1,250 budgeted units to complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA). For PHAs with 1,250 or more budgeted units, to the extent practicable such inspection and determination must be completed within 15 days. The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

BHA Policy

BHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 5-10 business days of submission of the completed Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA).

Inspection Results and Re-inspections

BHA Policy

If any HQS violations are identified, the owner will be notified of the deficiencies and be given a time frame to correct them. If requested by the owner, the time frame for correcting the deficiencies may be extended by BHA for good cause. BHA will re-inspect the unit within 5 business days of the date the owner notifies BHA that the required corrections have been made.

If the time period for correcting the deficiencies (or any BHA-approved extension) has elapsed, or the unit fails HQS at the time the re-inspection, BHA will notify the owner and the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family must search for another unit. BHA may agree to conduct a second re-inspection, for good cause, at the request of the family and owner.

Following a failed re-inspection, the family may submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval for the same unit after the owner has made repairs, if they are unable to locate another suitable unit.

Utilities

Generally, at initial lease-up the owner is responsible for demonstrating that all utilities are in working order including those utilities that the family will be responsible for paying.

BHA Policy

All utilities must be in service prior to the inspection. If the utilities are not in service at the time of the inspection, the inspector will notify the tenant and/or owner to have the utilities turned on and schedule a re-inspection.

Appliances

BHA Policy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, it must be in the unit to ensure the unit meets HQS requirements.

8.II.C. ANNUAL/BIENNIAL HQS INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 982.405 and 982.406; Notice PIH 2016 – 05]

BHA Policy

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected biennially within 24 months of the last full HQS inspection. BHA reserves the right to require annual inspections of any unit or owner at any time.

BHA reserves the right to require annual inspections of any unit or owner at any time.

Scheduling the Inspection

BHA Policy

If an adult family member cannot be present on the scheduled date, the family should request that BHA reschedule the inspection. BHA and family will agree on a new inspection date that generally should take place within 5 business days of the originally scheduled date. BHA may schedule an inspection more than 5 business days after the original date for good cause.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, BHA will send a program violation and automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without BHA approval, BHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 982.405(g)]

If a participant or government official reports a life-threatening condition which the owner would be required to repair within 24 hours, BHA must inspect the unit within 24 hours of

notification. If the reported condition is not life-threatening, BHA must inspect the unit within 15 days of notification.

BHA Policy

If the family requests a special inspection, BHA requires the family to prove they have notified the owner/landlord in writing of the deficiencies. If the owner does not respond, BHA will conduct a special inspection.

If the owner, family or government official reports a life-threatening condition which the owner would be required to repair within 24 hours, BHA will inspect the unit within 24 hours of notification.

If the owner/landlord requests a special inspection, and the reported condition is not life-threatening, BHA requires the owner/landlord to prove they have notified the family in writing of the deficiencies. If the family does not respond, BHA will conduct a special inspection within 15 days of notification.

During a special inspection, BHA generally will inspect only those deficiencies that were reported. However, the inspector will record any additional HQS deficiencies that are observed and will require the responsible party to make the necessary repairs.

If the annual inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the special inspection is scheduled BHA may elect to conduct a full annual inspection.

8-II.E. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 982.405(b); 24 CFR 985.3(e); HCV GB, p. 10-32]

HUD requires a BHA supervisor or other qualified person to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections and that there is consistency in the application of the HQS.

The unit sample must include only units that have been inspected within the preceding 3 months. The selected sample should be drawn to represent a cross section of neighborhoods and the work of a cross section of inspectors.

8.II.F. INSPECTION RESULTS AND REINSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

Notification of Corrective Actions

The owner and the family will be notified in writing of the results of all inspections. When an inspection identifies HQS failures, BHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life-threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

BHA Policy

When life-threatening conditions are identified, BHA will immediately notify both parties by telephone, facsimile, or email. The notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation. The corrective actions must be taken within 24 hours of BHA's notice.

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, BHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within 5 business days of the inspection. The written notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation, and the time frame within which the failure must be corrected. Generally, not more than 30 days will be allowed for the correction.

The notice of inspection results will inform the owner that if life-threatening conditions are not corrected within 24 hours, and non-life threatening conditions are not corrected within the specified time frame (or any BHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with BHA policy (see 8-II.G.).

Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any BHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with BHA policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, BHA cannot grant an extension to the 24-hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, BHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if BHA determines that an extension is appropriate [24 CFR 982.404].

BHA Policy

Except in the cases of lead-based paint fail items, extensions will be granted in cases where BHA has determined that the owner has made a good faith effort to correct the deficiencies and is unable to for reasons beyond the owner's control. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not available.
- A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.
- A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.

The length of the extension will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but will not exceed 60 days, except in the case of delays caused by weather conditions. In the case of weather conditions, extensions may be continued until the weather has improved sufficiently to make repairs possible. The necessary repairs must be made within 15 calendar days, once the weather conditions have subsided.

Re-inspections

BHA Policy

The verification of completed violations cited in the HQS inspection will be achieved through a self-certification and/or physical inspection conducted by the inspector. The inspector must consider work-in-progress and or verbal commitments to complete the work in the future as a failed inspection.

The verification of completed non-emergency violations cited in the HQS inspection may be certified as completed by the owner under some circumstances. The owner will be provided a "Certification of Completion" form. The owner's certification may include a paid invoice itemizing the work and the date the work was completed, and/or a picture with time and date stamp of the completed sited item(s). The certification must contain tenant and owner/manager signatures. The decision to allow for an owner's certification and which documents will be required and acceptable is at the discretion of BHA Housing Director or designee. The owner's certification will be used to support the date of completion of the violation and will be used in lieu of a re-inspection. BHA reserves the right to re-inspect at their discretion.

8.II.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with HQS, BHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations.

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct HQS deficiencies by the time specified by BHA, HUD requires BHA to abate housing assistance payments no later than the first of the month following the specified correction period (including any approved extension) [24 CFR 985.3(f)]. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated. Owner rents are not abated as a result of HQS failures that are the family's responsibility.

BHA Policy

BHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first of the month following the expiration of BHA specified correction period (including any extension).

BHA will inspect abated units within 5 business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

Owner rents are not abated as a result of HQS failures that are the family's responsibility.

During any abatement period, the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

BHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. BHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. BHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

BHA Policy

The maximum length of time that a HAP may be abated is 90 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies BHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, BHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by BHA is 30 days.

8.II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH HQS

[24 CFR 982.404(b)]

Families are responsible for correcting any HQS violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by BHA (and any extensions), BHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair.

Part III: Rent Reasonableness

[24 CFR 982.507]

8-III.A. OVERVIEW

Except in the case of certain LIHTC- and HOME-assisted units, no HAP contract can be approved until BHA has determined that the rent for the unit is reasonable. The purpose of the rent reasonableness test is to ensure that a fair rent is paid for each unit rented under the HCV program.

HUD regulations define a reasonable rent as one that does not exceed the rent charged for comparable, unassisted units in the same market area. HUD also requires that owners not charge more for assisted units than for comparable units on the premises. This part explains the method used to determine whether a unit's rent is reasonable.

BHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

In cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a BHA-owned unit, BHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to determine rent reasonableness in accordance with program requirements, and to assist the family in negotiating the contract rent when the family requests assistance. A BHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by BHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by BHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of the rent reasonableness determination to the family and BHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD and may be the unit of general local government for BHA's jurisdiction (unless BHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

8-III.B. WHEN RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED

Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations

BHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. BHA (or independent agency in the case of BHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy, BHA must determine whether the proposed rent is reasonable before a HAP Contract is signed. The owner must not change the rent during the initial lease term. Subsequent requests for rent adjustments must be consistent with the lease between the owner and the family. Rent increases will not be approved unless any failed items identified by the most recent HQS inspection have been corrected.

BHA Policy

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner's lease. For rent increase requests after initial lease-up, BHA may request owners to provide information about the rents charged for other units on the premises, if the premises include more than 4 units. In evaluating the proposed rents in comparison to other units on the premises, BHA will consider unit size and length of tenancy in the other units.

BHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 20 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

All rents adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after BHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

BHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires BHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 10 percent decrease in the Fair Market Rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary date. HUD also may direct BHA to make a determination at any other time. BHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

BHA Policy

In addition to the instances described above, BHA will make a determination of rent reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) BHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) BHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect.

LIHTC- and HOME-Assisted Units [24 CFR 982.507(c)]

For units receiving low-income housing tax credits (LIHTCs) or units assisted under HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, a rent comparison with unassisted units is not required if the voucher rent does not exceed the rent for other LIHTC- or HOME-assisted units in the project that are not occupied by families with tenant-based assistance.

For LIHTCs, if the rent requested by the owner does exceed the LIHTC rents for non-voucher families, BHA must perform a rent comparability study in accordance with program regulations. In such cases, the rent shall not exceed the lesser of: (1) the reasonable rent as determined from the rent comparability study; or (2) the payment standard established by BHA for the unit size involved.

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

HUD requires BHA to take into consideration the factors listed below when determining rent comparability. BHA may use these factors to make upward or downward adjustments to the rents of comparison units when the units are not identical to the HCV-assisted unit.

- Location and age
- Unit size including the number of rooms and square footage of rooms
- The type of unit including construction type (e.g., single family, duplex, garden, low-rise, high-rise)
- The quality of the units including the quality of the original construction, maintenance and improvements made.
- Amenities, services, and utilities included in the rent

Units that Must Not be Used as Comparable

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program-assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance. [Notice PIH 2002-22, Notice PIH 2005-20, and Notice PIH 2020-19].

Note: Notice PIH 2020-19, issued August 21, 2020, provides further guidance on the issue of what constitutes an assisted unit.

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

The Request for Tenancy Approval (HUD-52517) requires owners to provide information, on the form itself, about the rent charged for other unassisted comparable units on the premises if the premises include more than 4 units.

By accepting BHA payment each month the owner certifies that the rent is not more than the rent charged for comparable unassisted units on the premises. If asked to do so, the owner must give BHA information regarding rents charged for other units on the premises.

8-III.D. BHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data is Collected

BHA Policy

BHA uses a third-party source which collects and maintains data on unit information and market rents in BHA's jurisdiction. Unit data will include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner. Data is updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will not be used to determine rent reasonableness.

If the third-party source is unable to match the unit with comparable data a manual process must be used. Information sources may include internet listings, newspapers, realtors, appraisers, market surveys, landlords, and other available sources.

How Rents are Determined

BHA Policy

The rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. BHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size within defined market areas. Units proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the unit proposed for HCV assistance, BHA may adjust the range of prices to account for these differences.

The adjustment must reflect the local market. Not all differences in units require adjustments (e.g., the presence or absence of a garbage disposal may not affect the rent in some market areas).

Adjustments may vary by unit type (e.g., a second bathroom may be more valuable in a three-bedroom unit than in a two-bedroom).

The adjustment must reflect the rental value of the difference—not its construction costs (e.g., it might cost \$20,000 to put on a new roof, but the new roof might not make any difference in what a tenant would be willing to pay because rental units are presumed to have functioning roofs).

When a comparable project offers rent concessions (e.g., first month rent-free, or reduced rent) reported monthly rents will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a comparable project reports rents of \$500/month but new tenants receive the first month's rent free, the actual rent for the unit would be calculated as follows: $\$500 \times 11 \text{ months} = 5500 / 12 \text{ months} = \text{actual monthly rent of } \488 .

BHA will notify the owner of the rent BHA can approve based upon its analysis of rents for comparable units. The owner may submit information about other comparable units in the market area. BHA will confirm the accuracy of the information provided and consider this additional information when making rent determinations. The owner must submit any additional information within 5 business days of BHA's request for information or the owner's request to submit information.

EXHIBIT 8-1: OVERVIEW OF HUD HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Note: This document provides an overview of HQS. For more detailed information, see the following documents:

- 24 CFR 982.401, Housing Quality Standards (HQS)
- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

Sanitary Facilities

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy and must be in proper operating condition, and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste.

Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

The dwelling unit must have space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve foods in a sanitary manner.

Space and Security

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family. This includes having at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Thermal Environment

The unit must have a safe system for heating the dwelling unit. Air conditioning is not required but if provided must be in proper operating condition. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves with built-in heating units are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in climatic areas where permanent heat systems are required.

Illumination and Electricity

Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of occupants. The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances.

Minimum standards are set for different types of rooms. Once the minimum standards are met, the number, type and location of electrical sources are a matter of tenant preference.

Structure and Materials

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. Handrails are required when four or more steps (risers) are present, and protective railings are required when porches, balconies, and stoops are thirty inches or more off the ground. The elevator servicing the unit must be working [if there is one]. Manufactured homes must have proper tie-down devices capable of surviving wind loads common to the area.

Interior Air Quality

The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that threaten the occupant's health. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit. Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate exhaust ventilation. Any sleeping room must have at least one window. If a window was designed to be opened it must be in proper working order.

Water Supply

The dwelling unit must be served by an approved public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination. Plumbing fixtures and pipes must be free of leaks and threats to health and safety.

Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint requirements apply to dwelling units built prior to 1978 that are occupied or can be occupied by families with children under six years of age, excluding zero-bedroom dwellings. Owners must:

- Disclose known lead-based paint hazards to prospective tenants before the lease is signed,
- provide all prospective families with "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home",
- Stabilize deteriorated painted surfaces and conduct hazard reduction activities when identified by BHA
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint.

For units occupied by environmental intervention blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, a risk assessment must be conducted (paid for by BHA). If lead hazards are identified during the risk assessment, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities.

See HCV GB p. 10-15 for a detailed description of these requirements. For additional information on lead-based paint requirements see 24 CFR 35, Subparts A, B, M, and R.

Access

Use and maintenance of the unit must be possible without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire.

Site and Neighborhood

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations, excessive trash or vermin, or other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

Sanitary Condition

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition and free of vermin and rodent infestation. The unit must have adequate barriers to prevent infestation.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors/Carbon Monoxide detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any person with a hearing impairment, smoke detectors must have an appropriate alarm system as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

Hazards and Health/Safety

The unit, interior and exterior common areas accessible to the family, the site, and the surrounding neighborhood must be free of hazards to the family's health and safety.

EXHIBIT 8-2: SUMMARY OF TENANT PREFERENCE AREAS RELATED TO HOUSING QUALITY

Note: This document provides an overview of unit and site characteristics and conditions for which the family determines acceptability. For more detailed information, see the following documents:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

Provided the minimum housing quality standards have been met, HUD permits the family to determine whether the unit is acceptable with regard to the following characteristics.

- *Sanitary Facilities.* The family may determine the adequacy of the cosmetic condition and quality of the sanitary facilities, including the size of the lavatory, tub, or shower; the location of the sanitary facilities within the unit; and the adequacy of the water heater.
- *Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal.* The family selects size and type of equipment it finds acceptable. When the family is responsible for supplying cooking appliances, the family may choose to use a microwave oven in place of a conventional oven, stove, or range. When the owner is responsible for providing cooking appliances, the owner may offer a microwave oven in place of an oven, stove, or range only if other subsidized and unsubsidized units on the premises are furnished with microwave ovens only. The adequacy of the amount and type of storage space, the cosmetic conditions of all equipment, and the size and location of the kitchen are all determined by the family.
- *Space and Security.* The family may determine the adequacy of room sizes and room locations. The family is also responsible for deciding the acceptability of the type of door and window locks.
- *Energy conservation items.* The family may determine whether the amount of insulation, presence or absence of storm doors and windows and other energy conservation items are acceptable.
- *Illumination and Electricity.* The family may determine whether the location and the number of outlets and fixtures (over and above those required to meet HQS standards) are acceptable or if the amount of electrical service is adequate for the use of appliances, computers, or stereo equipment.
- *Structure and Materials.* Families may determine whether minor defects, such as lack of paint, or worn flooring or carpeting will affect the livability of the unit.
- *Indoor Air.* Families may determine whether window and door screens, filters, fans, or other devices for proper ventilation are adequate to meet the family's needs. However, if screens are present, they must be in good condition.
- *Sanitary Conditions.* The family determines whether the sanitary conditions in the unit, including minor infestations, are acceptable.
- *Neighborhood conditions.* Families may determine whether neighborhood conditions such as the presence of drug activity, commercial enterprises, and convenience to shopping will affect the livability of the unit.

Families have no discretion with respect to lead-based paint standards and smoke detectors/carbon monoxide detectors.

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 9 covers the lease-up process from the family's submission of a Request for Tenancy Approval to execution of the HAP contract.

In order for BHA to assist a family in a particular dwelling unit, or execute a Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract with the owner of a dwelling unit, BHA must determine that all the following program requirements are met:

- The unit itself must qualify as an eligible unit [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The unit must be inspected by BHA and meet the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The lease offered by the owner must be approvable and must include the required Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The owner must be an eligible owner, approvable by BHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]
- For families initially leasing a unit only: Where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]

9-I.A. TENANT SCREENING

BHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy [24 CFR 982.307(a) (1)].

BHA may elect to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy. See Chapter 3 for a discussion of BHA's policies with regard to screening applicant families for program eligibility [24 CFR 982.307(a) (1)].

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. At or before BHA approval of the tenancy, BHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner [24 CFR 982.307(a)(2)]. BHA must also inform the owner or manager of their rights and obligations under the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) [24 CFR 5.2005(a) (2)].

BHA must provide the owner with the family's current and prior address (as shown in BHA's records); and the name and address (if known to BHA) of the landlord at the family's current and prior address. [24 CFR 982.307 (b)(1)].

BHA is permitted, but not required, to offer the owner other information in BHA's possession about the family's tenancy or drug trafficking of family members [24 CFR 982.307(b)(2)].

BHA's policy on providing information to the owner must be included in the family's briefing packet [24 CFR 982.307(b) (3)].

BHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided by the family in response to a BHA request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)].

BHA Policy

BHA will not screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.

BHA will not provide additional screening information to the owner.

9-I.B. REQUESTING TENANCY APPROVAL

[Form HUD-52517]

After the family is issued a voucher, the family must locate an eligible unit, with an owner or landlord willing to participate in the voucher program. Once a family finds a suitable unit and the owner is willing to lease the unit under the program, the owner and the family must request that BHA approve the assisted tenancy in the selected unit.

The owner and the family must submit two documents to BHA:

- Completed Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) – Form HUD-52517
- Copy of the proposed lease, including the HUD-prescribed Tenancy Addendum–Form HUD-52641-A

The RTA contains important information about the rental unit selected by the family, including the unit address, number of bedrooms, structure type, year constructed, utilities included in the rent, and the requested beginning date of the lease, necessary for BHA to determine whether to approve the assisted tenancy in this unit.

Owners must certify to the most recent amount of rent charged for the unit and provide an explanation for any difference between the prior rent and the proposed rent.

Owners must certify that they are not the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless BHA has granted a request for reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities who is a member of the tenant household.

For units constructed prior to 1978, owners must either 1) certify that the unit, common areas, and exterior have been found to be free of lead-based paint by a certified inspector; or 2) attach a lead-based paint disclosure statement.

BHA Policy

Changes to the household will not be considered for the purpose of determining lead-based paint risk. (i.e.: a household cannot request to remove children under the age of 6 from the household to avoid lead-based paint requirements). For the purpose of this policy, household composition will be determined as of the date of the annual or initial inspection, whichever is applicable.

Both the RTA and the proposed lease must be submitted no later than the expiration date stated on the voucher. [HCV GB p.8-15].

BHA Policy

The RFTA must be signed by both the family and the owner.

The owner may submit the RFTA on behalf of the family.

Completed RFTA (including the proposed dwelling lease) must be submitted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax.

The family may not submit, and BHA will not process, more than one (1) RFTA at a time.

When the family submits the RFTA, BHA will review the RFTA for completeness.

- If the RFTA is incomplete (including lack of signature by family, owner or both), or if the dwelling lease is not submitted with the RFTA, BHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies.

- Missing documents will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, email, or by fax. BHA will accept some forms of missing information over the phone as a last resort.

Because of the time sensitive nature of the tenancy approval process, BHA will attempt to communicate with the owner and family by phone, fax, or email. BHA will use mail when the parties cannot be reached by phone, fax, or email.

9-I.C. OWNER PARTICIPATION

BHA does not formally approve an owner to participate in the HCV program. However, there are a number of criteria where BHA may deny approval of an assisted tenancy based on past owner behavior, conflict of interest, or other owner-related issues. There are also criteria for which BHA must disapprove an owner. No owner has a right to participate in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.306(e)].

See Chapter 13 for a full discussion of owner qualification to participate in the HCV program.

9-I.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS

There are a number of criteria that a dwelling unit must meet in order to be eligible for assistance under the voucher program. Generally, a voucher-holder family may choose any available rental dwelling unit on the market in BHA's jurisdiction. This includes the dwelling unit they are currently occupying.

Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)]

BHA may not assist a unit under the voucher program if the unit is a public housing or Indian housing unit; a unit receiving project-based assistance under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f); nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical, or nursing services; college or other school dormitories; units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions; a unit occupied by its owner or by a person with any interest in the unit.

BHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

Otherwise, eligible units that are owned or substantially controlled by BHA which is issuing the voucher may also be leased in the voucher program. In order for a BHA-owned unit to be leased under the voucher program, the unit must not be ineligible housing and BHA must inform the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease and that the family is free to select a BHA-owned unit without any pressure or steering by BHA.

BHA Policy

BHA has eligible BHA-owned units available for leasing under the voucher program.

Special Housing Types [24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

HUD regulations permit, but do not generally require, BHA to permit families to use voucher assistance in a number of special housing types in accordance with the specific requirements

applicable to those programs. These special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO) housing, congregate housing, group home, shared housing, manufactured home space (where the family owns the manufactured home and leases only the space), cooperative housing and homeownership option. See Chapter 15 for specific information and policies on any of these housing types that BHA has chosen to allow.

The regulations do require BHA to permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)]

A family may not receive the benefit of HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- Public or Indian housing assistance;
- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. This determination is made using HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of the HQS standards, as well as the process for HQS inspection at initial lease-up.

Unit Size

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be appropriate for the number of persons in the household. A family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with fewer bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family, provided the unit meets the applicable HQS space requirements [24 CFR 982.402(d)]. The family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with more bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family. See Chapter 5 for a full discussion of subsidy standards.

Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must have a reasonable rent. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of rent reasonableness and the rent reasonableness determination process.

Rent Burden [24 CFR 982.508]

Where a family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family's share cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly-adjusted income. The term "family share" refers to the amount the family pays toward rent and utilities. The gross rent for the unit minus the total housing assistance payment (HAP) for the unit equals the family share. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of calculation of gross rent, the use of payment standards, and calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

9-I.E. LEASE AND TENANCY ADDENDUM

The family and the owner must execute a written dwelling lease for the assisted unit. This written lease is a contract between the tenant family and the owner; BHA is not a party to this contract.

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under State and local law. 'Legal capacity' means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner [24 CFR 982.308(a)]

Lease Form and Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.308]

If the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants in the locality or the premises, the lease must be in such standard form. If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease. The HAP contract prescribed by HUD contains the owner's certification that if the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the lease for the assisted tenants is in such standard form.

All provisions in the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard lease form. The Tenancy Addendum includes the HUD requirements for the Tenancy. Because it is part of the lease, the tenant shall have the right to enforce the Tenancy

Addendum against the owner. If there is a conflict between the owner's lease and the Tenancy Addendum, the terms of the Tenancy Addendum shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

BHA Policy

BHA does not provide a model or standard dwelling lease for owners to use in the HCV program.

Lease Information [24 CFR 982.308(d)]

The assisted dwelling lease must contain all of the required information as listed below:

- The names of the owner and the tenant:
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the contract unit)
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal)
- The amount of the monthly rent to owner
- A specification of what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the owner, and what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the family

Term of Assisted Tenancy

The initial term of the assisted dwelling lease must be for at least one year [24 CFR 982.309]. The initial lease term is also stated in the HAP contract.

The HUD program regulations permit BHA to approve a shorter initial lease term if certain conditions are met.

BHA Policy

BHA will not approve an initial lease term of less than one (1) year; unless by way of a Reasonable Accommodation.

During the initial term of the lease, the owner may not raise the rent to owner [24 CFR 982.309].

Any provisions for renewal of the dwelling lease will be stated in the dwelling lease [HCV Guidebook, pg. 8-22]. There are no HUD requirements regarding any renewal extension terms, except that they must be in the dwelling lease if they exist.

BHA may execute the HAP contract even if there is less than one year remaining from the beginning of the initial lease term to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC. [24 CFR 982.309(b)].

Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. BHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. However, if BHA chooses to do so, language to this effect must be added to Part A of the HAP contract [Form HUD-52641].

BHA Policy

BHA will allow the owner to collect any security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

Separate Non-Lease Agreements between Owner and Tenant

Owners may not demand or accept any rent payment from the family in excess of the rent to the owner as approved by BHA minus BHA's housing assistance payments to the owner [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)].

The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)].

BHA Policy

BHA permits owners and families to execute separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items that are not included in the lease.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families or are permanently installed in the dwelling unit must be included in the dwelling lease for the assisted family. These items, appliances or services cannot be placed under a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and family. Side payments for additional rent, or for items, appliances or services customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease for those families, are prohibited.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are not customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, are not permanently installed in the dwelling unit and where the family has the sole option of not utilizing the item, appliance or service, may be included in a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family.

The family is not liable and cannot be held responsible under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease for any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family. Non-payment of any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family cannot be a cause for eviction or termination of tenancy under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease.

Separate non-lease agreements that involve additional items, appliances or other services may be considered amenities offered by the owner and may be taken into consideration when determining the reasonableness of the rent for the property.

BHA Review of Lease

BHA will review the dwelling lease for compliance with all applicable requirements.

BHA Policy

If the dwelling lease is incomplete or incorrect, BHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies. The corrected lease must be approved by the landlord and tenant. Missing and corrected lease information will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax. BHA will not accept missing and corrected information over the phone.

Because the initial leasing process is time sensitive, BHA will attempt to communicate with the owner by phone, fax, or email. BHA will use mail when the parties cannot be reached by phone, fax, or email.

BHA is permitted, but is not required, to review the lease to determine if the lease complies with State and local law and is permitted to decline to approve the tenancy if BHA determines that the lease does not comply with State or local law [24 CFR 982.308(c)]

BHA Policy

BHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state/local law.

9-I.F. TENANCY APPROVAL [24 CFR 982.305]

After receiving the family's Request for Tenancy Approval, with proposed dwelling lease, BHA must promptly notify the family and owner whether the assisted tenancy is approved.

Prior to approving the assisted tenancy and execution of a HAP contract, BHA must ensure that all required actions and determinations, discussed in Part I of this chapter have been completed.

These actions include ensuring that the unit is eligible; the unit has been inspected by BHA and meets the Housing Quality Standards (HQS); the lease offered by the owner is approvable and includes the required Tenancy Addendum; the rent to be charged by the owner for the unit is reasonable; where the family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]; the owner is an eligible owner, not disapproved by BHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]; the family and the owner have executed the lease, including the Tenancy Addendum, and the lead-based paint disclosure information [24 CFR 982.305(b)].

BHA Policy

BHA will complete its determination within 10 business days of receiving all required information.

If the terms of the RFTA/proposed lease are changed for any reason, including but not limited to negotiation with BHA, BHA will obtain corrected copies of the RFTA and proposed lease, signed by the family and the owner.

- Corrections to the RFTA/proposed lease will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, by email, or by fax.

If BHA determines that the tenancy cannot be approved for any reason, the owner and the family will be notified in writing and given the opportunity to address any reasons for

disapproval. BHA will instruct the owner and family of the steps that are necessary to obtain approval of the tenancy.

- Where the tenancy is not approvable because the unit is not approvable, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.
- If the tenancy is not approvable due to rent affordability or rent reasonableness, BHA will attempt to negotiate the rent with the owner. If a new, approvable rent is negotiated, the tenancy will be approved. If the owner is not willing to negotiate an approvable rent, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.

9-I.G. HAP CONTRACT EXECUTION

[24 CFR 982.305]

The HAP contract is a written agreement between BHA and the owner of the dwelling unit. Under the HAP contract, BHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family and the owner agrees to comply with all program requirements as stated in the HAP contract.

The HAP contract form is prescribed by HUD.

If BHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and BHA execute the HAP contract.

The term of the HAP contract must be the same as the term of the lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)].

BHA is permitted to execute a HAP contract even if the funding currently available does not extend for the full term of the HAP contract.

BHA must make a best effort to ensure that the HAP contract is executed before the beginning of the lease term. Regardless, the HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term.

BHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed. If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, BHA will pay housing assistance payments after execution of the HAP contract (in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract), to cover the portion of the lease term before execution of the HAP contract (a maximum of 60 days).

Any HAP contract executed after the 60-day period is void, and BHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.

BHA Policy

Owners who have not previously participated in the HCV program will receive an owner's handbook. BHA may require a landlord to attend a one-on-one orientation if it is

determined the owner is not sufficiently familiar with the requirements and responsibilities under the HCV program.

The owner and the assisted family will execute the dwelling lease and the owner must provide a copy to BHA.

The owner and BHA will execute the HAP contract. BHA will not execute the HAP contract until the owner has submitted IRS form W-9. BHA will ensure that the owner receives a copy of the executed HAP contract.

See Chapter 13 for a discussion of the HAP contract and contract provisions.

9-I.H. CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT

[24 CFR 982.308]

If the tenant and the owner agree to any changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give BHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must remain in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Generally, BHA approval of tenancy and execution of a new HAP contract are not required for changes in the lease. However, under certain circumstances, the execution of a new lease and HAP contract are required. These circumstances include:

- Changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances
- Changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease
- The family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex

In these cases, if the HCV assistance is to continue, the family must submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) along with a new dwelling lease containing the altered terms. A new tenancy must then be approved in accordance with this chapter.

Where the owner is changing the amount of rent to owner, the owner must notify BHA at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect [24 CFR 982.308(g)(4)]. BHA will agree to such an increase only if the amount of the rent to owner is considered reasonable according to the rent reasonableness standards discussed in Chapter 8. If the requested rent is not found to be reasonable, the owner must either reduce the requested rent increase, or terminate the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the lease.

No rent increase is permitted during the initial term of the lease [24 CFR 982.309(a)(3)].

BHA Policy

Where the owner is requesting a rent increase, BHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 20 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

Rent increases will go into effect on the first of the month following the 60-day period after the owner notifies BHA of the rent change or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

CHAPTER 10

MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of housing choice is a hallmark of the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. In general, HUD regulations impose few restrictions on where families may live or move with HCV assistance. This chapter sets forth HUD regulations and BHA policies governing moves within or outside BHA's jurisdiction in two parts:

Part I: Moving with Continued Assistance. This part covers the general rules that apply to all moves by a family assisted under BHA's HCV program, whether the family moves to another unit within BHA's jurisdiction or to a unit outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability.

Part II: Portability. This part covers the special rules that apply to moves by a family under portability, whether the family moves out of or into BHA's jurisdiction. This part also covers the special responsibilities that BHA has under portability regulations and procedures.

Part I: Moving with Continued Assistance

10-I.A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

HUD lists six regulatory conditions under which an assisted family is allowed to move to a new unit with continued assistance. Permission to move is subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 10-I.B.

- The family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner (for the owner's breach or otherwise) and has given a notice of termination to the owner in accordance with the lease [24 CFR 982.354(b) (3)]. If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give BHA a copy of the notice at the same time [24 CFR 982.354(d) (1)].
- The lease for the family's unit has been terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family [24 CFR 982.354(b) (1) (ii)].

BHA Policy

If the family and the owner mutually agree to terminate the lease for the family's unit, the family must give BHA a copy of the termination agreement.

- The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family [24 CFR 982.354(b) (2)]. The family must give BHA a copy of any owner eviction notice [24 CFR 982.551(g)]
- The family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)]. This condition applies even when the family has moved out of its unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to BHA, if the family or family member who is the victim reasonably believed that they were imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.354(b) (4), 24 CFR 982.353(b)].

BHA Policy

If a family requests permission to move with continued assistance based on a claim that the move is necessary to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, BHA will request documentation in accordance with Section 16-IX.D of this plan.

BHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the family or family member will suffice. In such cases BHA will document the waiver in the family's file.

- BHA has terminated the HAP contract for the family's unit for the owner's breach [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(i)].

- BHA determines that the family’s current unit does not meet the HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition. In such cases, BHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and BHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for the family, BHA must terminate the HAP contract for the family’s old unit in accordance with the HAP contract terms and must notify both the family and the owner of the termination. The HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which BHA gives notice to the owner. [24 CFR 982.403(a) and (c)]

10-I.B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

A family’s right to move is generally contingent upon the family’s compliance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.1(b) (2)]. HUD specifies two conditions under which BHA may deny a family permission to move and two ways in which BHA may restrict moves by a family.

Denial of Moves

HUD regulations permit BHA to deny a family permission to move under the following conditions:

Insufficient Funding

BHA may deny a family permission to move either within or outside BHA’s jurisdiction if BHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e) (1)]. However, Notice PIH 2016-09 significantly restricts the ability of BHA to deny permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding and places further requirements on BHA regarding moves denied due to lack of funding. The requirements found in this notice are mandatory.

BHA Policy

BHA will deny a family permission to move on grounds that BHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance if (a) the move is initiated by the family, not the owner or BHA; (b) BHA can demonstrate that the move will, in fact, result in higher subsidy costs; and (c) BHA can demonstrate, in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16, that it does not have sufficient funding in its annual budget to accommodate the higher subsidy costs.

BHA will create a list of families whose moves have been denied due to insufficient funding. When funds become available, the families on this list will take precedence over families on the waiting list. BHA will use the same procedures for notifying families with open requests to move when funds become available as it uses for notifying families on the waiting list (see Section 4-III.D).

BHA will inform the family of its policy regarding moves denied due to insufficient funding in a letter to the family at the time the move is denied.

Grounds for Denial or Termination of Assistance

BHA may deny a family permission to move if it has grounds for denying or terminating the family’s assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e) (2)].

BHA Policy

If BHA has grounds for denying or terminating a family's assistance, BHA will act on those grounds in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Chapters 3 and 12, respectively. In general, it will not deny a family permission to move for this reason; however, it retains the discretion to do so under special circumstances.

Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.354(c)]

HUD regulations permit BHA to prohibit any elective move by a participant family during the family's initial lease term. They also permit BHA to prohibit more than one elective move by a participant family during any 12-month period. However, such prohibitions, if adopted, do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member. (For the policy on documentation of abuse, see Section 10-I.A.). In addition, BHA may not establish a policy permitting moves only at reexamination [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

BHA will deny a family permission to make an elective move during the family's initial lease term. This policy applies to moves within BHA's jurisdiction or outside it under portability.

BHA will also deny a family permission to make more than one elective move during any 12-month period. This policy applies to all assisted families residing in BHA's jurisdiction.

BHA may deny a family permission to make an elective move if it is in litigation and/or has been issued an eviction notice. BHA also reserves the right to terminate assistance in accordance with Section 12-I.D of this policy.

BHA will consider exceptions to these policies for the following reasons: to protect the health or safety of a family member (e.g., lead-based paint hazards, domestic violence, and witness protection programs), to accommodate a change in family circumstances (e.g., new employment, school attendance in a distant area), or to address an emergency situation over which a family has no control.

In addition, BHA will allow exceptions to these policies for purposes of reasonable accommodation of a family member who is a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

10-I.C. MOVING PROCESS

Notification

If a family wishes to move to a new unit, the family must notify BHA and the owner before moving out of the old unit or terminating the lease on notice to the owner [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2)]. If the family wishes to move to a unit outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability, the notice to BHA must specify the area where the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2), Notice PIH 2012-42]. The notices must be in writing [24 CFR 982.5].

Approval

BHA Policy

Upon receipt of a family's notification that it wishes to move, BHA will determine whether the move is approvable in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B. BHA will notify the family in writing within 10 business days following receipt of the family's notification if it is determined they are not qualified to move.

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

BHA Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within BHA's jurisdiction, BHA will perform a new annual reexamination in accordance with the policies set forth in Chapter 11 of this plan.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of BHA's jurisdiction under portability, BHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.

Voucher Issuance and Briefing

BHA Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within BHA's jurisdiction, BHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of BHA's written approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. BHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration. If a family does not locate a new unit within the term of the voucher and any extensions, the family may remain in its current unit with continued voucher assistance if the owner agrees and BHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of BHA's jurisdiction under portability, BHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.

Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]

When a family moves out of an assisted unit, BHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month the family moves out. The owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.

If a participant family moves from an assisted unit with continued tenant-based assistance, the term of the assisted lease for the new assisted unit may begin during the month the family moves out of the first assisted unit. Overlap of the last housing assistance payment (for the month when the family moves out of the old unit) and the first assistance payment for the new unit, is not considered to constitute a duplicative housing subsidy.

BHA Policy

BHA will send out a termination of contract letter for the end of the month that the tenant vacates. In the event the tenant remains in the unit past that date, BHA may approve an extension or prorated amount to be paid. Only as a reasonable accommodation will BHA approve two full months of HAP payments to be made on behalf of one tenant.

BHA will pay overlapping housing assistance payments up to 15 days.

Zero HAP Families Who Wish to Move [24 CFR 982.455]

A participant who is not receiving any subsidy, but whose HAP contract is still in force, may request a voucher to move to a different unit. BHA must issue a voucher to move unless it has grounds to deny assistance under the program regulations. However, if BHA determines no subsidy would be paid at the new unit, BHA may refuse to enter into a HAP contract on behalf of the family.

BHA Policy

If a zero HAP family requests to move to a new unit, the family may request a voucher to move. However, if no subsidy will be paid at the unit to which the family requests to move, BHA may enter into a HAP contract on behalf of the family for the new unit. BHA will notify the prospective landlord with the information regarding the zero HAP.

Part II: Portability

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

Within the limitations of the regulations and this plan, a participant family or an applicant family that has been issued a voucher has the right to use tenant-based voucher assistance to lease a unit anywhere in the United States providing that the unit is located within the jurisdiction of a PHA administering a tenant-based voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The process by which a family obtains a voucher from one PHA and uses it to lease a unit in the jurisdiction of another PHA is known as portability. BHA that issues the voucher is called the **initial PHA**. BHA that has jurisdiction in the area to which the family wants to move is called the **receiving PHA**.

The receiving PHA has the option of administering the family's voucher for the initial PHA or absorbing the family into its own program. Under the first option, the receiving PHA provides all housing services for the family and bills the initial PHA for the family's housing assistance payments and the fees for administering the family's voucher. Under the second option, the receiving PHA pays for the family's assistance with its own program funds, and the initial PHA has no further relationship with the family. The initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the initial PHA's voucher. Based on the receiving PHA's response, the initial PHA must determine whether they will approve or deny the portability request [Notice PIH 2016-09].

PHAs commonly act as both the initial and receiving PHA because families may move into or out of their jurisdiction under portability. Each role involves different responsibilities. BHA will follow the rules and policies in Section 10-II.B when it is acting as the initial PHA for a family. It will follow the rules and policies in Section 10-II.C when it is acting as the receiving PHA for a family.

In administering portability, the initial PHA and the receiving PHA must comply with financial procedures required by HUD, including the use of HUD-required forms [24 CFR 982.355(e)(5)].

PHAs must also comply with billing and payment deadlines. HUD may reduce an administrative fee to an initial or receiving PHA if BHA does not comply with HUD portability requirements [24 CFR 982.355(e)(7)].

10-II.B. INITIAL PHA ROLE

Allowable Moves under Portability

A family may move with voucher assistance only to an area where there is at least one PHA administering a voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. If there is more than one PHA in the area, the initial PHA provides the family with the contact information for the receiving PHAs that serve the area, and the family selects the receiving PHA. The family must inform the initial PHA which receiving PHA it has selected. If the family prefers not to select the receiving PHA, the initial PHA will select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family [24 CFR 982.255(b)].

Applicant families that have been issued vouchers as well as participant families may qualify to lease a unit outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability. HUD regulations and BHA policy determines whether a family qualifies.

Applicant Families

Under HUD regulations, most applicant families qualify to lease a unit outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, HUD gives BHA discretion to deny a portability move by an applicant family for the same two reasons that it may deny any move by a participant family: insufficient funding and grounds for denial or termination of assistance. If BHA intends to deny a family permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding, BHA must notify HUD within 10 business days of the determination to deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(e)].

BHA Policy

In determining whether or not to deny an applicant family permission to move under portability because BHA lacks sufficient funding or has grounds for denying assistance to the family, as the initial PHA, BHA will follow the policies established in Section 10-I.B of this chapter. If BHA does deny the move due to insufficient funding, BHA will notify HUD in writing within 10 business days of BHA's determination to deny the move.

In addition, BHA may establish a policy denying the right to portability to nonresident applicants during the first 12 months after they are admitted to the program [24 CFR 982.353(c)].

BHA Policy

If neither the head of household nor the spouse/co-head of an applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in BHA's jurisdiction at the time the family's initial application for assistance was submitted, the family must lease a unit within BHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

BHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2) or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking.

Participant Families

The initial PHA must not provide portable assistance for a participant if a family has moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) creates an exception to this prohibition for families who are otherwise in compliance with program obligations but have moved to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and who reasonably believed they were imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.353(b)].

BHA Policy

BHA will determine whether a participant family may move out of BHA's jurisdiction with continued assistance in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth here and in

Sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B of this chapter. BHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the approval policy set forth in Section 10-I.C of this chapter.

Determining Income Eligibility

Applicant Families

An applicant family may lease a unit in a particular area under portability only if the family is income eligible for admission to the voucher program in that area [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1)]. The family must specify the area to which the family wishes to move CFR 982.355 (c) (1)

The initial PHA is responsible for determining whether the family is income eligible in the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.353(d), 24 CFR 982.355(9)]. If the applicant family is not income eligible in that area, BHA must inform the family that it may not move there and receive voucher assistance [Notice PIH 2016-09].

Participant Families

The income eligibility of a participant family is not re-determined if the family moves to a new jurisdiction under portability [24 CFR 982.353(d)(2)].

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

No new reexamination of family income and composition is required for an applicant family.

BHA Policy

For a participant family that is in a subsidized unit and approved to move out of its jurisdiction under portability, BHA generally will conduct a reexamination of family income and composition only if the family's annual reexamination is due the same month as the family will move. If the move is canceled, BHA will conduct the reexamination. If the participant family is due to move before the annual reexamination is due, BHA would not conduct the reexamination of family income and composition.

BHA will make any exceptions to this policy necessary to remain in compliance with HUD regulations.

Briefing

The regulations and policies on briefings set forth in Chapter 5 of this plan require BHA to provide information on portability to all applicant families that qualify to lease a unit outside BHA's jurisdiction under the portability procedures. Therefore, no special briefing is required for these families.

BHA Policy

No formal briefing will be required for a participant family wishing to move outside BHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, BHA will provide the family with the same oral and written explanation of portability that it provides to applicant families selected for admission to the program (see Chapter 5).

BHA will not provide the contact information for BHA(s) in the jurisdiction to which they wish to move. Once the family determines where they want to port, they must inform BHA of their choice so that the port can be sent to the receiving PHA. BHA will advise the family that they will be under the receiving PHA's policies and procedures, including screening, subsidy standards, voucher extension policies, and payment standards.

Voucher Issuance and Term

An applicant family has no right to portability until after the family has been issued a voucher [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. In issuing vouchers to applicant families, BHA will follow the regulations and procedures set forth in Chapter 5.

BHA Policy

For participating families approved to move under portability, BHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of BHA's written approval to move.

The initial term of the voucher will be 120 days.

Voucher Extensions and Expiration

BHA Policy

BHA will approve **no** extensions to a voucher issued to an applicant or participant family porting out of BHA's jurisdiction.

To receive or continue receiving assistance under BHA's voucher program, a family that moves to another PHA's jurisdiction under portability must be under HAP contract in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction within 90 days following the expiration date of BHA's voucher term. (See below under "Initial Billing Deadline" for one exception to this policy.)

Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA

Prior to approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via e-mail or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher. Based on the receiving PHA's response, the initial PHA must determine whether it will approve or deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3)].

BHA Policy

BHA will use e-mail, when possible, to contact the receiving PHA regarding whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA

After approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must promptly notify the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to expect the family [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3) 24 CFR 982.355(c)(7)]. This means that the initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA directly on the family's behalf [Notice PIH 2012-42]. The initial PHA must also

advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

BHA Policy

Because the portability process is time sensitive, BHA will notify the receiving PHA by mail, fax, or e-mail to expect the family. BHA will inform the family that BHA sent notification to the receiving PHA.

Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA

The initial PHA is required to send the receiving PHA the following documents:

- Form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, with Part I filled out [Notice PIH 2016-09].
- A copy of the family's voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09].
- A copy of the family's most recent form HUD-50058, Family Report, or, if necessary, in the case of an applicant family, family and income information in a format similar to that of form HUD-50058 [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09].
- Copies of the income verifications backing up the form HUD-50058, including a copy of the family's current EIV data [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

In addition to these documents, BHA will provide the following information, if available, to the receiving PHA:

- Social security numbers (SSNs)
- Documentation of SSNs for all nonexempt household members whose SSNs have not been verified through the EIV system
- Documentation of legal identity
- Documentation of citizenship or eligible immigration status
- Documentation of participation in the earned income disallowance (EID) benefit

Documentation of participation in a family self-sufficiency (FSS) program

Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2016-09]

The deadline for submission of initial billing is 90 days following the expiration date of the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA. In cases where suspension of the voucher delays the initial billing submission, the receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of delayed billing before the billing deadline and document the delay is due to the suspension. In this case, the initial PHA must extend the billing deadline by 30 days.

If the initial PHA does not receive a billing notice by the deadline and does not intend to honor a late billing submission, it must notify the receiving PHA in writing. The initial PHA may report to HUD the receiving PHA's failure to comply with the deadline.

If the initial PHA will honor the late billing, no action is required.

BHA Policy

If BHA has not received an initial billing notice from the receiving PHA within the billing deadline, it will contact the receiving PHA to inform them that it will not honor a late billing submission and will return any subsequent billings that it receives on behalf of the family. BHA will send the receiving PHA a written confirmation of its decision by mail.

BHA will allow an exception to this policy if the family includes a person with disabilities and the late billing is a result of a reasonable accommodation granted to the family by the receiving PHA.

Monthly Billing Payments [24 CFR 982.355(e), [Notice PIH 2016-09]

If the receiving PHA is administering the family's voucher, the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. When reimbursing for administrative fees, the initial PHA must promptly reimburse the receiving PHA for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative fee for which the receiving PHA may bill [24 CFR 982.355(e)(2)].

The initial PHA is responsible for making billing payments in a timely manner. The first billing amount is due within 30 calendar days after the initial PHA receives Part II of form HUD-52665 from the receiving PHA. Subsequent payments must be **received** by the receiving PHA no later than the fifth business day of each month. The payments must be provided in a form and manner that the receiving PHA is able and willing to accept.

The initial PHA may not terminate or delay making payments under existing portability billing arrangements as a result of over leasing or funding shortfalls. The initial PHA must manage its tenant-based program in a manner that ensures that it has the financial ability to provide assistance for families that move out of its jurisdiction under portability and are not absorbed by receiving PHAs as well as for families that remain within its jurisdiction.

BHA Policy

BHA will utilize direct deposit to ensure that the payment is received by the deadline unless the receiving PHA notifies BHA that direct deposit is not acceptable to them.

Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058

If the initial PHA is being billed on behalf of a portable family, it should receive an updated form HUD-50058 each year from the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to receive an updated 50058 by the family's annual reexamination date, the initial PHA should contact the receiving PHA to verify the status of the family. The initial PHA must continue paying the receiving PHA based on the last form HUD-50058 received, unless instructed otherwise by

HUD. The initial PHA may seek absorption of the vouchers by following steps outlined in Notice PIH 2016-09.

Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]

At any time, either the initial PHA or the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance with the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 24 CFR 982.553. (For BHA policies on denial and termination, see Chapters 3 and 12, respectively.)

10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE

If a family has a right to lease a unit in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA must provide assistance for the family [24 CFR 982.355(10)]. HUD may determine in certain instances that a PHA is not required to accept incoming portable families, such as a PHA in a declared disaster area. However, BHA must have approval in writing from HUD before refusing any incoming portable families [24 CFR 982.355(b)].

Administration of the voucher must be in accordance with the receiving PHA's policies. This requirement also applies to policies of Moving to Work agencies. The receiving PHA procedures and preferences for selection among eligible applicants do not apply to the family, and the receiving PHA waiting list is not used [24 CFR 982.355(c)(10)]. The family's unit, or voucher, size is determined in accordance with the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(12)], and the receiving PHA's policies on extensions of the voucher term apply [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14)].

Responding to Initial PHA's Request [24 CFR 982.355(c)]

The receiving PHA must respond via e-mail or other confirmed delivery method to the initial PHA's inquiry to determine whether the family's voucher will be billed or absorbed [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3)]. If the receiving PHA informs the initial PHA that it will be absorbing the voucher, the receiving PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without the consent of the initial PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(4)].

BHA Policy

BHA will use e-mail or fax, when possible, to notify the initial PHA whether it will administer or absorb the family's voucher.

Initial Contact with Family

When a family moves into BHA's jurisdiction under portability, the family is responsible for promptly contacting BHA and complying with BHA's procedures for incoming portable

families. The family's failure to comply may result in denial or termination of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(8)].

If the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA has expired, the receiving PHA must contact the initial PHA to determine if it will extend the voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. An informal hearing is not required when a voucher has expired without the family leasing a unit.

If for any reason the receiving PHA refuses to process or provide assistance to a family under the portability procedures, the family must be given the opportunity for an informal review or hearing [Notice PIH 2016-09]. (For more on this topic, see later under "Denial or Termination of Assistance.")

Briefing

HUD allows the receiving PHA to require a briefing for an incoming portable family as long as the requirement does not unduly delay the family's search [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

BHA will not require the family to attend a briefing. BHA will provide the family with a briefing packet (as described in Chapter 5) and, in an individual briefing, will orally inform the family about BHA's payment and subsidy standards, procedures for requesting approval of a unit, the unit inspection process, and the leasing process. BHA will suggest that the family attend a full briefing at a later date.

Income Eligibility and Reexamination

The receiving PHA does not re-determine eligibility for a portable family that was already receiving assistance in the initial PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(c)(9)]. If the receiving PHA opts to conduct a new reexamination for a current participant family, the receiving PHA may not delay issuing the family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit [24 CFR 982.355(c)(11)].

BHA Policy

For any family moving into its jurisdiction under portability, BHA will conduct a new reexamination of family income and composition. However, BHA will not delay issuing the family a voucher for this reason. Nor will BHA delay approving a unit for the family until the reexamination process is complete unless the family is an applicant and BHA cannot otherwise confirm that the family is income eligible for admission to the program in the area where the unit is located.

Reexaminations will be conducted as needed to determine the rent binder for both applicants and participants.

In conducting its own reexamination, BHA will rely upon any verifications provided by the initial PHA to the extent that they (a) accurately reflect the family's current circumstances and (b) were obtained within the last 120 days. Any new information may be verified by documents provided by the family and adjusted, if necessary, when third party verification is received.

Voucher Issuance

When a family moves into its jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA is required to issue the family a voucher [24 CFR 982.355(b)(13)]. The family must submit a request for tenancy approval to the receiving PHA during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)].

Timing of Voucher Issuance

HUD expects the receiving PHA to issue the voucher within two weeks after receiving the family's paperwork from the initial PHA if the information is in order, the family has contacted the receiving PHA, and the family complies with the receiving PHA's procedures [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

When a family ports into its jurisdiction, BHA will issue the family a voucher based on the paperwork provided by the initial PHA unless the family's paperwork from the initial PHA is incomplete, the family's voucher from the initial PHA has expired or the family does not comply with BHA's procedures. BHA will update the family's information when verification has been completed.

Voucher Term

The term of the receiving PHA's voucher may not expire before 30 calendar days from the term of the initial PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, the receiving PHA's voucher may not expire before 30 days from the new expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

BHA's voucher will expire 30 calendar days from the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, BHA's voucher will expire 30 days from the new expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher.

Voucher Extensions [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14), Notice 2016-09]

Once the receiving PHA issues the portable family a voucher, the receiving PHA's policies on extensions of the voucher term apply. The receiving PHA must inform the initial PHA of any extension granted to the term of the voucher. It must also bear in mind the billing deadline provided by the initial PHA. Unless willing and able to absorb the family, the receiving PHA should ensure that any voucher expiration date would leave sufficient time to process a request for tenancy approval, execute a HAP contract, and deliver the initial billing to the initial PHA.

BHA Policy

BHA generally will not extend the term of the voucher that it issues to an incoming portable family unless BHA plans to absorb the family into its own program, in which case BHA will follow the policies on voucher extension set forth in Section 5-II.E.

BHA will consider an exception to this policy as a reasonable accommodation to a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

Voucher Suspensions [24 CFR 982.303, 24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)]

If the family submits a request for tenancy approval during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher, BHA must suspend the term of that voucher. The term of the voucher stops from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy until the date BHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied [24 CFR 982.4(b)] (see Section 5-II.E).

Notifying the Initial PHA

The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has leased an eligible unit under the program or if the family fails to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit within the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(16)]. The receiving PHA is required to use Part II of form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, for this purpose [Notice PIH 2016-09]. (For more on this topic and the deadline for notification, see below under "Administering a Portable Family's Voucher,")

If an incoming portable family ultimately decides not to lease in the jurisdiction of the receiving PHA but instead wishes to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction or to search in another jurisdiction, the receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA. In such a case the voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial PHA. Any extension of search time provided by the receiving PHA's voucher is only valid for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction. [Notice PIH 2016-09]

Administering a Portable Family's Voucher

Portability Billing [24 CFR 982.355(e)]

To cover assistance for a portable family that was not absorbed, the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. The amount of the housing assistance payment for a portable family in the receiving PHA's program is determined in the same manner as for other families in the receiving PHA's program.

The receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative fee for which the receiving PHA may bill (i.e., the receiving PHA may bill for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA's prorated ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA's ongoing administrative fee).

If both PHAs agree, BHAs may negotiate a different amount of reimbursement.

BHA Policy

Unless BHA negotiates a different amount of reimbursement with the initial PHA, BHA will bill the initial PHA the maximum amount of administrative fees allowed, ensuring any administrative fee proration has been properly applied.

Initial Billing Deadline

If a portable family's search for a unit is successful and the receiving PHA intends to administer the family's voucher, the receiving PHA must submit its initial billing notice (Part II of form HUD-52665) (a) no later than 10 business days following the date the receiving PHA **executes** a HAP contract on behalf of the family **and** (b) in time that the notice will be **received** no later

than 60 days following the expiration date of the family's voucher issued by the initial PHA [Notice PIH 2016-09]. A copy of the family's form HUD-50058, Family Report, completed by the receiving PHA must be attached to the initial billing notice. The receiving PHA may send these documents by mail, fax, or e-mail.

BHA Policy

BHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or e-mail, if necessary, to meet the billing deadline but will also send the notice by regular mail.

If the receiving PHA fails to send the initial billing within 10 business days following the date the HAP contract is executed, it is required to absorb the family into its own program unless (a) the initial PHA is willing to accept the late submission or (b) HUD requires the initial PHA to honor the late submission (e.g., because the receiving PHA is over-leased) [Notice PIH 2016-09].

Ongoing Notification Responsibilities [Notice PIH 2016-09], HUD-52665]

Annual Reexamination. The receiving PHA must send the initial PHA a copy of a portable family's updated form HUD-50058 after each annual reexamination for the duration of time the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA on behalf of the family, regardless of whether there is a change in the billing amount.

BHA Policy

BHA will send a copy of the updated HUD-50058 by fax, email or regular mail no later than 10 business days after the effective date of the reexamination.

BHA will send the HUD-50058 and HUD-52665 at the time of completion for both an annual and an interim reexamination.

Change in Billing Amount. The receiving PHA is required to notify the initial PHA, using form HUD-52665, of any change in the billing amount for the family as a result of:

- A change in the HAP amount (because of a reexamination, a change in the applicable payment standard, a move to another unit, etc.)
- An abatement or subsequent resumption of the HAP payments
- Termination of the HAP contract
- Payment of a damage/vacancy loss claim for the family
- Termination of the family from the program

The timing of the notice of the change in the billing amount should correspond with the notification to the owner and the family in order to provide the initial PHA with advance notice of the change. Under no circumstances should the notification be later than 10 business days following the effective date of the change in the billing amount. If the receiving PHA fails to send Form HUD-52665 within 10 days of effective date of billing changes, the initial PHA is not responsible for any increase prior to notification.

Late Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09]

If the initial PHA fails to make a monthly payment for a portable family by the fifth business day of the month, the receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA in writing of the deficiency. The notice must identify the family, the amount of the billing payment, the date the billing payment was due, and the date the billing payment was received (if it arrived late). The receiving PHA must send a copy of the notification to the Office of Public Housing (OPH) in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to correct the problem by the second month following the notification, the receiving PHA may request by memorandum to the director of the OPH with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA that HUD transfer the unit in question. A copy of the initial notification and any subsequent correspondence between BHAs on the matter must be attached. The receiving PHA must send a copy of the memorandum to the initial PHA. If the OPH decides to grant the transfer, the billing arrangement on behalf of the family ceases with the transfer, but the initial PHA is still responsible for any outstanding payments due to the receiving PHA.

Overpayments [Notice PIH 2016-09]

In all cases where the receiving PHA has received billing payments for billing arrangements no longer in effect, the receiving PHA is responsible for returning the full amount of the overpayment (including the portion provided for administrative fees) to the initial PHA.

In the event that HUD determines billing payments have continued for at least three months because the receiving PHA failed to notify the initial PHA that the billing arrangement was terminated, the receiving PHA must take the following steps:

- Return the full amount of the overpayment, including the portion provided for administrative fees, to the initial PHA.
- Once full payment has been returned, notify the Office of Public Housing in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA of the date and the amount of reimbursement to the initial PHA.

At HUD's discretion, the receiving PHA will be subject to the sanctions spelled out in Notice PIH 2016-09.

Denial or Termination of Assistance

At any time, the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance to a portable family for family action or inaction [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)].

In the case of a termination, the receiving PHA should provide adequate notice of the effective date to the initial PHA to avoid having to return a payment. In no event should the receiving PHA fail to notify the initial PHA later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement [HUD-52665; Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

If BHA elects to deny or terminate assistance for a portable family, BHA will notify the initial PHA within 10 business days after the informal review or hearing if the denial or termination is upheld. BHA will base its denial or termination decision on the policies set forth in Chapter 3 or Chapter 12, respectively. The informal review or hearing will be held in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

Absorbing a Portable Family

The receiving PHA may absorb an incoming portable family into its own program when BHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family or at any time thereafter providing that BHA has funding available under its annual contributions contract (ACC) [24 CFR 982.355(d)(1), Notice PIH 2016-09].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family from the point of admission, the admission will be counted against the income targeting obligation of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(vii)].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family after providing assistance for the family under a billing arrangement with the initial PHA, the receiving PHA must send an updated form HUD-52665 to the initial PHA no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BHA Policy

If BHA decides to absorb a portable family upon the execution of a HAP contract on behalf of the family, BHA will notify the initial PHA by the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665. The effective date of the HAP contract will be the effective date of the absorption.

If BHA decides to absorb a family after that, it will provide the initial PHA with up to 30 days' advance notice, but no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement.

Following the absorption of an incoming portable family, the family is assisted with funds available under the consolidated ACC for the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(d)], and the receiving PHA becomes the initial PHA in any subsequent moves by the family under portability 24 CFR 982.355(e)(4).

CHAPTER 11

REEXAMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

BHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and BHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

Part I: Annual Reexaminations

[24 CFR 982.516]

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

BHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least annually. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. This part discusses the schedule for annual reexaminations, the information to be collected and verified, and annual reexamination effective dates.

11-I.B. STREAMLINED ANNUAL RE-EXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516(b); New HCV GB, Reexaminations]

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 included 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.

11-I.C. SCHEDULING ANNUAL RE-EXAMINATIONS

BHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual re-examination for each family is completed within a 12-month period, and may require re-examinations more frequently [HCV GB p. 12-1]

BHA Policy

BHA will begin the annual reexamination process 120 days in advance of its scheduled effective date. Generally, BHA will schedule annual reexamination effective dates to coincide with the family's anniversary 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 moves to a new unit, BHA will perform a new annual reexamination.

BHA also may 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 the 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 the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time [Notice PIH 2009-36].

BHA Policy

Families generally will not be required to attend an in-person interview for routine annual re-certifications. Routine is defined as being in accordance with established procedure for persons who are not moving. Re-certifications that are related to portability move-ins or moves with continued assistance will require an in-person interview.

Notification of annual reexamination will be sent by first-class mail and will contain a due date for the required paperwork. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be received by BHA according to the due date on the notice of annual reexamination.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, a notice of termination (see Chapter 12) may be sent to the family's address of record, and to any alternate address provided in the family's file.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the reexamination process.

11-I.D. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

As part of the annual reexamination process, families are required to provide updated information to BHA regarding the family's income, expenses, and composition [24 CFR 982.551(b)].

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 documents or forms related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, BHA will send a missing information letter giving the family 10 business days to provide the documents or information.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time period (plus any deadline provided in the Missing Information Letter) the family will be sent a notice of potential termination due to program violation prior to termination (See Chapter 12). The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7.

Additionally, HUD recommends that at annual reexaminations BHA 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

As part of the annual application, required to be filled out by the participant, BHA will ask the participant if any member of the Section 8 household is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in any state.

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 12)

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 BHA 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

If adding a new family member to the unit causes overcrowding according to the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (see Chapter 8), BHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and BHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible.

If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, BHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

11-II.E. DETERMINING ONGOING ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN STUDENTS

[24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)]

Section 327 of Public Law 109-115 established new restrictions on the ongoing eligibility of certain students (both part- and full-time) who are enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student enrolled in an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, and does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be reexamined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents on an annual basis. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to continue to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from their parents in accordance with BHA policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's ongoing eligibility.

Students who reside with parents in an HCV-assisted unit are not subject to this provision. It is limited to students who are receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

BHA Policy

During the annual reexamination process, BHA will determine the ongoing eligibility of each student who is subject to the eligibility restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by reviewing the student's individual income as well as the income of the student's parents. If the student has been determined "independent" from their parents based on the policies in Sections 3-II.E and 7-II.E, the parents' income will not be reviewed.

If the student is no longer income eligible based on their own income or the income of their parents, the student's assistance will be terminated in accordance with the policies in Section 12-I.D.

If the student continues to be income eligible based on their own income and the income of his/her parents (if applicable), BHA will process a reexamination in accordance with the policies in this chapter.

11-I.F. EFFECTIVE DATES

BHA must establish policies concerning the effective date of changes that result from an annual reexamination [24 CFR 982.516].

BHA Policy

In general, an *increase* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If a family moves to a new unit, the increase will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract, and no 30-day notice is required.

If BHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by BHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *increases* in the family share of the rent will be applied retroactively to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and must be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a *decrease* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If a family moves to a new unit, the decrease will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract.

If BHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by BHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

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: Interim Reexaminations

[24 CFR 982.516]

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change between annual reexaminations. HUD and BHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances 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. When an interim reexamination is conducted, only those factors that have changed are verified and adjusted [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

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 changes. BHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and BHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how BHA will process both BHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

11-II.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The family is required to report all changes in family composition. BHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in income and family composition. However, due to family obligations under the program, BHA has limited discretion in this area.

BHA Policy

BHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring BHA 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 982.551(h)(2)].

BHA Policy

The family must inform BHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business 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 982.551(h)(2)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 982.551(h)(4)].

Although BHA must verify aspects of program eligibility when any new family member is added, Streamlining Final Rule removed the requirement that BHA conduct a reexamination of income whenever a new family member is added. BHA may state in policy that an income reexamination will be conducted.

If a change in family size causes a violation of Housing Quality Standards (HQS) space standards (see Chapter 8), BHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and BHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, BHA must terminate the family's HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

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 30 cumulative days, within a twelve-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 in the unit.

BHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets BHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (see Chapter 7, Part II).

BHA will not approve the addition of a foster child or foster adult if it will cause a violation of HQS space standards.

Addition of Adults will be based on the following criteria:

- Original Family Composition
- Marriage or Domestic Partnership
- Addition of Elderly Family Members
- Addition of Adult Children
- Immediate Family Members

Immediate Family Member- Means, with respect to a person: (A) a spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in loco parentis: or (B) any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood or marriage.*

If BHA determines an individual meets BHA's eligibility criteria and documentation requirements, BHA will provide written approval to the family. If the approval of a new family member or live-in

aide will cause overcrowding according to HQS standards, the approval letter will explain that the family will be issued a voucher and will be required to move.

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

Families must promptly notify BHA if any family member no longer lives in the unit [24 CFR 982.551(h)(3)]. Because household members are considered when determining the family unit (voucher) size [24 CFR 982.402], BHA also needs to know when any live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit.

BHA Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform BHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to a family member who has been considered temporarily absent at the point that the family concludes the individual is 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 business days.

11-II.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-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 and conclusion of the 24-month eligibility period.
- 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 982.516(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 982.516(b)(2)].

Required Reporting

HUD regulations give BHA the freedom to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

BHA Policy

BHA will only conduct interim reexaminations when:

- The increase in income is because a person with income joins the household.
- The increase in household income is the result of *new* income.
- There has been an increase in household income of \$200 or more per month.
- The family requests for the change to be processed.
- The family reports a change that would result in a decrease.

Families will be required to report all increases in income/assets within 10 business days of receipt of the increased income (i.e. first paycheck, etc.).

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 982.516(b)(2)]. BHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [HCV GB, p. 12-9].

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 family share of the rent, BHA will note the information in the tenant file but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If a family reports a change that was not required to report that would result in a decrease in the family share of rent, BHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 11-II.D. for effective dates.

Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

11-II.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

Method of Reporting

BHA Policy

The family must notify BHA of changes in writing using a BHA-approved form along with verification of the change(s).

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if BHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

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, by fax, by email, or in person.

Effective Dates

BHA must establish the time frames in which any changes that result from an interim reexamination will take effect [24 CFR 982.516(d)]. The changes may be applied either retroactively or prospectively, depending on whether there is to be an increase or a decrease in the family share of the rent, and whether the family reported any required information within the required time frames [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

BHA Policy

If the family share of the 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 frame 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 overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If the family share of rent is to *decrease*:

- The change of circumstance and verification must be submitted by the 20th of the month to be effective the first of the following month. Change of circumstances submitted after the 20th will not be effective until the month after (i.e. if the change is reported July 25 then the decrease in rent will be effective September 1). In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.
- If the family causes a delay in processing the change of circumstance, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, BHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. 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.

11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in BHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family unit size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When BHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If BHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:
 - If the payment standard amount has *increased*, the increased payment standard will be applied at the *first annual* reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.
 - If the payment standard amount has *decreased*, the decreased payment standard will be applied at the *second annual* reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard.
- If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed.

Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in BHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family at the family's *first annual* reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in BHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, BHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed.

At reexamination, BHA must use BHA current utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

BHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT

BHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

- The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment
- The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent
- The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding BHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

BHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the family share of the rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, 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 subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

CHAPTER 12

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

HUD regulations specify mandatory and optional grounds for which BHA can terminate a family's assistance. They also specify the circumstances under which an owner may terminate the tenancy of an assisted family. This chapter describes the policies that govern mandatory and optional terminations of assistance, and termination of tenancy by the owner. It is presented in three parts:

Part I: Grounds for Termination of Assistance. This part describes the various circumstances under which assistance under the program can be terminated by family or by BHA.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance. This part describes the policies and the process that BHA will use in evaluating decisions on whether to terminate assistance due to actions or inactions of the family where termination is an option. It specifies the alternatives that BHA may consider in lieu of termination, the criteria BHA will use when deciding what action to take and the steps BHA must take when terminating a family's assistance.

Part III: Termination of Tenancy by the Owner. This part describes the HUD policies that govern the owner's right to terminate an assisted tenancy.

Part I: Grounds for Termination of Assistance

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires BHA to terminate assistance for certain actions and inactions of the family and when the family no longer requires assistance due to increases in family income. HUD permits BHA to terminate assistance for certain other actions or inactions of the family. In addition, a family may decide to withdraw from the program and terminate their HCV assistance at any time by notifying BHA.

12-I.B. FAMILY NO LONGER REQUIRES ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 982.455]

As a family's income increases, the amount of housing assistant payment decreases. If the amount of assistance provided by BHA is reduced to zero, the family's assistance terminates automatically 180 days after the last HAP payment.

BHA Policy

If a participating family receiving zero assistance experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify BHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

12-I.C. FAMILY CHOOSES TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

The family may request that BHA terminate housing assistance payments on behalf of the family at any time.

BHA Policy

The request to terminate assistance should be made in writing and signed by the head of household, and spouse or co-head if applicable. Before terminating the family's assistance, BHA will follow the notice requirements in Section 12-II.F.

12-I.D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

HUD requires BHA to terminate assistance in the following circumstances.

Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b)(2), 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)]

BHA must terminate assistance whenever a family is evicted from a unit assisted under the HCV program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease. As discussed further in Section 12-II.E, 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 or stalking.

BHA Policy

A family will be considered *evicted* if the family moves after a legal eviction order has been issued, whether or not physical enforcement of the order was necessary.

If a family moves after the owner has given the family an eviction notice for serious or repeated lease violations but before a legal eviction has been issued, termination of assistance is not mandatory. In such cases BHA will determine whether the family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence and may terminate assistance or take any of the alternative measures described in Section 12-II.C. In making its decision, BHA will consider the factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used will be whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests.

Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)]

BHA must terminate assistance if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form they are required to sign for a regular or interim reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

Failure to Document Citizenship [24 CFR 982.552(b)(4) and 24 CFR 5.514(c)]

BHA must terminate assistance 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; 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) above, 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.

Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.218(c), Notice PIH 2018-24]

BHA must terminate assistance 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 calendar 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 participant'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 participant will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

Methamphetamine Manufacture or Production [24 CFR 982.553(b)(1)(ii)]

BHA must terminate assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.

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 was 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.

Failure of Students to Meet Ongoing Eligibility Requirements [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5) and FR 4/10/06]

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have dependent children, is not residing with their parents in an HCV-assisted household, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, BHA must terminate the student's assistance if, at the time of reexamination, either the student's income or the income of the student's parents (if applicable) exceeds the applicable income limit.

If a participant household consists of both eligible and ineligible students, the eligible students shall not be terminated, but must be issued a voucher to move with continued assistance in accordance with program regulations and BHA policies or must be given the opportunity to lease in place if the terminated ineligible student members elect to move out of the assisted unit.

Death of the Sole Family Member [24 CFR 982.311(d) and Notice PIH 2010-9]

BHA must immediately terminate program assistance for deceased single member households.

12-I.E. MANDATORY POLICIES AND OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS

Mandatory Policies [24 CFR 982.553(b) and 982.551(1)]

HUD requires BHA to establish policies that permit BHA to terminate assistance if BHA determines that:

- Any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
- Any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
- Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related criminal activity.
- Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in violent criminal activity.

Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

BHA Policy

BHA may terminate a family's assistance if any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

BHA may terminate assistance if any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol.

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

In making its decision to terminate assistance, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Drug-Related and Violent Criminal Activity [24 CFR 5.100]

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug-related criminal activity is 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.

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.

BHA Policy

BHA may terminate a family's assistance if any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related or violent criminal activity during participation in the HCV program.

BHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions of household members related to drug-related or violent criminal activity, and any eviction or notice to evict based on drug-related or violent criminal activity.

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

In making its decision to terminate assistance, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

BHA Marijuana Policy

Background:

In 1998 The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 13661) required a PHA or owner of federally-assisted housing to establish safeguards and lease provisions allowing termination of assistance to residents who BHA or owner determines to be engaging in the use of a controlled substance or whose illegal use of a controlled substance interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Definitions:

Marijuana – Whether used as medical or recreational marijuana is a schedule I drug as defined per the Controlled Substance Act of 1970, Schedule 1; substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Schedule I drugs are the most dangerous drugs of all the drug schedules with potentially severe psychological or physical dependence. Some examples of Schedule I drugs are: Heroin; lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); marijuana (cannabis); 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy); methaqualone; and peyote

New Admissions Policy

Based on Federal law, new admissions of medical marijuana users are prohibited from admission into the Public Housing (PH) and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs. The Controlled Substance Act (CSA) lists marijuana as a Schedule 1 drug, a substance with a

very high potential for abuse and not accepted for medical use in the United States. The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 13661) requires that PHAs administering the HUD's rental assistance programs establish standards and lease provisions that prohibit admission into the PH and HCV programs based on the illegal use of controlled substances, including state legalized medical marijuana. State laws that legalize medical marijuana directly conflict with the admissions requirements set forth by QHWRA and are thus subject to federal preemption.

BHA Policy

BHA will not admit new applicants into the PH or HCV program who are "currently engaged" in the use of marijuana whether it to be recreational or medically. "Currently engaged" is defined as the use of a drug within the last 6 months as per BHA admin plan (3-III.B.).

Current Residents Policy

For existing residents, QHWRA requires BHA to establish occupancy standards and lease provisions that will allow BHA to terminate assistance for the use of a controlled substance. BHA can determine whether to deny assistance to or terminate individual medical marijuana users, rather than the entire household. BHA also has the discretion to determine on a case by case basis, the appropriateness of the program termination of existing residents for the use of medical marijuana.

BHA Policy

Any existing participant known to possess or engage in the use of a controlled substance, including marijuana in any subsidized unit and or any unit assisted by BHA, will be cause for termination as per BHA participant obligations. BHA makes no distinction between medical marijuana and any other form of marijuana listed as a Schedule I substance with respect to this policy. In instances where conflict may later arise in differences between federal and state laws governing the use of medical marijuana, BHA will comply with the more restrictive policy.

Other Authorized Reasons for Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.552(c), 24 CFR 5.005(c), 24 CFR 984.101(d)]

HUD permits BHA to terminate assistance under a number of other circumstances. It is left to the discretion of BHA whether such circumstances in general warrant consideration for the termination of assistance. As discussed further in Section 12-II.E, the Violence Against Women Act explicitly prohibits BHA from considering incidents of, or criminal activity directly related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking as reasons for terminating the assistance of a victim of such abuse.

Additionally, per 24 CFR 984.101(d), BHA is no longer permitted to terminate assistance to a family due to the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) contract of participation.

BHA Policy

BHA **may** terminate a family's assistance if:

- The family has failed to comply with any family obligations under the program. See Exhibit 12-1 for a listing of family obligations and related BHA policies.
- Any family member has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five years.
- Any PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program for any member of the family.
- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- The family currently owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.
- The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts BHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.
- The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with BHA.
- A family 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.
- Any family member has been convicted of a sex-related crime and/or if any household member is subject to lifetime registration.
- BHA will consider a conviction for hate crimes violent criminal activity per the Washington State definition of Hate Crimes located at RCW 9a.36.080: Hate crime offense – Definition and criminal penalty. (wa.gov).
- BHA will terminate the subsidy of anyone who has been convicted of a hate crime and has threatened the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, BHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Section 12-II.D and Section 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Family Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 982.312]

The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods. BHA must establish a policy on how long the family may be absent from the assisted unit. However, the family may not be absent

from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive calendar days for any reason. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

BHA Policy

If the family is absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive calendar days, the family's assistance will be terminated. Notice to termination will be sent in accordance with Section 12.II.F.

Insufficient Funding [24 CFR 982.454]

BHA may terminate HAP contracts if BHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine whether there is sufficient funding to pay for currently assisted families according to the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16. If BHA determines there is a shortage of funding, prior to terminating any HAP contracts, BHA will determine if any other actions can be taken to reduce program costs.

- Reduce payment standards if payment standards exceed 90% of the current FMR
- Reduce occupancy standards
- Eliminate exemptions to its subsidy standards
- Port restrictions to areas with a higher FMR
- Request receiving Housing Authorities to absorb port outs

If after implementing all reasonable cost cutting measures, there is not enough funding available to provide continued assistance for current participants, BHA will terminate HAP contracts as a last resort.

Once BHA resumes issuing vouchers, BHA will issue vouchers first to the special purpose voucher families.

Prior to terminating any HAP contracts, BHA will inform the local HUD field office. BHA will terminate the minimum number needed in order to reduce HAP costs to a level within BHA's annual budget authority.

If BHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, BHA will do so in accordance with the following criteria and instructions

- Terminate HAP contracts on units with gross rents that exceed the new payment standards and offer landlords new contracts under the current subsidy standards and payment standards.
- Terminate HAP contracts of the most recently issued participants.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

BHA is required by regulation to terminate a family's assistance for certain actions or inactions of the family. For other types of actions or inactions of the family, the regulations give BHA the authority to either terminate the family's assistance or to take another action. This part discusses the various actions BHA may choose to take when it has discretion and outlines the criteria BHA will use to make its decision about whether or not to terminate assistance. It also specifies the requirements for the notification to the family of BHA's intent to terminate assistance.

12-II.B. METHOD OF TERMINATION

[24 CFR 982.552(a)(3)]

Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Terminating housing assistance payments under a current HAP contract;
- Refusing to enter into a new HAP contract or approve a lease; or
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures.

12-II.C. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Change in Household Composition

As a condition of continued assistance, BHA may require that any household member who participated in or was responsible for an offense no longer resides in the unit [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(ii)].

BHA Policy

As a condition of continued assistance, the head of household must certify that the culpable family 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 family 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 assistance 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.

12-II.D. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

Evidence

For criminal activity, HUD permits BHA to terminate assistance if a *preponderance of the evidence* indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been convicted [24 CFR 982.553(c)].

BHA Policy

BHA will use the concept of 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 982.552(c)(2)(i)]

BHA is permitted, but not required, to consider all relevant circumstances when determining whether a family's assistance should be terminated.

BHA Policy

BHA will consider the following facts and circumstances when making its decision to terminate assistance:

- The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents' safety and property
- The effects that termination of assistance 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 12-II.E) 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 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 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 participant 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.
- In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the overpaid assistance and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family.

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)]

If the family includes a person with disabilities, BHA's decision to terminate the family's assistance 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 assistance, 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 termination of assistance. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

12-II.E. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

This section describes the protections against termination of assistance that the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) provides for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking. For general VAWA requirements, key VAWA definitions, and BHA policies pertaining to notification, documentation, and confidentiality, see Section 16-IX of this plan.

VAWA Protections against Termination

VAWA provides four specific protections against termination of HCV assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. (*Note:* The second, third, and fourth protections also apply to terminations of tenancy or occupancy by owners participating in the HCV program, as do the limitations discussed under the next heading.)

- Although the VAWA 2022 statute does not specifically include human trafficking in the list of victims protected under VAWA, in 2022 HUD began including human trafficking as part of the list of victims protected under VAWA (as seen in Notices PIH 2022-06, PIH 2022-22, and PIH 2022-24). In the absence of a final rule implementing VAWA 2022 and to mirror HUD's recent usage, this policy includes human trafficking in addition to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking anywhere such a list appears.

First, VAWA provides that BHA may not terminate assistance to a family that moves out of an assisted unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to BHA, if the move occurred to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and who reasonably believed they were imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)].

Second, it provides that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking may not be construed either as a serious or repeated lease violation by the victim or as good cause to terminate the assistance of the victim [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

Third, it provides that criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking may not be construed as cause for terminating the assistance of a tenant if a member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control is the one engaging in the criminal activity and the tenant or affiliated individual or other individual is the actual or threatened victim of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or human trafficking [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(2)].

Fourth, it gives BHA the authority to terminate assistance to any tenant or lawful occupant who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others without terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing, the victim of the violence [24 CFR 5.2009(a)].

BHA and owners may not coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWA [FR Notice 1/4/23].

Limitations on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e)]

VAWA does not limit the authority of BHA to terminate the assistance of a victim of abuse for reasons unrelated to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human

trafficking so long as BHA does not subject the victim to a more demanding standard than it applies to other program participants [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1)].

Likewise, VAWA does not limit the authority of BHA to terminate the assistance of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking if BHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the assisted property if the victim is not terminated from assistance [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2)].

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)]

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" [24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3)].

BHA Policy

In determining whether a program participant 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 a short period of time
- 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 or seeking a legal remedy to prevent the perpetrator from acting on the threat

If the participant wishes to contest BHA's determination that they are an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the participant may do so as part of the informal hearing.

Documentation of Abuse [24 CFR 5.2007]

BHA Policy

When an individual facing termination of assistance for reason related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking claims protection under VAWA, BHA will request that the individual to provide documentation supporting the claim in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IX.D of this plan.

BHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirements 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 the Assistance of a Domestic Violence Perpetrator

Although VAWA provides protection against termination of assistance for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide such protection for perpetrators. VAWA gives BHA the explicit authority to "terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others" without terminating assistance to, "or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant" [24 CFR 5.2009(a)]. This authority is not dependent on a bifurcated lease or other eviction action by an owner against an individual family member. Further, this authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if BHA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law regarding termination of assistance. This means that BHA must follow the same rules when terminating assistance to an individual as it would when terminating the assistance of an entire family [FR Notice3/16/07].

If the perpetrator remains in the unit, BHA continues to pay the owner until BHA terminates the perpetrator from the program. BHA must not stop paying HAP until 30 days after the owner bifurcates the lease to evict the perpetrator. BHA may pay HAP for the full month if the 30-day period will end mid-month [Notice PIH 2017-08].

If the perpetrator is the only participant eligible to receive assistance, BHA will provide any remaining participant a chance to establish eligibility for the program. If the remaining participant cannot do so, BHA will provide them with 30 days to establish eligibility for another housing program prior to termination of the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

BHA will terminate assistance to 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 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-IX.D. BHA will also consider the factors in Section 12-II.D. Upon such consideration, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the assistance of the culpable family member.

If BHA does terminate the assistance of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with applicable law, HUD regulations and the policies in this plan.

12-II.F. TERMINATION NOTICE

HUD regulations require BHA to provide written notice of termination of assistance to a family only when the family is entitled to an informal hearing. However, since the family's HAP contract and lease will also terminate when the family's assistance terminates [form HUD-52641], it is a good business practice to provide written notification to both owner and family anytime assistance will be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

BHA Policy

Whenever a family's assistance will be terminated, BHA will send a written notice of termination to the family and to the owner. BHA will also send form HUD-5382 to the family with the termination notice. The notice will state the date on which the termination will become effective. This date generally will be at least 30 calendar days following the date of the termination notice, but exceptions will be made whenever HUD rules, or other BHA policies, or the circumstances surrounding the termination require.

If a family whose assistance is being terminated is entitled to an informal hearing, the notice of termination that BHA sends to the family must meet the additional HUD and BHA notice requirements discussed in Section 16-III.C of this plan. VAWA requires BHA to provide notice of VAWA rights and the HUD 5382 form when BHA terminates a household's housing benefits.

BHA Policy

Whenever BHA decides to terminate a family's assistance because of the family's action or failure to act, BHA will include in its termination notice the VAWA information described in Section 16-IX.C of this plan and a form HUD-5382 and form HUD-5380. BHA will request in writing that a family member wishing to claim protection under VAWA notify BHA within 10 business days.

Still other notice requirements apply in two situations:

- If a criminal record is the basis of a family's termination, BHA must provide a copy of the record to the subject of the record and the tenant so that they have an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record [24 CFR 982.553(d)(2)].

- If immigration status is the basis of a family's termination, as discussed in Section 12-I.D, the special notice requirements in Section 16-III.D must be followed.

Part III: Termination of Tenancy by the Owner

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

Termination of an assisted tenancy is a matter between the owner and the family. BHA is not directly involved. However, the owner is under some constraints when terminating an assisted tenancy. Termination of tenancy for certain reasons will also result in termination of assistance as discussed in this section.

12-III.B. GROUNDS FOR OWNER TERMINATION OF TENANCY

[24 CFR 982.310, 24 CFR 5.2005(c) and Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]

During the term of the lease, the owner is not permitted to terminate the tenancy except for serious or repeated violations of the lease, certain violations of state or local law, or other good cause.

Serious or Repeated Lease Violations

The owner is permitted to terminate the family's tenancy for serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the lease, except when the violations are related to incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and the victim is protected from eviction by the Violence against Woman Act of 2013 (see Section 12-II.E). A serious lease violation includes failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease. However, BHA's failure to make a HAP payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner.

Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law

The owner is permitted to terminate the tenancy if a family member violates federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any *covered person*--meaning any member of the household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control-- commits any of the following types of criminal activity (for applicable definitions see 24 CFR 5.100):

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises)
- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises
- Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises

However, in the case of criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, if the tenant or an affiliated individual is the victim, the criminal activity may not be construed as cause for terminating the victim's tenancy (see Section 12-II.E).

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:

- Fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for a crime or an 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.

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict by judicial action a family for criminal activity by a covered person if the owner determines the covered person has engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of whether the covered person has been convicted for such activity and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction. This is the case except in certain incidents where the criminal activity directly relates to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, and the tenant or an affiliated individual is the victim or threatened victim of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking.

Other Good Cause

During the initial lease term, the owner may not terminate the tenancy for "other good cause" unless the owner is terminating the tenancy because of something the family did or failed to do.

During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause includes the disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.

After the initial lease term, "other good cause" for termination of tenancy by the owner includes:

- Failure by the family to accept the offer of a new lease or revision;
- The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use, or for a purpose other than as a residential rental unit; or
- A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, or desire to lease the unit at a higher rent).

After the initial lease term, the owner may give the family notice at any time, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

12-III.C. EVICTION

[24 CFR 982.310(e) and (f) and Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]

The owner must give the tenant a written notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy during the term of the lease. The tenancy does not terminate before the owner has given this notice, and the notice must be given at or before commencement of the eviction action.

The notice of grounds may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the tenant.

Owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The owner may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action. The owner must give BHA a copy of any eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family. The family is also required to give BHA a copy of any eviction notice (see Chapter 5).

BHA Policy

If the eviction action is finalized in court, the owner must provide BHA with documentation related to the eviction, including notice of the eviction date, as soon as possible, but no later than 5 business days following the court-ordered eviction.

12-III.D. DECIDING WHETHER TO TERMINATE TENANCY

[24 CFR 982.310(h), 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]

An owner who has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision. These might include:

- The nature of the offending action;
- The seriousness of the offending action;
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the owner's failure to terminate the tenancy;
- The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action;
- The effect of termination of tenancy on household members not involved in the offending activity;
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action;
- The effect of the owner's action on the integrity of the program.

The owner may require a family 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.

In determining whether to terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the owner may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully (42 U.S.C. 13661). For this purpose, the owner may 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.

The owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunity provisions in 24 CFR 5.105.

An owner's decision to terminate tenancy for incidents related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking is limited by the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) and the conforming regulations in 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L. (See Section 12-II.E.)

12-III.E. EFFECT OF TENANCY TERMINATION ON THE FAMILY'S ASSISTANCE

If a termination is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if BHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, BHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance (see Chapter 10).

12-III.F. APPOINTMENT POLICY

All families are expected to promptly keep all appointments set with BHA, including periodic unit inspections, and briefing sessions/orientations, Informal Hearings/Reviews and group appointments.

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 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.

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).

EXHIBIT 12-1: STATEMENT OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

Following is a listing of a participant family's obligations under the HCV program:

- The family must supply any information that BHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by BHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach deficiencies by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.

BHA Policy

Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit.

- The family must allow BHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine if a family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence, including but not limited to, a court-ordered eviction, or an owner's notice to evict.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, the family's failure to pay tenant-paid utilities, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criterion to be used whether or not the reason for the eviction was the fault of the tenant or guests. Any incidents of, or criminal activity related to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking will not be construed as serious or repeated lease violations by the victim [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

- The family must notify BHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.

BHA Policy

The family must comply with lease requirements regarding written notice to the owner. The family must provide written notice to BHA at the same time the owner is notified.

- The family must promptly give BHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.
- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by BHA. The family must promptly notify BHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request BHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

BHA Policy

The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit. BHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

- The family must promptly notify BHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- If BHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. BHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when BHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

BHA Policy

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.

- The family must supply any information requested by BHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- The family must promptly notify BHA when the family is absent from the unit.

BHA Policy

Notice is required under this provision only 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 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to BHA at the start of the extended absence.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and BHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and BHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless BHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

CHAPTER 13

OWNERS

INTRODUCTION

Owners play a major role in the HCV program by supplying decent, safe, and sanitary housing for participating families.

The term “owner” refers to any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4(b)]. The term “owner” includes a principal or other interested party [24 CFR 982.453; 24 CFR 982.306(f)], such as a designated agent of the owner.

Owners have numerous responsibilities under the program, including screening and leasing to families, maintaining the dwelling unit, enforcing the lease, and complying with various contractual obligations.

The chapter is organized in two parts:

Part I: Owners in the HCV Program. This part discusses the role of an owner in BHA’s HCV program and highlights key owner rights and responsibilities.

Part II: HAP Contracts. This part explains provisions of the HAP contract and the relationship between BHA and the owner as expressed in the HAP contract.

For detailed information about HCV program responsibilities and processes, including BHA policies in key areas, owners will need to refer to several other chapters in this plan. Where appropriate, Chapter 13 will reference the other chapters.

Part I. Owners in the HCV Program

13-I.A. OWNER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

[HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6]

Recruitment

BHA is responsible for ensuring that very low-income families have access to all types and ranges of affordable housing in BHA's jurisdiction, particularly housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. A critical element in fulfilling this responsibility is for BHA to ensure that a sufficient number of owners, representing all types and ranges of affordable housing in BHA's jurisdiction, are willing to participate in the HCV program.

To accomplish this objective, BHA must identify and recruit new owners to participate in the program.

BHA Policy

BHA will conduct owner outreach to ensure that owners are familiar with the program and its advantages. BHA will actively recruit property owners with property located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. These outreach strategies will include:

- Distributing printed material about the program to property owners and managers
- Holding owner recruitment/information meetings at least once a year
- Participating in community-based organizations comprised of private property and apartment owners and managers
- Developing working relationships with owners and real estate brokers associations

Outreach strategies will be monitored for effectiveness and adapted accordingly.

Retention

In addition to recruiting owners to participate in the HCV program, BHA must also provide the kind of customer service that will encourage participating owners to remain active in the program.

BHA Policy

All BHA activities that may affect an owner's ability to lease a unit will be processed as rapidly as possible, in order to minimize vacancy losses for owners.

BHA will provide owners with a handbook that explains the program, including HUD and BHA policies and procedures, in easy-to-understand language.

BHA will give special attention to helping new owners succeed through activities such as:

- Providing the owner with a designated BHA contact person.
- Coordinating inspection and leasing activities between BHA, the owner, and the family.
- Initiating telephone contact with the owner to explain the inspection process.
- Providing other written information about how the program operates, including answers to frequently asked questions.

Additional services may be undertaken on an as-needed basis, and as resources permit.

13-I.B. BASIC HCV PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

HUD requires BHA to assist families in their housing search by providing the family with a list of landlords or other parties known to BHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or to help the family find a unit. Although BHA cannot maintain a list of owners that are pre-qualified to participate in the program, owners may indicate to BHA their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family, or to help the HCV family find a unit [24 CFR 982.301(b)(11)].

BHA Policy

Owners that wish to indicate their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family or to help the HCV family find a unit may notify BHA. BHA will maintain a listing of such owners and provide this listing to the HCV family as part of the informational briefing packet.

When a family approaches an owner to apply for tenancy, the owner is responsible for screening the family and deciding whether to lease to the family, just as the owner would with any potential unassisted tenant. BHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. See Chapters 3 and 9 for more detail on tenant family screening policies and process.

If the owner is willing, the family and the owner must jointly complete a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA, Form HUD 52517), which constitutes the family's request for assistance in the specified unit, and which documents the owner's willingness to lease to the family and to follow the program's requirements. When submitted to BHA, this document is the first step in the process of obtaining approval for the family to receive the financial assistance it will need in order to occupy the unit. Also submitted with the RFTA is a copy of the owner's proposed dwelling lease, including the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). See Chapter 9 for more detail on request for tenancy approval policies and process.

HUD regulations stipulate requirements for the approval of an assisted tenancy.

The owner must be qualified to participate in the program [24 CFR 982.306]. Some owners are precluded from participating in the program, or from renting to a particular family, either because of their past history with this or another federal housing program, or because of certain conflicts of interest. Owner qualifications are discussed later in this chapter.

The selected unit must be of a type that is eligible for the program [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. Certain types of dwelling units cannot be assisted under the HCV program. Other types may be assisted under certain conditions. See Chapter 9 for more detail on unit eligibility policies and process.

The selected unit must meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. BHA will inspect the owner's dwelling unit at least annually to ensure that the unit continues to meet HQS requirements. See Chapter 8 for a discussion of the HQS standards at initial lease-up and throughout the family's tenancy.

BHA must determine that the proposed rent for the unit is reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See Chapter 8 for a discussion of requirements and policies on rent reasonableness, rent comparability and the rent reasonableness determination process.

At initial lease-up of a unit, if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard, BHA must ensure that the family share does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of the calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

The dwelling lease must comply with all program requirements [24 CFR 982.308]. Owners are encouraged to use their standard leases when renting to an assisted family. The HUD Tenancy Addendum includes the HUD requirements governing the tenancy and must be added word-for-word to the owner's lease. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of the dwelling lease and tenancy addendum, including lease terms and provisions.

BHA and the owner must execute a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract (Form HUD-52641). The HAP contract format is prescribed by HUD. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of the HUD requirements for execution of the HAP contract.

13-I.C. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

[24 CFR 982.452]

The basic owner responsibilities in the HCV program are outlined in the regulations as follows:

- Complying with all of the owner's obligations under the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract and the lease
- Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a voucher-holder to lease the unit, and deciding if the family is suitable for tenancy of the unit
- Maintaining the unit in accordance with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS), including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance
- Complying with equal opportunity requirements

- Preparing and furnishing to BHA information required under the HAP contract
- Collecting the security deposit, the tenant rent, and any charges for unit damage by the family
- Enforcing tenant obligations under the dwelling lease
- Paying for utilities and services that are not the responsibility of the family as specified in the lease
- Allowing reasonable modifications to a dwelling unit occupied or to be occupied by a disabled person [24 CFR 100.203]
- Comply with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) when screening prospective HCV tenants or terminating the tenancy of an HCV family (see 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L; 24 CFR 982.310(h)(4); 24 CFR 982.452(b)(1)); and FR Notice 1/4/23])

13-I.D. OWNER QUALIFICATIONS

BHA does not formally approve an owner to participate in the HCV program. However, there are a number of criteria where BHA may deny approval of an assisted tenancy based on past owner behavior, conflict of interest, or other owner-related issues. No owner has a right to participate in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.306(e)].

Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]

BHA must not approve the assisted tenancy if BHA has been informed that the owner has been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR Part 24. HUD may direct BHA not to approve a tenancy request if a court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, or if such an action is pending.

Leasing to Relatives [24 CFR 982.306(d), HCV GB p. 11-2]

BHA must not approve a tenancy if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. BHA may make an exception as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. The owner is required to certify that no such relationship exists. This restriction applies at the time that the family receives assistance under the HCV program for occupancy of a particular unit. Current contracts on behalf of owners and families that are related may continue, but any new leases or contracts for these families may not be approved.

Conflict of Interest [24 CFR 982.161; HCV GB p. 8-19; Form HUD-52641, Section 13]

BHA must not approve a tenancy in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter:

- Any present or former member or officer of BHA (except a participant commissioner)

- Any employee of BHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of BHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs
- Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs
- Any member of the Congress of the United States

Such “covered individual” may not have any direct or indirect interest in the HAP contract or in any benefits or payments under the contract (including the interest of an immediate family member of such covered individual) while such person is a covered individual or for one year thereafter.

Immediate family member means the spouse, parent (including a stepparent), child (including a stepchild), grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother (including a stepsister or stepbrother) of any covered individual.

HUD may waive the conflict-of-interest requirements, except for members of Congress, for good cause. BHA must submit a waiver request to the appropriate HUD Field Office for determination.

Any waiver request submitted by BHA must include the following [HCV Guidebook pp.11-2 and 11-3]:

- Complete statement of the facts of the case;
- Analysis of the specific conflict of interest provision of the HAP contract and justification as to why the provision should be waived;
- Analysis of and statement of consistency with state and local laws. The local HUD office, BHA, or both parties may conduct this analysis. Where appropriate, an opinion by the state’s attorney general should be obtained;
- Opinion by the local HUD office as to whether there would be an appearance of impropriety if the waiver were granted;
- Statement regarding alternative existing housing available for lease under the HCV program or other assisted housing if the waiver is denied;
- If the case involves a hardship for a particular family, statement of the circumstances and discussion of possible alternatives;
- If the case involves a public official or member of the governing body, explanation of their duties under state or local law, including reference to any responsibilities involving the HCV program;
- If the case involves employment of a family member by BHA or assistance under the HCV program for an eligible BHA employee, explanation of the responsibilities and duties of the position, including any related to the HCV program;

- If the case involves an investment on the part of a member, officer, or employee of BHA, description of the nature of the investment, including disclosure/divestiture plans.

Where BHA has requested a conflict-of-interest waiver, BHA may not execute the HAP contract until HUD has made a decision on the waiver request.

BHA Policy

In considering whether to request a conflict of interest waiver from HUD, BHA will consider certain factors such as consistency of the waiver with state and local laws, the existence of alternative housing available to families, the individual circumstances of a particular family, the specific duties of individuals whose positions present a possible conflict of interest, the nature of any financial investment in the property and plans for disclosure/divestiture, and the possible appearance of impropriety.

Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)]

HUD regulations permit BHA to disapprove a request for tenancy for various actions and inactions of the owner.

If BHA disapproves a request for tenancy because an owner is not qualified, it may not terminate the HAP contract for any assisted families that are already living in the owner's properties unless the owner has violated the HAP contract for those units [HCV GB p. 11-4].

BHA Policy

BHA may refuse to approve a request for tenancy if BHA becomes aware that any of the following are true:

- The owner has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f);
- The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;
- The owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;
- The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the tenant-based programs, or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other federal housing program;
- The owner has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants of units assisted under Section 8 or any other federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that:

- (i) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;

- (ii) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of BHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing;
- (iii) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences, by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or
- (iv) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or

The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or

The owner has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessment. In considering whether to disapprove owners for any of the discretionary reasons listed above, BHA will consider any mitigating factors. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, the seriousness of the violation in relation to program requirements, the impact on the ability of families to lease units under the program, health and safety of participating families, among others. Upon consideration of such circumstances, BHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose to approve an owner.

Legal Ownership of Unit

The following represents BHA policy on legal ownership of a dwelling unit to be assisted under the HCV program.

BHA Policy

BHA will only enter into a contractual relationship with the legal owner or the designated representative of a qualified unit. If in question BHA may request acceptable documentation of legal ownership or designated representation (e.g., deed of trust, proof of taxes for most recent year).

13-I.E. NON-DISCRIMINATION

[HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641]

The owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability, in connection with any actions or responsibilities under the HCV program and the HAP contract with BHA.

The owner must cooperate with BHA and with HUD in conducting any equal opportunity compliance reviews and complaint investigations in connection with the HCV program and the HAP contract with BHA.

See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity requirements in the HCV program.

Part II. HAP Contracts

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAP contract represents a written agreement between BHA and the owner of the dwelling unit occupied by a HCV-assisted family. The contract spells out the owner's responsibilities under the program, as well as BHA's obligations. Under the HAP contract, BHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of the family approved by BHA to occupy the unit.

The HAP contract is used for all HCV tenant based program tenancies except for assistance under the Section 8 homeownership program, and assistance to families that own a manufactured home and use their assistance to lease the space for the manufactured home. See Chapter 15 for a discussion of any special housing types included in BHA's HCV program.

When BHA has determined that the unit meets program requirements and the tenancy is approvable, BHA and owner must execute the HAP contract. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of the leasing process, including provisions for execution of the HAP contract.

13-II.B. HAP CONTRACT CONTENTS

The HAP contract format is required by HUD, specifically Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract, Form HUD-52641.

The HAP contract contains three parts.

Part A of the contract includes basic **contract information**: the names of the tenant and all household members, the address of the contract unit, start and end dates of initial lease term, the amount of initial monthly rent to owner, the amount of initial housing assistance payment, the utilities and appliances to be supplied by owner and tenant, and the signatures of the BHA representative and owner [HCV Guidebook, pp 11-10 and 11-11].

In general, the HAP contract cannot be modified. However, BHA does have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract which prohibits the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practices or in excess of amounts charged to unassisted tenants. BHA policy on the amount of security deposit an owner may collect is found in Chapter 9.

BHA also has the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract that defines when the housing assistance payment by BHA is deemed received by the owner (e.g., upon mailing by BHA or actual receipt by the owner).

BHA Policy

BHA has not adopted a policy that defines when the housing assistance payment by BHA is deemed received by the owner. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

Part B is the body of the contract. It describes in detail program requirements affecting the owner and owner roles and responsibilities under the HCV program. Most of the requirements contained in Part B of the HAP contract are outlined elsewhere in this plan. Topics addressed in Part B include:

- Lease of Contract Unit
- Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services
- Term of HAP Contract
- Provision and Payment of Utilities and Appliances
- Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent
- BHA Payment to Owner
- Prohibition of Discrimination
- Owner's Breach of HAP Contract
- BHA and HUD Access to Premises and Owner's Records
- Exclusion of Third-Party Rights
- Conflict of Interest
- Assignment of the HAP Contract
- Written Notices
- Entire Agreement Interpretation

Part C of the contract includes the Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). The addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the program and the composition of the household, as approved by BHA. The tenant has the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner. The terms of the Tenancy Addendum prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

13-II.C. HAP CONTRACT PAYMENTS

General

During the term of the HAP contract, and subject to the provisions of the HAP contract, BHA must make monthly HAP payments to the owner on behalf of the family, at the beginning of each month. If a lease term begins after the first of the month, the HAP payment for the first month is prorated for a partial month.

The amount of the HAP payment is determined according to the policies described in Chapter 6 and is subject to change during the term of the HAP contract. BHA must notify the owner and the family in writing of any changes in the HAP payment.

HAP payments can be made only during the lease term, and only while the family is residing in the unit.

The monthly HAP payment by BHA is credited toward the monthly rent to owner under the family's lease. The total of the rent paid by the tenant and the HAP payment is equal to the rent to owner as specified in the lease.

The family is not responsible for payment of the HAP payment, and BHA is not responsible for payment of the family share of rent.

The family's share of the rent cannot be more than the difference between the rent to the owner and the HAP payment. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of this maximum [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)]. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)]. See Chapter 9 for a discussion of separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances and other items that are not included in the lease.

If the owner receives any excess HAP from BHA, the excess amount must be returned immediately. If BHA determines that, the owner is not entitled to all or a portion of the HAP, BHA may deduct the amount of overpayment from any amounts due to the owner, including amounts due under any other Section 8 HCV contract. See Chapter 16 for additional detail on owner reimbursement of HAP overpayments.

Owner Certification of Compliance

Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner is not entitled to receive housing assistance payments under the HAP contract [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641].

By accepting the monthly check from BHA, the owner certifies to compliance with the terms of the HAP contract. This includes certification that the owner is maintaining the unit and premises in accordance with HQS; that the contract unit is leased to the tenant family and, to the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the unit as the family's only residence; the rent to owner does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units on the premises; and that the owner does not receive (other than rent to owner) any additional payments or other consideration for rent of the contract unit during the HAP term.

Late HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.451(a)(5)]

BHA is responsible for making HAP payments promptly when due to the owner, in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. After the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term, the HAP contract provides for penalties if BHA fails to make the HAP payment on time.

Penalties for late HAP payments can only be imposed if 1) the penalties are in accordance with generally accepted local rental market practices and law governing penalties for late payment by tenants; 2) it is the owner's normal business practice to charge late payment

penalties for both assisted and unassisted families; and 3) the owner charges the assisted family for late payment of the family's share of the rent.

BHA is not required to pay a late payment penalty if HUD determines that the payment is late for reasons beyond BHA's control. In addition, late payment penalties are not required if BHA intentionally delays or denies payment as a remedy to an owner breach of the HAP contract [HCV Guidebook p. 11-7].

Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)]

BHA must continue making housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract as long as the tenant continues to occupy the unit and the HAP contract is not violated.

HAP payments terminate when the HAP contract terminates or when the tenancy is terminated in accordance with the terms of the lease.

If the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit, BHA must continue to make housing assistance payments to the owner until the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant.

BHA Policy

The owner must inform BHA when the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit.

The owner must inform BHA when the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant and provide BHA with a copy of such judgment or determination.

After the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant, BHA will continue to make HAP payments to the owner until the family actually moves from the unit or until the family is physically evicted from the unit, whichever is earlier. The owner must inform BHA of the date when the family actually moves from the unit, or the family is physically evicted from the unit.

13-II.D. BREACH OF HAP CONTRACT

[24 CFR 982.453]

Any of the following actions by the owner constitutes a breach of the HAP contract:

- If the owner violates any obligations under the HAP contract including failure to maintain the unit in accordance with HQS
- If the owner has violated any obligation under any other HAP contract under Section 8
- If the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

- For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulation for the applicable program; or if the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the mortgage or loan
- If the owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity
- If the owner has committed any violent criminal activity

If BHA determines that a breach of the HAP contract has occurred, it may exercise any of its rights and remedies under the HAP contract.

BHA rights and remedies against the owner under the HAP contract include recovery of any HAP overpayment, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of the housing assistance payment, termination of the payment or termination the HAP contract. BHA may also obtain additional relief by judicial order or action.

BHA must notify the owner of its determination and provide in writing the reasons for the determination. The notice may require the owner to take corrective action by an established deadline. BHA must provide the owner with written notice of any reduction in housing assistance payments or the termination of the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

Before BHA invokes a remedy against an owner, BHA will evaluate all information and documents available to determine if the contract has been breached.

If relevant, BHA will conduct an audit of the owner's records pertaining to the tenancy or unit.

If it is determined that the owner has breached the contract, BHA will consider all of the relevant factors including the seriousness of the breach, the effect on the family, the owner's record of compliance and the number and seriousness of any prior HAP contract violations.

13-II.E. HAP CONTRACT TERM AND TERMINATIONS

The term of the HAP contract runs concurrently with the term of the dwelling lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)], beginning on the first day of the initial term of the lease and terminating on the last day of the term of the lease, including any lease term extensions.

The HAP contract and the housing assistance payments made under the HAP contract terminate if [HCV Guidebook pp.11-4 and 11-5, pg. 15-3]:

- The owner or the family terminates the lease;
- The lease expires;
- BHA terminates the HAP contract;
- BHA terminates assistance for the family;

- The family moves from the assisted unit. In this situation, the owner is entitled to keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.
- 180 calendar days have elapsed since BHA made the last housing assistance payment to the owner;
- The family is absent from the unit for longer than the maximum period permitted by BHA;
- The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between BHA and HUD expires
- BHA elects to terminate the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

BHA may elect to terminate the HAP contract in each of the following situations:

- Available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program [24 CFR 982.454];
- The unit does not meet HQS size requirements due to change in family composition [24 CFR 982.403] – see Chapter 8;
- The unit does not meet HQS [24 CFR 982.404] – see Chapter 8;
- The family breaks up [HUD Form 52641] – see Chapter 3;
- The owner breaches the HAP contract [24 CFR 982.453(b)] – see Section 13-II.D.

If BHA terminates the HAP contract, BHA must give the owner and the family written notice. The notice must specify the reasons for the termination and the effective date of the termination. Once a HAP contract is terminated, no further HAP payments may be made under that contract [HCV Guidebook pg.15-4].

BHA Policy

The HAP contract terminates on the last day of the month following a 30-day notice. The owner is not entitled to any housing assistance payment after this period and must return to BHA any housing assistance payment received after this period.

If the family moves from the assisted unit into a new unit, even if the new unit is in the same building or complex as the assisted unit, the HAP contract for the assisted unit terminates. A new HAP contract would be required [HCV GB, p. 11-17].

When the family moves from an assisted unit into a new unit, the term of the HAP contract for the new unit may begin in the same month in which the family moves out of its old unit. This is not considered a duplicative subsidy [HCV GB, p. 8-22].

BHA Policy

BHA does not pay over-lapping HAP payments; BHA will pay subsidy in a new unit beginning the month after the last HAP payment was paid (unless the month's HAP was pro-rated) and upon the new unit passing initial HQS.

13-II.F. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP / ASSIGNMENT OF THE HAP CONTRACT [HUD-52641]

The HAP contract cannot be assigned to a new owner without the prior written consent of BHA.

An owner under a HAP contract must notify BHA in writing prior to a change in the legal ownership of the unit. The owner must supply all information as requested by BHA.

Prior to approval of assignment to a new owner, the new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract. The agreement between the new owner and the former owner must be in writing and in a form that BHA finds acceptable. The new owner must provide BHA with a copy of the executed agreement.

BHA Policy

Assignment of the HAP contract will be approved only if the new owner is qualified to become an owner under the HCV program according to the policies in Section 13-I.D. of this chapter.

BHA must receive a signed, written request from the existing owner stating the name and address of the new HAP payee and the effective date of the assignment in order to change the HAP payee under an outstanding HAP contract.

Within 10 business days of receiving the owner's request, BHA will inform the current owner in writing whether the assignment may take place.

The new owner must provide a written certification to BHA that includes:

- A copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title and recorded deed;
- A copy of the owner's IRS Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or the social security number of the new owner;
- The effective date of the HAP contract assignment;
- A written agreement to comply with the terms of the HAP contract; and
- Certification that the new owner is not a prohibited relative.

If the new owner does not agree to an assignment of the HAP contract, or fails to provide the necessary documents, BHA will terminate the HAP contract with the old owner. If the new owner wants to offer the family a new lease, and the family elects to stay with continued assistance, BHA will process the leasing in accordance with the policies in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 14

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

BHA is committed to ensuring that subsidy 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

14-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 detecting 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 participants 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

To ensure that BHA’s HCV program is administered 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 discuss program compliance and integrity issues during the voucher briefing sessions described in Chapter 5.
- BHA will provide each applicant and participant 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 participant 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 place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key BHA forms and form letters that request information from a family or owner.
- BHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and BHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.
- At every regular reexamination, BHA staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or BHA policy that affect program participants.
- BHA will require first-time owners (or their agents) to participate in a briefing session on HAP contract requirements.

- BHA will provide owners with ongoing information about the program with an emphasis on actions and situations to avoid.
- BHA will provide each BHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization's standards of conduct and ethics.

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.

14-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

Under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), HUD requires BHA to review a random sample of tenant records annually to determine if the records conform to program requirements and to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure HQS compliance [24 CFR, Part 985]. (See Chapter 16 for additional information about SEMAP requirements).

BHA Policy

In addition to the SEMAP quality control requirements, BHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse.

- BHA routinely will use HUD 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

OMB Circular A-133 requires all PHAs that expend \$500,000 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, program participants, and the public to report possible program abuse.

14-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 982.516]

BHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available BHA and public records. If necessary, BHA will require HCV 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 to 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.

In the case of owner-caused errors or program abuse, BHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense, (2) the length of time since the violation has occurred, and (3) 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 the informal review or hearing process, if applicable (see Chapter 16).

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties

14-II.A. SUBSIDY UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENTS

A subsidy under- or overpayment includes (1) an incorrect housing assistance payment to the owner, (2) an incorrect family share established for the family, and (3) an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect subsidy determination is an overpayment or underpayment of subsidy, BHA must promptly correct the HAP, family share, and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

BHA Policy

Increases in the family share will be implemented only after the family has received 30 days' notice.

Any decreases in family share will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family or owner is required to reimburse BHA or BHA is required to make retroactive subsidy payments to the owner or family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect subsidy payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

14-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

Family obligations and general administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout this plan. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect subsidy 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 [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13]

BHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any excess subsidy received. 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 excess subsidy, BHA will terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

BHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12]

BHA Policy

BHA will not reimburse the family for any underpayment of assistance when the underpayment clearly is caused by the family.

Prohibited Actions

An applicant or participant in the HCV program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to BHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program [24 CFR 982.552(c)(iv)].

BHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

- Payment to the owner in excess of amounts authorized by BHA for rent, security deposit, and additional services
- Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to BHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other BHA representatives
- Offering payments or other incentives to the owner or 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. income, 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 excess subsidy amounts paid by BHA, as described earlier in this section.
- 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 12 (for participants).
- BHA may deny or terminate the family’s assistance following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 12 respectively.
- BHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in Section 14-II.E.

14-II.C. OWNER-CAUSED ERROR OR PROGRAM ABUSE

Owner requirements that are part of the regular process of offering, leasing, and maintaining a unit (e.g., HQS compliance, fair housing) are addressed in the appropriate chapters of this plan. This section focuses on errors and program abuse by owners.

An incorrect subsidy determination caused by an owner generally would be the result of an incorrect owner statement about the characteristics of the assisted unit (e.g., the number of bedrooms, which utilities are paid by the family). It also includes accepting duplicate housing assistance payments for the same unit in the same month, or after a family no longer resides in the unit.

Owner Reimbursement to BHA

In all cases of overpayment of subsidy caused by the owner, the owner must repay to BHA any excess subsidy received. BHA may recover overpaid amounts by withholding housing assistance payments due for subsequent months, or if the debt is large, BHA may allow the owner to pay in installments over a period of time [HCV GB p. 22-13].

BHA Policy

In cases where the owner has received excess subsidy, BHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

Prohibited Owner Actions

An owner participating in the HCV program must not:

- Make any false statement to BHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program [24 CFR 982.453(a)(3)] including:

BHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of owner program abuse:

- Charging the family rent above or below the amount specified by BHA
- Charging a security deposit other than that specified in the family's lease
- Charging the family for services that are provided to unassisted tenants at no extra charge
- Knowingly accepting housing assistance payments for any month(s) after the family has vacated the unit
- Knowingly accepting incorrect or excess housing assistance payments
- Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to BHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other BHA representatives
- Offering payments or other incentives to an HCV family as an inducement for the family to make false or misleading statements to BHA
- Non-disclosure of familial status
- Allowing unauthorized people to reside in the unit
- Residing in the unit with an assisted family
- Committing sexual or other harassment, either quid pro quo or hostile environment, based on the protected classes defined in Chapter 2
- Retaliating against any applicant or participant reporting/alleging sexual or other harassment, either quid pro quo or hostile environment, based on the protected classes defined in Chapter 2

Remedies and Penalties

When BHA determines that the owner has committed program abuse, BHA may take any of the following actions:

- Require the owner to repay excess housing assistance payments, as discussed earlier in this section and in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.
- Terminate the HAP contract (See Chapter 13).
- Bar the owner from future participation in any BHA programs.
- Refer the case to state or federal officials for criminal prosecution as described in Section 14-II.E.

14-II.D. BHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of BHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout this plan. This section specifically addresses actions of a BHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the HCV program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in BHA's personnel policy.

BHA-caused incorrect subsidy determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply HCV rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, (2) assigning the incorrect voucher size to a family, and (3) errors in calculation.

Repayment to BHA

Neither a family nor an owner is required to repay an overpayment of subsidy if the error or program abuse is caused by BHA staff [HCV GB. 22-12].

BHA Reimbursement to Family or Owner

BHA must reimburse a family for any underpayment of subsidy, regardless of whether the underpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff or owner program abuse. Funds for this reimbursement must come from BHA's administrative fee reserves [HCV GB p. 22-12].

Prohibited Activities

BHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by BHA staff:

- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements for personal gain
- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant, participant, or owner
- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, participating families, vendors, owners, 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 HCV funds
- Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the HCV program
- Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

14-II.E. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

BHA Policy

When BHA determines that program abuse by an owner, family, or BHA staff member has occurred and the amount of overpaid subsidy 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 overpaid assistance 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 HCV program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

14-II.F. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

BHA may retain a portion of program fraud losses that BHA recovers from a family or owner through litigation, court order, or a repayment agreement [24 CFR 982.163].

BHA must be the principal party initiating or sustaining the action to recover amounts due from tenants that are due as a result of fraud and abuse. 24 CFR 792.202 permits BHA to retain the greater of:

- 50 percent of the amount it actually collects from a judgment, litigation (including settlement of a lawsuit) or an administrative repayment agreement, or
- Reasonable and necessary costs that BHA incurs related to the collection including costs of investigation, legal fees, and agency collection fees.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for an informal hearing in accordance with requirements in 24 CFR 982.555.

If HUD incurs costs on behalf of BHA related to the collection, these costs must be deducted from the amount retained by BHA.

CHAPTER 15

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES

[24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

INTRODUCTION

BHA may permit a family to use any of the special housing types discussed in this chapter. However, BHA is not required to permit families receiving assistance in its jurisdiction to use these housing types, except that BHA must permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. BHA also may limit the number of families who receive HCV assistance in these housing types and cannot require families to use a particular housing type. No special funding is provided for special housing types.

Special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO), congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, manufactured homes where the family owns the home and leases the space, and homeownership [24 CFR 982.601]. A single unit cannot be designated as more than one type of special housing. BHA cannot give preference to households that wish to live in any of these types of housing and cannot require households to select any of these types of housing [New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*, p. 3].

This chapter consists of the following seven parts. Each part contains a description of the housing type and any special requirements associated with it. Except as modified by this chapter, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special housing types:

Part I: Single Room Occupancy

Part II: Congregate Housing

Part III: Group Homes

Part IV: Shared Housing

Part V: Cooperative Housing

Part VI: Manufactured Homes (including manufactured home space rental)

Part VII: Homeownership

Part I: Single Room Occupancy

[24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605; Form HUD-52641; New HCV GB,
Special Housing Types, p. 4

15-I.A. OVERVIEW

A single room occupancy (SRO) unit provides living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant but requires the occupant to share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities with others. More than one person may not occupy an SRO unit. HCV regulations do not limit the number of units in an SRO facility, but the size of a facility may be limited by local ordinances.

When providing HCV assistance in an SRO unit, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted person, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used. The standard form of the HAP contract is used (form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: “This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Single room occupancy (SRO) housing.”

15-I.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for SRO housing is 75 percent of the 0-bedroom payment standard amount on BHA’s payment standard schedule.

The utility allowance for an assisted person residing in SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero-bedroom utility allowance.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in an SRO facility is the lower of the SRO payment standard amount minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

15-I.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS)

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to SRO housing except that sanitary facilities, and space and security characteristics must meet local code standards for SRO housing. In the absence of applicable local code standards for SRO housing, the following standards apply: *Access*: Access doors to the SRO unit must have working locks for privacy. The occupant must be able to access the unit without going through any other unit. Each unit must have immediate access to two or more approved means of exit from the building, appropriately marked and leading to safe and open space at ground level. The SRO unit must also have any other means of exit required by State or local law.

- *Fire Safety*: All SRO facilities must have a sprinkler system that protects major spaces. “Major spaces” are defined as hallways, large common areas, and any other areas specified in local fire, building, or safety codes. SROs must also have hard-wired

smoke detectors, and any other fire and safety equipment required by state or local law.

Sanitary facilities and space and security standards must meet local code requirements for SRO housing. In the absence of local-code standards, the requirements discussed below apply [24 CFR 982.605].

- *Sanitary Facilities:* At least one flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a lavatory basin, and a bathtub or shower in proper operating condition must be provided for each six persons (or fewer) residing in the SRO facility. If the SRO units are leased only to males, flush urinals may be substituted for up to one half of the required number of toilets. Sanitary facilities must be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway to all persons sharing them, and may not be located more than one floor above or below the SRO unit. They may not be located below grade unless the SRO units are located on that level.
- *Space and Security:* An SRO unit must contain at least 110 square feet of floor space, and at least four-square feet of closet space with an unobstructed height of at least five feet, for use by the occupant. If the closet space is less than four square feet, the habitable floor space in the SRO unit must be increased by the amount of the deficiency. Exterior doors and windows accessible from outside the SRO unit must be lockable.

Because no children live in SRO housing, the housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

Part II: Congregate Housing

[24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609; Form HUD-52641; New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*, p. 6]

15-II.A. OVERVIEW

Congregate housing is intended for use by elderly persons or persons with disabilities. A congregate housing facility contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for the individual household that includes at least a living room, bedroom and bathroom. Food service for residents must be provided.

If approved by BHA, a family member or live-in aide may reside with the elderly person or person with disabilities. BHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in congregate housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family. The standard form of the HAP contract is used (form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Congregate housing."

15-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for an individual unit in a congregate housing facility is based on the number of rooms in the private living area for the assisted family. If there is only one room in the unit (not including the bathroom or the kitchen, if a kitchen is provided), BHA must use the payment standard for a 0-bedroom unit. If the unit has two or more rooms (other than the bathroom and the kitchen) BHA must use the 1-bedroom payment standard.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a congregate housing facility is the lower of the applicable payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

The gross rent for the unit for the purpose of calculating HCV assistance is the shelter portion (including utilities) of the resident's monthly housing expense only. The residents' costs for food service should not be included in the rent for a congregate housing unit.

15-II.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

HQS requirements as described in Chapter 8 apply to congregate housing except for the requirements stated below.

- Congregate housing must have a refrigerator of appropriate size in the private living area of each resident, a central kitchen and dining facilities located within the premises

and accessible to the residents, and food service for the residents, that is not provided by the residents themselves.

The congregate housing must contain adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage where necessary.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply unless a child under the age of six is expected to reside in the unit.

Part III: Group Home

[24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614; Form HUD-52641; New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*, p. 8]

15-III.A. OVERVIEW

A group home is a state-approved (licensed, certified, or otherwise approved in writing by the state) facility intended for occupancy by elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities. Except for live-in aides, all persons living in a group home, whether assisted or not, must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities. Persons living in a group home must not require continuous medical or nursing care.

A group home consists of bedrooms for residents, which can be shared by no more than two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.

No more than 12 persons may reside in a group home including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aides.

If approved by BHA, a live-in aide may live in the group home with a person with disabilities. BHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in a group home, a separate lease and HAP contract is executed for each assisted family. The standard form of the HAP contract is used (form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Group home."

15-III.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size (voucher size) for an assisted occupant of a group home must be 0- or 1-bedroom. If there is a live-in aide, the aide must be counted in determining the household's unit size.

The payment standard used to calculate the HAP is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the prorated share of the payment standard for the group home size. The prorated share is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the number of persons (assisted and unassisted) living in the group home. The number of persons in the assisted household equals one assisted person plus any BHA approved live-in aide.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a group home is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

The utility allowance for an assisted occupant in a group home is the prorated share of the family unit size to the utility allowance for the group home.

The rents paid for participants residing in group homes are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent for an assisted person must not exceed the prorated portion of the reasonable rent for the group home. In determining reasonable rent, BHA must consider whether sanitary facilities and facilities for food preparation and service are common facilities or private facilities.

15-III.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

The entire unit must comply with HQS requirements described in Chapter 8, except for the requirements stated below.

- *Sanitary Facilities:* A group home must have at least one bathroom in the facility, with a flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a fixed basin with hot and cold running water, and a shower or bathtub with hot and cold running water. A group home may contain private or common bathrooms. However, no more than four residents can be required to share a bathroom.
- *Food Preparation and Service:* Group home units must contain a kitchen and dining area with adequate space to store, prepare, and serve food. The facilities for food preparation and service may be private or may be shared by the residents. The kitchen must contain a range, an oven, a refrigerator, and a sink with hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private disposal system.
- *Space and Security:* Group homes must contain at least one bedroom of appropriate size for every two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents. Doors and windows accessible from outside the unit must be lockable.
- *Structure and Material:* To avoid any threat to the health and safety of the residents, group homes must be structurally sound. Elevators must be in good condition. Group homes must be accessible to and usable by residents with disabilities.
- *Site and Neighborhood:* Group homes must be located in a residential setting. The site and neighborhood should be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations, and other hazards to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents, and should not be subject to serious adverse conditions, such as:
 - Dangerous walks or steps
 - Instability
 - Flooding, poor drainage
 - Septic tank back-ups
 - Sewage hazards
 - Mud slides
 - Abnormal air pollution
 - Smoke or dust

- Excessive noise
- Vibrations or vehicular traffic
- Excessive accumulations of trash
- Vermin or rodent infestation, or
- Fire hazards.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply unless a child under the age of six is expected to reside in the unit.

Part IV: Shared Housing

[24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618; Form HUD-52641; Notice PIH 2021-05; New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*, p. 11]

15-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Families in markets with tight rental conditions or with a prevalence of single-family housing may determine a shared housing living arrangement to be a useful way to secure affordable housing. PHAs offering shared housing as a housing solution may also experienced some reduction in the average per-unit-cost (PUC) paid on behalf of assisted families. Shared housing is a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The unit may be a house or an apartment. The shared unit consists of both common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

An assisted family may share a unit with other persons assisted under the HCV program or with other unassisted persons.

Shared housing may be offered in a number of ways, including for-profit co-living (such as a boarding house, single bedroom with common living room/kitchen/dining room) run by a private company [Notice PIH 2021-05].

The owner of a shared housing unit may reside in the unit, but housing assistance may not be paid on behalf of the owner. The resident owner may not be related by blood or marriage to the assisted family.

If approved by BHA, a live-in aide may reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities. BHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When shared housing is offered as a housing option, HUD encourages PHAs to consider ways in which the families may be assisted in finding shared housing, including for-profit shared housing matching (such as roommates or single-family homes) and online sites that charge a fee for their matching services, or nonprofit shared housing matching services. HUD further encourages PHAs to include information about this housing possibility in the family's voucher briefing.

PHAs should be aware of potential local legal barriers to HCV participants using shared housing, which can create additional obstacles for shared housing:

- Municipalities may have occupancy limits for the number of unrelated persons who may share a housing unit.
- Local zoning codes for single family housing may restrict occupancy in certain areas to households whose family members are related by blood.

PHAs should work with local jurisdictions to find solutions that encourage affordable housing and are consistent with the Fair Housing Act, Title VI, and other federal, state,

and local fair housing laws. PHAs should inform HUD if they encounter barriers to shared housing that may conflict with fair housing laws.

When providing HCV assistance in shared housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family. The standard form of the HAP contract is used (form HUD-52641) with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Shared housing."

15-IV.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size (voucher size) or the prorated share of the payment standard for the shared housing unit size.

The prorated share is calculated by dividing the number of bedrooms available for occupancy by the assisted family in the private, non-shared space by the total number of bedrooms in the unit.

Example: Family holds a two-bedroom voucher.

Shared housing unit size: bedrooms available to assisted family = 2

Total bedrooms in the unit: 3

2 Bedrooms for assisted family

÷ 3 Bedrooms in the unit

2 BR payment standard: \$1200

3 BR payment standard: \$1695; $\$1695 \times 2$ (pro-rata share) = \$1130 \$1130 is lower than the \$1200 payment standard for the 2 BR family unit size \$1130 is the payment standard used to calculate the HAP

The HAP for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the prorated share of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

Example: A family holds a 2-bedroom voucher. The family decides to occupy 3 out of 4 bedrooms available in the unit.

The utility allowance for a 4-bedroom unit equals \$200

The utility allowance for a 2-bedroom unit equals \$100

The prorata share of the utility allowance is $\$200/4$ (# of bedrooms) $\times 2$ (voucher eligible for) = \$100

The PHA will use the prorated utility allowance of \$100.

The rents paid for families living in shared housing are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent paid to the owner for the assisted family must not exceed the prorated portion of the reasonable rent for the shared unit. In determining reasonable rent, BHA may consider whether sanitary and food preparation areas are private or shared.

15-IV.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

BHA may not give approval to reside in shared housing unless the entire unit, including the portion of the unit available for use by the assisted family under its lease, meets the housing quality standards.

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to shared housing except for the requirements stated below.

- *Facilities Available for the Family:* Facilities available to the assisted family, whether shared or private, must include a living room, a bathroom, and food preparation and refuse disposal facilities.
- *Space and Security:* The entire unit must provide adequate space and security for all assisted and unassisted residents. The private space for each assisted family must contain at least one bedroom for each two persons in the family. The number of bedrooms in the private space of an assisted family must not be less than the family unit size (voucher size). A 0-bedroom or 1-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

Part V: Cooperative Housing

[24 CFR 982.619; New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*, p. 14]

15-V.A. OVERVIEW

This part applies to rental assistance for a cooperative member residing in cooperative housing. It does not apply to assistance for a cooperative member who has purchased membership under the HCV homeownership option, or to rental assistance for a family that leases a cooperative housing unit from a cooperative member.

A cooperative is a form of ownership (nonprofit corporation or association) in which the residents purchase memberships in the ownership entity. Rather than being charged “rent” a cooperative member is charged a “carrying charge.” The monthly carrying charge includes the member’s share of the cooperative debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. It does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit or to amortize a loan made to the family for this purpose.

The occupancy agreement or lease and other appropriate documents must provide that the monthly carrying charge is subject to Section 8 limitations on rent to owner, and the rent must be reasonable as compared to comparable unassisted units. When providing HCV assistance in cooperative housing, the standard form of the HAP contract is used with the special housing type specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows: “This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: Cooperative housing.”

15-V.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard and utility allowance are determined according to regular HCV program requirements.

The HAP for a cooperative housing unit is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent (monthly carrying charge for the unit, plus any utility allowance) minus the TTP. The monthly carrying charge includes the member’s share of the cooperative debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. The carrying charge does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit or to amortize a loan made to the family for this purpose.

15-V.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

All standard HQS requirements apply to cooperative housing units. There are no additional HQS requirements. BHA remedies described in 24 CFR 982.404 do not apply. Rather, if the unit and premises are not maintained in accordance with HQS, BHA may exercise all available remedies regardless of whether the family or cooperative is responsible for the breach of HQS.

No housing assistance payment can be made unless unit meets HQS and the defect is corrected within the period as specified by the PHA and the PHA verifies correction (see Chapter 8).

In addition to regular breaches of HQS, breaches of HQS by the family include failure to perform any maintenance for which the family is responsible in accordance with the terms of the cooperative occupancy agreement [HCV GB].

Part VI: Manufactured Homes

[24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624; FR Notice 1/18/17; New HCV GB, *Special Housing Types*, p. 15;]

15-VI.A. OVERVIEW

A manufactured home is a manufactured structure, transportable in one or more parts that is built on a permanent chassis and designed for use as a principal place of residence. HCV-assisted families may occupy manufactured homes in two different ways:

1. A family can choose to rent a manufactured home already installed on a space and BHA must permit it. In this instance program rules are the same as when a family rents any other residential housing, except that there are special HQS requirements as provided in Section 15-VI.D below.
2. HUD also permits an otherwise eligible family that owns a manufactured home to rent a space for the manufactured home and receive HCV assistance with the rent for the space. BHA may, but is not required to, provide assistance for such families.

15-VI.B. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUFACTURED HOMEOWNERS WHO LEASE A SPACE

Family Income

In determining the annual income of families leasing manufactured home spaces, the value of the family's equity in the manufactured home in which the family resides is not counted as a family asset.

Lease and HAP Contract

There is a Designated HAP Contract (form HUD-52642) and designated Tenancy Addendum (form HUD 52642-A) for this special housing type.

15-VI.C. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

[FR Notice 1/18/17]

Payment Standards

The FMR for a manufactured home space is generally 40 percent of the published FMR for a 2-bedroom unit or, where approved by HUD, the 40th percentile of the rental distribution of manufactured home spaces for the FMR area. BHA may establish a payment standard for manufactured home spaces that is between 90-110 percent of the FMR for manufactured home spaces.

Utility Allowance

BHA must establish utility allowances for manufactured home space rental. For the first 12 months of the initial lease term only, the allowance must include an amount for a utility hook-up charge if the family actually incurred a hook-up charge because of a move. This allowance will not be given to a family that leases in place. Utility allowances for manufactured home space must not include the costs of digging a well or installing a septic system.

Space Rent

The space rent is the sum of the rent to the owner for the manufactured home space, any charges for maintenance and management provided by the owner, and the utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Housing Assistance Payment

The HAP for a manufactured home space under the housing choice voucher program is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the (gross) manufactured home space rent minus the TTP.

Rent Reasonableness

Initially, and at least annually thereafter BHA must determine that the rent for the manufactured home space is reasonable based on rents for comparable manufactured home spaces. BHA must consider the location and size of the space, and any services and maintenance to be provided by the owner. By accepting the monthly housing assistance payment, the owner of the manufactured home space certifies that the rent does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted spaces in the same manufactured home park or elsewhere. If requested by BHA, the owner must give BHA information on rents charged by the owner for other manufactured home spaces.

15-VI.D. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Under either type of occupancy described in Section 15-VI.A above, the manufactured home must meet all HQS performance requirements and acceptability criteria discussed in Chapter 8 of this plan. In addition, the following requirement applies:

Manufactured Home Tie-Down

A manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage. The home must be securely anchored by a tie-down device that distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist overturning and sliding.

BHA Policy

If the Housing Inspector is unable to access the under-side of the manufactured home, the owner may provide a certification that the unit has appropriate tie-downs.

PART VII: HOMEOWNERSHIP

[24 CFR 982.625 through 982.643]

15-VII.A. OVERVIEW

[24 CFR 982.625]

The homeownership option is used to assist a family residing in a home purchased and owned by one or more members of the family. A family assisted under this option may be newly admitted or an existing participant in the HCV program. BHA must have the capacity to operate a successful HCV homeownership program as defined by the regulations.

There are two forms of homeownership assistance BHA may offer under this option: monthly homeownership assistance payments, or a single down payment assistance grants. BHA may choose to offer either or both forms of homeownership assistance, or choose not to offer either. If BHA offers both forms of assistance, a family must choose which form of assistance to receive.

BHA may choose not to offer homeownership assistance. However, BHA must offer either form of homeownership assistance if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. It is the sole responsibility of BHA to determine whether it is reasonable to implement a homeownership program as a reasonable accommodation. BHA must determine what is reasonable based on the specific circumstances and individual needs of the person with a disability. BHA may determine that it is not reasonable to offer homeownership assistance as a reasonable accommodation in cases where BHA has otherwise opted not to implement a homeownership program.

BHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

BHA Policy

BHA currently offers one form of homeownership assistance. This option is monthly homeownership assistance payments.

15-VII.B. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY

[24 CFR 982.627]

If BHA offers the homeownership option, participation by the family is optional. However, the family must meet all the requirements listed below before the commencement of homeownership assistance. BHA may also establish additional initial requirements as long as they are described in the BHA administrative plan.

- The family must have been admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher program.
- The family must qualify as a first-time homeowner or may be a cooperative member.

The family must meet the Federal minimum income requirement. The family must have a gross annual income equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 2000, based on the income of adult family members who will own the home. BHA may establish a higher income standard for families. However, a family that meets the federal minimum income requirement (but not BHA's requirement) will be considered to meet the minimum income requirement if it can demonstrate that it has been pre-qualified or pre-approved for financing that is sufficient to purchase an eligible unit.

- For disabled families, the minimum income requirement is equal to the current SSI monthly payment for an individual living alone, multiplied by 12.
- For elderly or disabled families, welfare assistance payments for adult family members who will own the home will be included in determining whether the family meets the minimum income requirement. It will not be included for other families.

The family must satisfy the employment requirements by demonstrating that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of homeownership assistance is currently employed on a full-time basis (the term 'full-time employment' means not less than an average of 30 hours per week); and has been continuously so employed during the year before commencement of homeownership assistance for the family.

- The employment requirement does not apply to elderly and disabled families. In addition, if a family, other than an elderly or disabled family includes a person with disabilities, BHA must grant an exemption from the employment requirement if BHA determines that it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.
- The family has not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the homeownership option.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to commencement of homeownership assistance, no family member has a present ownership interest in a residence at the commencement of homeownership assistance for the purchase of any home.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to the commencement of homeownership assistance, the family has entered a contract of sale in accordance with 24 CFR 982.631(c).

BHA Policy

Participant families must be first-time homeowners, where any family member must not have owned title to a principal residence in the last three years.

BHA defines continuous employment as “no gap in employment lasting more than 2 consecutive months”.

Part time employment by more than one family member does not constitute full time employment.

Self-employed participants will be determined continuously employed if they have been in business for 1 year or longer and have completed a tax return including a full year of their self-employment income. Self-employed participants will be income eligible if they meet the federal minimum income limit listed above.

BHA has the following additional eligibility requirements:

- All non-elderly and non-disabled families must be currently participating in the Family Self-sufficiency Program (FSS) or the family must have successfully completed the FSS program
- The family must be a current participant in BHA's HCV program for at least one year (12 months) in good standing. Good standing for the purpose of BHA's HCV to Homeownership Program means no program violations of any kind and no monies owed to any Housing Authority. The family may become eligible to reapply for the Homeownership Program on the first anniversary date of the last action of bad standing, subject to meeting all other requirements of the Homeownership Program.
- The family must be in good standing with their landlord and their lease for one year (12 months prior to participation in BHA's HCV Homeownership Program. In this instance, BHA defines good standing as a participant having no lease violations, owing no rent or other amounts due under the lease, and not in a repayment agreement with the landlord, landlords designee or with anyone for amounts due under the lease (including utilities the family is responsible for under the lease).
- An applicant must demonstrate a minimum down payment of at least \$1,000.00 from the family's personal resources.
- An applicant must attend and satisfactorily complete a BHA pre-assistance housing counseling program, and any other counseling prescribed by BHA.
- If at any time during the shopping period, the family falls into bad standing the BHA to Homeownership Certificate of Eligibility would be void.
- Documentation of attendance at a Washington State Housing Finance Commission (WSHFC) approved First Time Homebuyer Class. A certificate of attendance must be attached to the pre-qualification application.

Lenders may have other requirements to qualify for their programs.

15-VII.C.SELECTION OF FAMILIES

[24 CFR 982.626]

Unless otherwise provided (under the homeownership option), BHA may limit homeownership assistance to families or purposes defined by BHA and may prescribe additional requirements for commencement of homeownership assistance for a family. Any such limits or additional requirements must be described in BHA's administrative plan.

If BHA limits the number of families that may participate in the homeownership option, BHA must establish a system by which to select families to participate.

BHA Policy

BHA will initially make available and administer 25 vouchers for the homeownership program. Upon use of all twenty-five (25) vouchers an additional set aside of 25 will be designated for homeownership based on availability.

The number of Housing Kitsap HCV vouchers that will initially be made available for the homeownership program will be limited to four (4).

Families will be selected according to the date and time of their application for participating in the homeownership option approved by BHA.

All families must meet eligibility requirements as defined in Section 15-VII.B of this plan.

15-VII.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS

[24 CFR 982.628]

In order for a unit to be eligible, BHA must determine that the unit satisfies all of the following requirements:

- The unit must meet HUD’s “eligible housing” requirements. The unit may not be any of the following:
 - A public housing or Indian housing unit;
 - A unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
 - A nursing home, board and care home, or facility providing continual psychiatric, medical or nursing services;
 - A college or other school dormitory;
 - On the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institutions.
- The unit must be a one-unit property or a single dwelling unit in a cooperative or condominium.
- The unit must have been inspected by BHA and by an independent inspector designated by the family.
- The unit must meet Housing Quality Standards (see Chapter 8).
- For a unit where the family will not own fee title to the real property (such as a manufactured home), the home must have a permanent foundation and the family must have the right to occupy the site for at least 40 years.

Families may enter into contracts of sale for units not yet under construction. However, BHA will not commence homeownership assistance for the family for that unit until:

- Either the responsible entity completes the environmental review as required by 24 CFR part 58 and HUD approved the environmental certification and request for release of funds prior to commencement of construction or HUD performed an environmental review under CFR part 50 and notified BHA in writing of environmental approval of the site prior to construction commencement; and
- Construction of the unit has been completed and the unit has passed the required HQS inspection and independent inspection as addressed elsewhere in this chapter.

- For BHA-owned units all of the following conditions must be satisfied:
 - BHA informs the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to purchase any eligible unit and a BHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family without BHA pressure or steering;
 - The unit is not ineligible housing;
 - BHA obtains the services of an independent agency to inspect the unit for compliance with HQS, review the independent inspection report, review the contract of sale, determine the reasonableness of the sales price and any BHA provided financing. All of these actions must be completed in accordance with program requirements.

BHA must not approve the unit if BHA has been informed that the seller is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation.

BHA Policy

Families may enter into contracts of sale for units not yet under construction at the time the family enters into the contract for sale. However, BHA shall not commence homeownership assistance for the family for that unit, unless and until:

- (1) Either:
 - (i) The responsible entity completed the environmental review procedures required by 24 CFR part 58, and HUD approved the environmental certification and request for release of funds prior to commencement of construction; or
 - (ii) HUD performed an environmental review under 24 CFR part 50 and notified BHA in writing of environmental approval of the site prior to commencement of construction;
- (2) Construction of the unit has been completed; and
- (3) The unit has passed the required Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection and independent inspection.

BHA does not allow for Lease-to-Purchase agreements.

**15.VII.E. ADDITIONAL BHA REQUIREMENTS FOR SEARCH AND PURCHASE
[24 CFR 982.629]**

It is the family’s responsibility to find a home that meets the criteria for voucher homeownership assistance. BHA may establish the maximum time that will be allowed for a family to locate and purchase a home and may require the family to report on their progress in finding and purchasing a home. If the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by BHA, BHA may issue the family a voucher to lease a unit or place the family’s name on the waiting list for a voucher.

BHA Policy

The initial term of the homeownership voucher will be 180 calendar days.

The family must find a home and enter into a Purchase Agreement within the 180-day period unless BHA grants an extension.

Any request for extension must be requested in writing before the expiration date on the homeownership voucher.

BHA will automatically approve one 60-day extension upon written request from the family when this is done before the expiration date.

BHA will approve additional extensions when:

- It is necessary as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.
- It is necessary due to reasons beyond the family's control, as determined by BHA. Following is a list of extenuating circumstances that BHA may consider in making its decision. The presence of these circumstances does not guarantee that an extension will be granted:
 - Serious illness or death in the family
 - Other family emergency
 - Obstacles due to employment
 - Whether family size or other special requirements make finding a unit difficult
 - The unit is under construction and has yet to be completed
 - Other extenuating circumstances that may arise

Failure to complete the home purchase process does not disqualify the family from continued participation in the HCV rental program.

BHA will require periodic reports on the family's progress in finding, purchasing and/or building a home. Periodic reports must be provided to BHA by the family at thirty (30) day intervals. Thirty (30) day reports may be in writing, email, phone conversations or face to face conversations.

15-VII.F. HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING

[24 CFR 982.630]

Before commencement of homeownership assistance for a family, the family must attend and satisfactorily complete the pre-assistance homeownership and housing counseling program required by BHA. HUD suggests the following topics for BHA-required pre-assistance counseling:

- Home maintenance (including care of the grounds);
- Budgeting and money management;
- Credit counseling;
- How to negotiate the purchase price of a home;
- How to obtain homeownership financing and loan pre-approvals, including a description of types of financing that may be available, and the pros and cons of different types of financing;

- How to find a home, including information about homeownership opportunities, schools, and transportation in BHA’s jurisdiction;
- Advantages of purchasing a home in an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families and how to locate homes in such areas;
- Information on fair housing, including fair housing lending and local fair housing enforcement agencies; and
- Information about the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) (RESPA), state and Federal truth-in-lending laws, and how to identify and avoid loans with oppressive terms and conditions.

BHA may adapt the subjects covered in pre-assistance counseling (as listed) to local circumstances and the needs of individual families.

BHA may also offer additional counseling after commencement of homeownership assistance (ongoing counseling). If BHA offers a program of ongoing counseling for participants in the homeownership option, BHA shall have discretion to determine whether the family is required to participate in the ongoing counseling.

If BHA does not use a HUD-approved housing counseling agency to provide the counseling, BHA should ensure that its counseling program is consistent with the counseling provided under HUD’s Housing Counseling program.

BHA Policy

All families wishing to participate in the Homeownership Program must complete a minimum of the regular eight hours of pre-purchase homeownership counseling and any individually required counseling sessions.

BHA may also offer counseling or offer referrals for additional counseling after commencement of homeownership assistance.

15.VII.G. HOME INSPECTIONS, CONTRACT OF SALE, AND BHA DISAPPROVAL OF SELLER

[24 CFR 982.631]

Home Inspections

BHA may not commence monthly homeownership assistance payments or provide down payment assistance grants for a family until BHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit passes HQS.

An independent professional inspector selected by and paid for by the family must also inspect the unit. The independent inspection must cover major building systems and components, including foundation and structure, housing interior and exterior, and the roofing, plumbing, electrical, and heating systems. The independent inspector must be qualified to report on property conditions, including major building systems and components.

BHA may not require the family to use an independent inspector selected by BHA. The independent inspector may not be a BHA employee or contractor, or other person under control of BHA. However, BHA may establish standards for qualification of inspectors selected by families under the homeownership option.

BHA may disapprove a unit for assistance based on information in the independent inspector's report, even if the unit was found to comply with HQS.

BHA Policy

A Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection is required whenever the home is 100% ready for occupancy. The condition of the home must satisfy HQS standards before a sale may occur. BHA will conduct a HQS inspection first, and if satisfactory, then require the independent inspection.

Non-compliance with HQS standards may jeopardize a family's housing assistance payment. If the home does not pass the initial HQS inspection, then BHA will discuss with the purchasing family whether it would be more feasible to locate another home to purchase, or to have the needed repairs completed prior to the sale.

BHA must not commence initial monthly homeownership assistance payments for a family until BHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit passes HQS and until BHA has received and reviewed the independent inspection report.

Annual HQS inspections are required to continue monthly homeownership assistance payments. BHA may conduct special HQS inspections; BHA may exercise this option if it has reason to believe the home would no longer meet HQS standards.

Contract of Sale

Before commencement of monthly homeownership assistance payments or receipt of a down payment assistance grant, a member or members of the family must enter into a contract of sale with the seller of the unit to be acquired by the family. The family must give BHA a copy of the contract of sale. The contract of sale must:

- Specify the price and other terms of sale by the seller to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser will arrange for a pre-purchase inspection of the dwelling unit by an independent inspector selected by the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit unless the inspection is satisfactory to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs; and
- Contain a certification from the seller that the seller has not been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under CFR Part 24.
- A contract for the sale of a unit not yet under construction must meet all above requirements, and requirements below. Commencement of construction in violation of the below requirements voids the purchase contract.
 - The purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit unless an environmental review has been performed and the site received environmental approval prior to commencement of construction in accordance with 24 CFR 982.628; and
 - The construction will not commence until the environmental review has been completed and the seller has received written notice from BHA that environmental

approval has been obtained. Environmental approval may be conditioned on the contracting parties' agreement to modification to the unit design or to mitigation actions.

BHA Policy

BHA will require and provide an addendum that must be attached to the *Residential Purchase Agreement*

For units that are constructed the Addendum to the Residential Purchase Agreement will contain the following provisions:

1. Specify price and other terms of sale by the seller to the purchaser.
2. Provide that the purchaser will arrange for a pre-purchase inspection of the dwelling unit by an independent inspector selected by the purchaser.
3. Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit unless the inspection is satisfactory to the purchaser and BHA.
4. Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs.
5. Specify that an HQS inspector be granted access to the property to perform an HQS inspection prior to closing. Homeownership assistance is contingent on satisfactory inspections by both inspectors and subject to approval by BHA.
6. Specify that the seller has not been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation in a HUD program under 24 CFR.
7. Specify that before Buyer is obligated under any contract to purchase Property, Seller shall permit Buyer a 10-day period (unless the parties mutually agree, in writing, upon a different period of time) to conduct a risk assessment or inspection for the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards. Buyer may waive the opportunity to conduct the risk assessment or inspection by so indicating in writing.

Disapproval of a Seller

In its administrative discretion, BHA may deny approval of a seller for the same reasons BHA may disapprove an owner under the regular HCV program [see 24 CFR 982.306(c)].

15.VII.H. FINANCING

[24 CFR 982.632]

BHA may establish requirements for financing purchase of a home under the homeownership option. This may include requirements concerning qualification of lenders, terms of financing, restrictions concerning debt secured by the home, lender qualifications, loan terms, and affordability of the debt. BHA must establish policies describing these requirements in the administrative plan.

BHA may not require that families acquire financing from one or more specified lenders, thereby restricting the family's ability to secure favorable financing terms.

BHA Policy

The buyer may acquire financing through any lender. The program can be combined with a variety of mortgage loan products and other HUD programs to assist a potential home buyer in achieving the most favorable interest rate and terms of purchase.

BHA will not approve any loans that contain predatory practices. The buyer may not enter into mortgages with;

- balloon payments
- interest only
- variable interest rates
- seller financing
- lease-purchase agreement

Underwriting Options

The following underwriting options are suggested under this program. The lender will decide the option based upon income and borrower qualifications determined on a case-by-case basis by the lender, and dependent upon the specific loan products utilized.

Option One: Deduct HAP from Principal, Interest, Taxes & Insurance (PITI)

The borrower's HAP is applied directly to the PITI, and the housing debt to income ratio is calculated on the "net housing obligation" of the borrower.

Option Two: Add HAP to Borrower's Income

Calculate total income as a combination of the tax-exempt HAP (grossed up by 25%) and the borrower's income from employment using underwriting ratios specific to the loan product being used.

Option Three: Two Mortgage Approach

Borrower qualifies for the first mortgage (PITI) using only earned income. The HAP is used to pay the full P&I for a second mortgage.

BHA must review lender qualifications and the loan terms before authorizing homeownership assistance. BHA may disapprove proposed financing of the debt if BHA determines that the debt is unaffordable. In making this determination, BHA will take into account family expenses such as childcare, un-reimbursed medical expenses, homeownership expenses, and other family expenses, in addition to the participant's income.

Independent of the lender's requirements, BHA has established criteria that the family cannot have a family share in excess of 45% of the monthly adjusted income at the time of the initial closing.

BHA must approve any proposed refinancing of the property. BHA staff will review all requests for refinancing.

- Refinancing the property, without prior written approval from BHA, may result in termination of the HCV Homeownership assistance.

Homeownership assistance may continue if refinancing is approved, but will be limited to the remaining term based on the initial mortgage loan

Beyond these basic criteria, BHA will rely on the lenders or the secondary market to determine the loan that will be affordable to program participants.

15-VII.I. CONTINUED ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS; FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

[24 CFR 982.633]

Homeownership assistance may only be paid while the family is residing in the home. If the family moves out of the home, BHA may not continue homeownership assistance after the month when the family moves out. The family or lender is not required to refund to BHA the homeownership assistance for the month when the family moves out.

Before commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must execute a statement of family obligations in the form prescribed by HUD [form HUD-52649]. In the statement, the family agrees to comply with all family obligations under the homeownership option.

The family must comply with the following obligations:

- The family must comply with the terms of the mortgage securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.
- The family may not convey or transfer ownership of the home, except for purposes of financing, refinancing, or pending settlement of the estate of a deceased family member. Use and occupancy of the home are subject to 24 CFR 982.551 (h) and (i).
- The family must supply information to BHA or HUD as specified in 24 CFR 982.551(b). The family must further supply any information required by BHA or HUD concerning mortgage financing or refinancing, sale or transfer of any interest in the home, or homeownership expenses.
- The family must notify BHA before moving out of the home.
- The family must notify BHA if the family defaults on the mortgage used to purchase the home.
- The family must provide BHA with information on any satisfaction or payment of the mortgage debt.
- No family member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.
- The family must comply with the obligations of a participant family described in 24 CFR 982.551, except for the following provisions which do not apply to assistance under the homeownership option: 24 CFR 982.551(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (j).

BHA Policy

BHA may deny or terminate assistance for violation of participant obligations as described in the “HUD Statement of Homeowner Obligations”, the *Family Obligations, or other program requirements*.

Participants must agree to attend post-purchase counseling sessions to continue to receive assistance. BHA may require families who become delinquent on their mortgage payments to participate in additional homeownership and/or credit counseling classes.

BHA has a continuous employment and/or income obligation for all non-elderly and non-disabled homeownership participants.

- Continuous Employment is defined as employment by the participating head of household or mortgagee with “no gap in employment lasting more than 2 consecutive months”.
- The continuous income obligation for all non-elderly and non-disabled households is equal to the extremely low-income limits published by HUD annually. To meet this requirement the family must have income equal to or greater than the current extremely low-income limit according to family size and applicable county. Welfare assistance payments will not be included in the determination of the continuous income requirement.

The continuous income obligation for elderly and disabled families is equal to the current SSI monthly payment for an individual living alone, multiplied by 12.

15-VII.J. MAXIMUM TERM OF HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 982.634]

Except in the case of a family that qualifies as an elderly or disabled family, other family members (described below) shall not receive homeownership assistance for more than:

- Fifteen years, if the initial mortgage incurred to finance purchase of the home has a term of 20 years or longer; or
- Ten years, in all other cases.

The maximum term described above applies to any member of the family who:

- Has an ownership interest in the unit during the time that homeownership payments are made; or
- Is the spouse of any member of the household who has an ownership interest in the unit during the time homeownership payments are made.

In the case of an elderly family, the exception only applies if the family qualifies as an elderly family at the start of homeownership assistance. In the case of a disabled family, the exception applies if at any time during receipt of homeownership assistance the family qualifies as a disabled family.

If, during the course of homeownership assistance, the family ceases to qualify as a disabled or elderly family, the maximum term becomes applicable from the date homeownership assistance commenced. However, such a family must be provided at least 6 months of homeownership assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable (provided the family is otherwise eligible to receive homeownership assistance).

If the family has received such assistance for different homes, or from different PHAs, the total of such assistance terms is subject to the maximum term described in this part.

15-VII.K. HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND HOMEOWNERSHIP EXPENSES

[24 CFR 982.635]

The monthly homeownership assistance payment is the lower of the voucher payment standard minus the total tenant payment, or the monthly homeownership expenses minus the total tenant payment.

In determining the amount of the homeownership assistance payment, BHA will use the same payment standard schedule, payment standard amounts, and subsidy standards as those described elsewhere in this plan for the Housing Choice Voucher program. The payment standard for a family is the greater of (i) The payment standard as determined at the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home, or (ii) The payment standard at the most recent regular reexamination of family income and composition since the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home.

BHA must adopt policies for determining the amount of homeownership expenses to be allowed by BHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

Homeownership expenses (not including cooperatives) must include amounts allowed by BHA to cover:

- Principal and interest on initial mortgage debt, any refinancing of such debt, and any mortgage insurance premium incurred to finance purchase of the home;
- Real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Home insurance;
- The BHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- The BHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- The BHA utility allowance for the home;
- Principal and interest on mortgage debt incurred to finance costs for major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if BHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person;
- Land lease payments where a family does not own fee title to the real property on which the home is located; [see 24 CFR 982.628(b)].
- For a condominium unit, condominium operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the condominium homeowner association.

BHA does not have the discretion to exclude any of the listed homeownership expenses or to add any additional items.

Homeownership expenses for a cooperative member include amounts allowed by BHA to cover:

- The cooperative charge under the cooperative occupancy agreement including payment for real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Principal and interest on initial debt incurred to finance purchase of cooperative membership shares and any refinancing of such debt;

- Home insurance;
- The BHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- The BHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- The BHA utility allowance for the home; and
- Principal and interest on debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if BHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person.
- Cooperative operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the cooperative homeowner association.

BHA may pay the homeownership assistance payments directly to the family, or at BHA's discretion, to a lender on behalf of the family. If the assistance payment exceeds the amount due to the lender, BHA must pay the excess directly to the family.

BHA Policy

BHA's housing assistance payment will be deposited directly into a bank account maintained by the family. BHA requires the family to supply a copy of these bank statements annually. BHA will allow for the following additional homeownership expenses:

BHA will allow for monthly maintenance expenses according to the bedroom size when the family has demonstrated they have saved according to the schedule below over the 12 months prior to their move or annual reexamination.

1-bedroom = \$20/month

2-bedroom = \$30/month

3-bedroom = \$40/month

4-bedroom = \$50/month

5-bedroom = \$60/month

BHA will allow for monthly major repair and/or replacement expenses according to the bedroom size when the family has demonstrated they have saved according to the schedule below over the 12 months prior to their move or annual reexamination.

1-bedroom = \$30/month

2-bedroom = \$40/month

3-bedroom = \$50/month

4-bedroom = \$60/month

5-bedroom = \$70/month

When monthly maintenance or major repair and/or replacement expenses are being used as expenses the family is required to supply verification for any of these costs.

15-VII.L. PORTABILITY

[24 CFR 982.636, 982.637, 982.353(b) and (c), 982.552, 982.553]

Subject to the restrictions on portability included in HUD regulations and BHA policies a family may exercise portability if the receiving PHA is administering a voucher homeownership program and accepting new homeownership families. The receiving PHA may absorb the family into its voucher program or bill the initial PHA.

The family must attend the briefing and counseling sessions required by the receiving PHA. The receiving PHA will determine whether the financing for, and the physical condition of the unit, are acceptable. The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has purchased an eligible unit under the program, or if the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by BHA.

15-VII.M. MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 982.637]

A family receiving homeownership assistance may move with continued tenant-based assistance or with voucher homeownership assistance.

BHA must determine that all initial requirements have been satisfied if a family that has received homeownership assistance wants to move with continued homeownership assistance. However, the following do not apply:

- The requirement that a family must be a first-time homeowner is not applicable.
- The requirement for pre-assistance counseling is not applicable. However, BHA may require that the family complete additional counseling (before or after moving to a new unit with continued homeownership assistance).

Continued tenant-based assistance for a new unit cannot begin so long as any family member holds title to the prior home. However, when the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member (or any family member has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move), such family or family member may be assisted with continued tenant-based assistance even if they own any title or other interest in the prior home.

BHA may deny permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher assistance:

- If BHA has insufficient funding to provide continued assistance.

- In accordance with 24 CFR 982.638, regarding denial or termination of assistance.
- In accordance with BHA's policy regarding number of moves within a 12-month period.

BHA must deny the family permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher rental assistance if:

- The family defaulted on an FHA-insured mortgage; and
- The family fails to demonstrate that the family has conveyed, or will convey, title to the home, as required by HUD, to HUD or HUD's designee; and
- The family has moved, or will move, from the home within the period established or approved by HUD.

BHA Policy

In addition the family must follow the moving policy located in Chapter 10.

15.VII.N. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 982.638]

At any time, BHA may deny or terminate homeownership assistance in accordance with HCV program requirements in 24 CFR 982.552 (Grounds for denial or termination of assistance) or 24 CFR 982.553 (Crime by family members).

BHA may also deny or terminate assistance for violation of participant obligations described in 24 CFR Parts 982.551 or 982.633 and in accordance with its own policy, with the exception of failure to meet obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency program as prohibited under the alternative requirements set forth in FR Notice 12/29/14.

Homeownership assistance for a family automatically terminates 180 calendar days after the last homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family. However, a PHA may grant relief from this requirement in those cases where automatic termination would result in extreme hardship for the family.

BHA must terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.

BHA Policy

Additionally, the family may be terminated in accordance with the program requirements listed in Chapter 12.

CHAPTER 16

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this plan. The policies are discussed in nine parts as described below:

- Part I: Administrative Fee Reserve. This part describes BHA's policies with regard to oversight of expenditures from its administrative fee reserve.
- Part II: Setting Program Standards and Schedules. This part describes what payment standards are, and how they are updated, as well as how utility allowances are established and revised.
- Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal reviews and hearings, and for informal hearings regarding citizenship status.
- Part IV: Owner or Family Debts to BHA. This part describes policies for recovery of monies that BHA has overpaid on behalf of families, or to owners, and describes the circumstances under which BHA may offer repayment agreements to owners and families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.
- Part V: Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP). This part describes what the SEMAP scores represent, how they are established, and how those scores affect a PHA.
- Part VI: 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 that BHA will follow.
- Part VII: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. This part describes BHA's responsibilities for reporting, data collection, and record keeping relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are less than six years of age and are receiving HCV assistance.
- Part VIII: Determination of Insufficient Funding. This part describes BHA's policies for determining if there is sufficient funding to issue vouchers, to approve moves to higher cost units or areas, and to continue assistance for all participant families.
- Part IX: Violence against Women Act (VAWA): Notification, Documentation, Confidentiality. This part contains key terms used in VAWA and describes requirements related to notifying families and owners about their rights and responsibilities under VAWA: requesting documentations from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from victims.

Part I: Administrative Fee Reserve

[24 CFR 982.155]

BHA will maintain administrative fee reserves or unrestricted net position (UNP) for the program to pay program administrative expenses in excess of administrative fees paid by HUD for a BHA fiscal year. HUD appropriations acts beginning with FFY 2004 have specified that administrative fee funding may be used only for activities related to the provision of HCV assistance, including related development activities. Notice PIH 2012-9 cites two examples of related development activities. Administrative fees that remain in the UNP account from funding provided prior to 2004 may be used for “other housing purposes permitted by state and local law,” in accordance with 24 CFR 982.155(b)(1).

In addition, as specified in Notice PIH 2022-18, PHAs may use administrative fee funding for both administrative and “other expenses” needed to employ strategies and undertake activities beyond regular administrative responsibilities to facilitate the successful leasing and use of housing choice vouchers by families, such as through the use of security deposit assistance and landlord recruitment and incentive payments, among other allowable expenses specified in the notice. PHAs are also permitted to use UNP for these expenses [Notice PIH 2022-18]. If BHA has not adequately administered its HCV program, HUD may prohibit use of funds in the UNP Account and may direct BHA to use funds in that account to improve administration of the program, for HCV HAP expenses, or to reimburse ineligible expenses in accordance with the regulation at 24 CFR 982.155(b)(3).

HUD requires the BHA Board of Commissioners or other authorized officials to establish the maximum amount that may be charged against the UNP account without specific approval.

BHA Policy

Expenditures from the UNP account will be made in accordance with all applicable Federal requirements. Expenditures will not exceed \$10,000 per occurrence without the prior approval of BHA’s Board of Commissioners.

Part II: Setting Program Standards and Schedules

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Although many of the program's requirements are established centrally by HUD, the HCV program's regulations recognize that some flexibility is required to allow BHA to adapt the program to local conditions. This part discusses how BHA establishes and updates certain schedules and standards that are used to administer the program locally. Details about how these schedules are applied to individual families are provided in other chapters. The schedules and standards discussed here include:

- *Payment Standards*, which dictate the maximum subsidy a family can receive (application of the payment standards is discussed in Chapter 6); and
- *Utility Allowances*, which specify how a family's payment should be adjusted to account for tenant-paid utilities (application of utility allowances is discussed in Chapter 6).

BHA Policy

Copies of the payment standard and utility allowance schedules are available for review in BHA's offices during normal business hours.

Families, owners, and members of the public may submit written comments on the schedules discussed in this part, at any time, for consideration during the next revision cycle.

BHA will maintain documentation to support its annual review of payment standards and utility allowance schedules. This documentation will be retained for at least 3 years.

Establishing and updating BHA's passbook rate, which is used to calculate imputed income from assets, is covered in Chapter 6 (see Section 6-I.G.)

16-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARDS

[24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7]

The payment standard sets the maximum subsidy payment a family can receive from BHA each month [24 CFR 982.505(a)]. Payment standards are based on fair market rents (FMR's) published annually by HUD. FMR's are set at a percentile within the rent distribution of standard quality rental housing units in each FMR area. For most jurisdictions, FMR's are set at the 40th percentile of rents in the market area.

BHA must establish a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts for each FMR area within BHA's jurisdiction, and for each unit size within each of the FMR areas. For each unit size, BHA may establish a single payment standard amount for the whole FMR area or may set different payment standards for different parts of the FMR area. Unless HUD grants an exception, BHA is required to establish a payment standard within a "basic range" established by HUD – between 90 and 110 percent of the published FMR for each unit size.

Updating Payment Standards

When HUD updates its FMR's, BHA must update its payment standards if the standards are no longer within the basic range [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. HUD may require BHA to make further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in BHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high [24 CFR 982.503(g)].

BHA Policy

BHA will review the appropriateness of the payment standards on an annual basis when the new FMR is published and at other times as determined necessary. In addition to ensuring the payment standards are always within the "basic range" BHA will consider the following factors when determining whether an adjustment should be made to the payment standard schedule:

- **Funding Availability:** BHA will review the budget to determine the impact projected subsidy adjustments will have on funding available for the program and the number of families served. BHA will compare the number of families who could be served under revised payment standard amounts with the number assisted under current payment standard amounts.
- **Rent Burden of Participating Families:** Rent burden will be determined by identifying the percentage of families, for each unit size, that are paying more than 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income as the family share. When 40 percent or more of families, for any given unit size, are paying more than 30 percent of adjusted monthly income as the family share, BHA will consider increasing the payment standard. In evaluating rent burdens, BHA will not include families renting a larger unit than their family unit size.
- **Quality of Units Selected:** BHA will review the quality of units selected by participant families when making the determination of the percent of income families are paying for housing, to ensure that payment standard increases are only made when needed to reach the mid-range of the market.
- **Changes in Rent to Owner:** BHA may review a sample of the units to determine how often owners are increasing or decreasing rents and the average percent of increases/decreases by bedroom size.
- **Unit Availability:** BHA may review the availability of units for each unit size, particularly in areas with low concentrations of poor and minority families.
- **Lease-up Time and Success Rate:** BHA may consider the percentage of families that are unable to locate suitable housing before the voucher expires and whether families are leaving the jurisdiction to find affordable housing.

Changes to payment standard amounts will be effective on October 1st of every year unless, based on the proposed FMR's, it appears that one or more of BHA's current payment standard amounts will be outside the basic range when the final FMR's are published. In that case, BHA's payment standards will be effective October 1st.

If BHA has already processed reexaminations that will be effective on or after October 1st, and the effective date of the payment standards is October 1st, BHA will make retroactive adjustments to any such reexaminations if the new payment standard amount is higher than the one used by BHA at the time the reexamination was originally processed.

Exception Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.503(c)(5), Notice PIH 2018-01, FR Notice 9/27/21]

A non-SAFMR PHA may establish an exception payment standard for a zip code area of up to and including 110 percent of the SAFMR determined by HUD for that zip code area. Regardless of the level of the exception payment standard compared to the metropolitan area FMRs (MAFMRs), BHA must send an email to SAFMRs@hud.gov to notify HUD that it has adopted an exception payment standard based on the SAFMR. If BHA adopts an exception payment standard pursuant to this authority must apply it to the entire ZIP code area, for both its HCV, and if applicable, its PBV program. For the PBV program, this means that the rent to owner may not exceed the new exception payment standard amount, provided the rent is still reasonable. If BHA adopts an exception payment standard area must revise its briefing materials to make families aware of the exception payment standard and the area that it covers.

In addition,

In addition, HUD allows PHAs to establish a HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) exception payment standard. PHAs may go up to but no higher than 120 percent of the FMR or SAFMR specifically for VASH families. PHAs who want to establish a VASH exception payment standard over 120 percent must still request a waiver from HUD (See Section 19-III.E.). **Voluntary Use of Small Area FMRs [24 CFR 982.503, Notice PIH 2018-01]**

PHAs that administer vouchers in a metropolitan area where the adoption of SAFMRs is not required may request approval from HUD to voluntarily adopt SAFMRs. SAFMRs may be voluntarily adopted for one or more zip code areas.

BHA Policy

BHA will not voluntarily adopt the use of SAFMRs except to establish exception payment standards in certain zip code areas.

Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(b), 24 CFR 982.505(d), Notice PIH 2010-26]

Unit-by-unit exceptions to BHA's payment standards generally are not permitted. However, an exception may be made as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with disabilities. (See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodations.) This type of exception does not affect BHA's payment standard schedule.

When needed as a reasonable accommodation, BHA may make an exception to the payment standard without HUD approval if the exception amount does not exceed 120 percent of the applicable FMR for the unit size [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. BHA may request HUD approval for an exception to the payment standard for a particular family if the required amount exceeds 120 percent of the FMR.

BHA Policy

A family that requires a reasonable accommodation may request a higher payment standard at the time the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) is submitted. The family must document the need for the exception. To approve an exception, or request an exception from HUD, BHA must determine that:

- There is a shortage of affordable units that would be appropriate for the family;
- The family's TTP would otherwise exceed 40 percent of adjusted monthly income; and
- The rent for the unit is reasonable.

"Success Rate" Payment Standard Amounts [24 CFR 982.503(e)]

If a substantial percentage of families have difficulty finding a suitable unit, BHA may request a "success rate payment standard" that applies to the entire jurisdiction. If approved by HUD, a success rate payment standard allows BHA to set its payment standards at 90-110 percent of a higher FMR (the 50th, rather than the 40th percentile FMR). To support the request, BHA must demonstrate that during the most recent 6-month period for which information is available:

- Fewer than 75 percent of families who were issued vouchers became participants;
- BHA had established payment standards for all unit sizes, and for the entire jurisdiction, at 110 percent of the published FMR; and
- BHA had a policy of allowing voucher holders who made sustained efforts to locate units at least 90 days to search for a unit.

Although HUD approves the success rate payment standard for all unit sizes in the FMR area, BHA may choose to adjust the payment standard for only some unit sizes in all, or a designated part, of BHA's jurisdiction within the FMR area.

Decreases in the Payment Standard Below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(d)]

BHA must request HUD approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve establishment of a payment standard lower than the basic range. HUD will not approve a lower payment standard if the family share for more than 40 percent of program participants exceeds 30 percent of adjusted monthly income.

16-II.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES

[24 CFR 982.517]

A BHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and BHA subsidy. BHA must maintain a utility allowance schedule for (1) all tenant-paid utilities, (2) the cost of tenant-supplied refrigerators and ranges, and (3) other tenant-paid housing services such as trash collection.

The utility allowance schedule must be determined based on the typical cost of utilities and services paid by energy-conservative households that occupy housing of similar size and type in the same

locality. In developing the schedule, BHA must use normal patterns of consumption for the community as a whole, and current utility rates.

The utility allowance must include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with housing quality standards. Costs for telephone, cable/satellite television, and internet services are not included in the utility allowance schedule.

In the utility allowance schedule, BHA must classify utilities and other housing services according to the following general categories: space heating; air conditioning; cooking; water heating; water; sewer; trash collection; other electric; cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator; cost of tenant-supplied range; and other specified housing services.

The cost of each utility and housing service must be stated separately by unit size and type. Chapter 18 of the *HCV Guidebook* provides detailed guidance to BHA about establishing utility allowance schedules.

Air Conditioning

An allowance for air-conditioning must be provided when the majority of housing units in the market have central air-conditioning or are wired for tenant-installed air conditioners.

BHA Policy

BHA does not include an allowance for air-conditioning in its schedule. **Reasonable Accommodation**

HCV program regulations require BHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on BHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, BHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if BHA has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed (See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations).

Utility Allowance Revisions

BHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year and must revise the schedule if there has been a change of 10 percent or more in any utility rate since the last time for that utility was revised.

BHA must maintain information supporting its annual review of utility allowance and any revisions made in its utility allowance schedule.

BHA Policy

BHA reviews and revises utility allowances annually to make schedules effective October 1.

Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

Both applicants and participants have the right to disagree with, and appeal, certain decisions of BHA that may adversely affect them. BHA decisions that may be appealed by applicants and participants are discussed in this section.

The process for applicant appeals of BHA decisions is called the “informal review.” For participants (or applicants denied admission because of citizenship issues), the appeal process is called an “informal hearing.” BHA is required to include informal review procedures for applicants and informal hearing procedures for participants in their administrative plans [24 CFR 982.54(d)(12) and (13)].

16-III.B. INFORMAL REVIEWS

Informal reviews are provided for program applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the program but is not yet a participant in the program. Informal reviews are intended to provide a “minimum hearing requirement” [24 CFR 982.554] and need not be as elaborate as the informal hearing requirements. [Federal Register Volume 60, No. 127, (3 July 1995): 34690].

Decisions Subject to Informal Review

BHA must give an applicant the opportunity for an informal review of a decision denying assistance [24 CFR 982.554(a)]. Denial of assistance may include any or all of the following [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2)]:

- Denying listing on BHA waiting list
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher
- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Informal reviews are *not* required for the following reasons [24 CFR 982.554(c)]:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by BHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- A determination of the family unit size under BHA subsidy standards
- A BHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy
- A BHA determination that the unit is not in compliance with the HQS
- A BHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with the HQS due to family size or composition

BHA Policy

BHA will only offer an informal review to applicants for whom assistance is being denied. Denial of assistance includes: denying listing on BHA waiting list; denying or withdrawing a voucher; refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease; refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

Notice to the Applicant [24 CFR 982.554(a)]

BHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying assistance. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for BHA’s decision and must also state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal review.

Scheduling an Informal Review

BHA Policy

A request for an informal review must be made 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 business days from the date of BHA’s denial of assistance.

BHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal review within 10 business days of the family’s request.

In situations where an attorney or other advocate has appeared on behalf of the Section 8 participant, a copy of documents such as notices to schedule or reschedule a hearing, hearing decision, and BHA determinations will be sent to the advocate in addition to the Section 8 participant when there is a signed “Release of Information” on file.

If the informal review will be conducted remotely, at the time BHA notifies the family of the informal review, the family will be informed:

- Of the processes to conduct a remote informal review;
- That, if needed, BHA will provide technical assistance prior to and during the informal review; and
- That if the family or any individual witness has any technological, resource, or accessibility barriers preventing them from fully accessing the remote informal review, the family may inform BHA, and BHA will assist the family in either resolving the issues or allow the family to participate in an in-person informal review, as appropriate.

Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The informal review must 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 must be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of BHA.

Remote Informal Reviews [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that informal reviews be conducted in person and, as such, HUD allows BHA to conduct all or a portion of their informal review remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If BHA chooses to conduct remote informal reviews, applicants may still request an in-person informal review, as applicable. [BHA Policy](#)

BHA has the sole discretion to require that informal reviews 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 review remotely upon request of the applicant as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if an applicant does not have childcare or transportation that would enable them to attend the informal review, or if the applicant believes an in-person informal review would create an undue health risk. BHA will consider other reasonable requests for a remote informal review on a case-by-case basis

Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person informal reviews, the platform for conducting remote informal reviews must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the informal review 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 will never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote informal hearings.

BHA is required to make reasonable accommodations in policies, practices, and procedures to ensure persons with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from all aspects of the informal review process. See Chapter 2 for a more detailed discussion of reasonable accommodation requirements.

If no method of conducting a remote informal review is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, BHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote informal review, and BHA should consider whether postponing the remote informal review to a later date is appropriate or whether there is a suitable alternative.

Due to the individualized nature of disability, the appropriate auxiliary aid, service, 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 informal reviews, 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 context of remote informal reviews.

Conducting Remote Informal Reviews

BHA must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote informal reviews 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 review and, if the family does not have the proper technology to fully participate, either postpone the informal review or provide an alternative means of access.

As with in-person informal reviews, BHA must provide all materials presented, whether paper or electronic, to the family prior to the remote informal review. 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 reviews must be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24CFR 982.554 and guidance specified in Notice PIH 2020-32.

BHA Policy

BHA will conduct remote informal reviews 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 review 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 review 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 review, BHA will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic and/or physical 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 review is to be conducted remotely, BHA will require the family to provide any documents directly relevant to the informal review at least 48 hours before the scheduled review through mail, email, or text message. BHA will scan and email copies of these document to the appropriate BHA representative 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 review to ensure 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 review is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII), and meets the requirement for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

BHA must notify the applicant of BHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

BHA Policy

In rendering a decision, BHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice to the family.

The validity of grounds for denial of assistance; if the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned.

The validity of the evidence; BHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of assistance. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, BHA will uphold the decision to deny assistance.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, BHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal review in making the final decision whether to deny assistance.

BHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed within 10 business days of the informal review, to the applicant and their representative, if any, along with proof of mailing.

If the decision to deny is overturned as a result of the informal review, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal review, the denial of admission will stand, and the family will be so notified.

16-III.C. INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS

[24 CFR 982.555]

BHA must offer an informal hearing for certain BHA determinations relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family. A participant is defined as a family that has been admitted to BHA's HCV program and is currently assisted in the program. The purpose of the informal hearing is to consider whether BHA's decisions related to the family's circumstances are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and BHA policies.

BHA is not permitted to terminate a family's assistance until the time allowed for the family to request an informal hearing has elapsed, and any requested hearing has been completed. Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Terminating housing assistance payments under an outstanding HAP contract
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Decisions Subject to Informal Hearing

Circumstances for which BHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing are as follows:

- A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment
- A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from the BHA utility allowance schedule

- A determination of the family unit size under BHA’s subsidy standards
- A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family’s actions or failure to act
- A determination to terminate assistance because the participant has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under BHA policy and HUD rules
- A determination to terminate a family’s Family Self Sufficiency contract, withhold supportive services, or propose forfeiture of the family’s escrow account [24 CFR 984.303(i)]

Circumstances for which an informal hearing is not required are as follows:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by BHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- Establishment of BHA’s schedule of utility allowances for families in the program
- A BHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- A BHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy
- A BHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with the HQS
- A BHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of family size
- A determination by BHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against an owner under a HAP contract

BHA Policy

BHA will only offer participants the opportunity for an informal hearing when required to by the regulations.

Informal Hearing Procedures

Remote Informal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that informal hearings be conducted in-person, and as such, HUD allows BHA to conduct all or a portion of their informal hearings remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If BHA chooses to conduct remote informal hearings, applicants may still request an in-person informal hearing, as applicable.

BHA 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 childcare or transportation that would enable them to attend the informal hearing, or if the applicant believes an in-person informal

review 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**

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. BHA will never request or require individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote informal hearings.

BHA is required to make reasonable accommodations in policies, practices, and procedures to ensure persons with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from all aspects of the informal hearing process. See Chapter 2 for a more detailed discussion of reasonable accommodation requirements.

If no method of conducting a remote informal hearing is available that appropriately accommodates an individual's disability, BHA may not hold against the individual their inability to participate in the remote informal hearing, and BHA 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, service, 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 context of remote informal hearings.

Conducting Informal Hearing Remotely

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 reviews, 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 must be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24CFR 982.554 and guidance 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 and/or physical 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 48 hours before the scheduled hearing through mail, email, or text message. BHA will scan and email copies of these document to the appropriate BHA representative 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 requirement for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

Notice to the Family [24 CFR 982.555(c)]

When BHA makes a decision that is subject to informal hearing procedures, BHA must inform the family of its right to an informal hearing at the same time it informs the family of the decision.

For decisions related to the family's annual or adjusted income, the determination of the appropriate utility allowance, and the determination of the family unit size, BHA must notify the family that they may ask for an explanation of the basis of the determination, and that if they do not agree with the decision, they may request an informal hearing on the decision.

For decisions related to the termination of the family's assistance, or the denial of a family's request for an exception to BHA's subsidy standards, the notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the decision, a statement that if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may request an informal hearing on the decision, and a statement of the deadline for the family to request an informal hearing.

BHA Policy

In cases where BHA makes a decision for which an informal hearing must be offered, the notice to the family will include all of the following:

- The name and address of participant;

- The date of notice;
- A specific citation to the program rule alleged to have been violated;
- A summary of the requirements of the rule which is alleged to have been violated;
- Specific factual allegations (whom, what, when, where) constituting a violation of the program rule or rules cited in the notice;
- Statement that the participant has a right to request an informal hearing to contest BHA's proposed termination of assistance;
- Statement of the specific date of the deadline for requesting an informal hearing;
- Description of how the participant must make the request for an informal hearing;
- Statement of the participant's right to examine and copy BHA documents in advance of the informal hearing;
- Statement that the participant has the right to present evidence at the informal hearing consistent with the agency's Administrative Plan, including witness testimony and documentary evidence;
- Statement that the participant has the right to question adverse witnesses at the informal hearing;
- Statement that the participant has the right to be represented by an attorney or other advocate, and a list of agencies and phone numbers where assistance may be requested.
- The proposed action or decision of BHA.
- A brief statement of the reasons for the decision including the regulatory reference.
- The date the proposed action will take place.
- A statement of the family's right to an explanation of the basis for BHA's decision.
- A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision the family may request an informal hearing of the decision.
- A deadline for the family to request the informal hearing.
- To whom the hearing request should be addressed.
- A copy of BHA's hearing procedures.

Scheduling an Informal Hearing [24 CFR 982.555(d)]

When an informal hearing is required, BHA must proceed with the hearing in a reasonably expeditious manner upon the request of the family.

BHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made 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 business days from the date of BHA's decision or notice to terminate assistance.

BHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing to the family within 10 business days of the family's request.

The family 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 in writing two business days prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, BHA may request documentation of the “good cause” prior to rescheduling the hearing.

If the family does not appear at the scheduled time and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance due to the nature of the conflict, the family must contact BHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. BHA will reschedule the hearing only if the family can show good cause for the failure to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Pre-Hearing Right to Discovery [24 CFR 982.555(e)]

Participants and BHA are permitted pre-hearing discovery rights. The family must be given the opportunity to examine before the hearing any BHA documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The family must be allowed to copy any such documents at their own expense. If BHA does not make the document available for examination on request of the family, BHA may not rely on the document at the hearing.

BHA hearing procedures may provide that BHA must be given the opportunity to examine at BHA offices before the hearing, any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. BHA must be allowed to copy any such document at BHA’s expense. If the family does not make the document available for examination on request of BHA, the family may not rely on the document at the hearing.

For the purpose of informal hearings, *documents* include records and regulations.

BHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of twenty-five (25) cents per page. The family must request discovery of BHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date

BHA must be given an opportunity to examine at BHA offices before the hearing any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. Whenever a participant requests an informal hearing, BHA will automatically mail a letter to the participant requesting a copy of all documents that the participant intends to present or utilize at the hearing. The participant must make the documents available no later than 12:00 pm on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date.

Participant’s Right to Bring Counsel [24 CFR 982.555(e)(3)]

At its own expense, the family may be represented by a lawyer or other representative at the informal hearing.

Informal Hearing Officer [24 CFR 982.555(e)(4)]

Informal hearings will be conducted by a person or persons approved by BHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision or a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

BHA Policy

BHA has designated the following agency to serve as hearing officers:

- CMS staff will serve as hearing officers for BHA.

Attendance at the Informal Hearing

BHA Policy

Hearings may be attended by a hearing officer and the following applicable persons:

- A BHA representative(s) and any witnesses for BHA
- The participant and any witnesses for the participant
- The participant's counsel or other representative
- Any other person approved by BHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

Conduct at Hearings

The person who conducts the hearing may regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with BHA's hearing procedures [24 CFR 982.555(4)(ii)].

BHA Policy

The hearing officer is responsible to manage the order of business and to ensure that hearings are conducted in a professional and businesslike manner. Attendees are expected to comply with all hearing procedures established by the hearing officer and guidelines for conduct. Any person demonstrating disruptive, abusive or otherwise inappropriate behavior will be excused from the hearing at the discretion of the hearing officer.

The participant may request that BHA tape record the hearing. If a request is made, a copy of the tape recording (not a transcript) will be made available to the participant for the actual cost of the tape itself. Payment for the tape must be made at the time of the Informal Hearing.

Evidence [24 CFR 982.555(e)(5)]

BHA and the family must be given the opportunity to present evidence and question any witnesses. In general, all evidence is admissible at an informal hearing. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

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, 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 of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If either BHA or the family fail to comply with the discovery requirements described above, the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of a party to comply with discovery, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

Hearing Officer's Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

The person who conducts the hearing must issue a written decision, briefly stating the reasons for the decision. 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 hearing must be furnished promptly to the family.

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 BHA and the family were given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with BHA policy.
- **BHA Evidence to Support 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 Assistance (when applicable):** The hearing officer will determine if the termination of assistance 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 participant;
- Date, time and place of the hearing;
- Name of the hearing officer;

- Name of BHA representative; and
- Name of family representative (if any).

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the 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 their testimony and that are 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 assistance, the hearing officer will instruct BHA to restore the participant's program status.

Procedures for Rehearing or 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.

In addition, within ten (10) business days after the date the hearing officer's report is mailed to BHA and the participant, BHA or the participant may request a rehearing or a further hearing. Such request must be made in writing and postmarked or hand-delivered to the hearing officer and to the other party within the ten (10) business day period. The request must demonstrate cause, supported by specific references to the hearing officer's report, why the request should be granted.

A rehearing or a further hearing may be requested for the purpose of rectifying any obvious mistake of law made during the hearing or any obvious injustice not known at the time of the hearing.

It shall be within the sole discretion of BHA to grant or deny the request for further hearing or rehearing. A further hearing may be limited to written submissions by the parties, in the manner specified by the hearing officer.

Issuance of Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

A copy of the hearing must be furnished promptly to the family.

BHA Policy

The hearing officer will mail a “Notice of Hearing Decision” to BHA and to the participant on the same day. This notice will be sent by first-class mail. The participant will be mailed the original “Notice of Hearing Decision” and a copy of the proof of mailing. A copy of the “Notice of Hearing Decision” will be maintained in BHA’s file.

Effect of Final Decision [24 CFR 982.555(f)]

BHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer for matters in which BHA is not required to provide an opportunity for a hearing, decisions that exceed the authority of the hearing officer, decisions that conflict with or contradict HUD regulations, requirements, or are otherwise contrary to Federal, State or local laws.

If BHA determines it is not bound by the hearing officer’s decision in accordance with HUD regulations, BHA must promptly notify the family of the determination and the reason for the determination.

BHA Policy

The Executive Director has the authority to determine that BHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer because BHA was not required to provide a hearing, the decision exceeded the authority of the hearing officer, the decision conflicted with or contradicted HUD regulations, requirements, or the decision was otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local laws.

BHA will mail a “Notice of Final Decision” including the hearing officer’s report, to the participant and their representative. This Notice will be sent by first-class mail, postage pre-paid with an affidavit of mailing enclosed. The participant will be mailed the original “Notice of Final Decision” and a copy of the proof of mailing. A copy of the “Notice of Final Decision” along with the original proof mailing will be maintained in BHA’s file.

16-III.D. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NON-CITIZENS

[24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. Applicants who are denied assistance due to immigration status are entitled to an informal hearing, not an informal review.

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 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)]

The notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family:

- 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 participant, 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.

USCIS 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 the proof of mailing.

BHA Policy

BHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within ten (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 ten (10) business 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 ten (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, the family may request that BHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of BHA's 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. See Section 16-III.C. for a listing of positions that serve as informal hearing officers.

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 twenty-five (.25) cents per page. The family must request discovery of BHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day 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 arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the expense of the family, or BHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties.

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

BHA will provide an electronic recorded copy if the participant requests the hearing be recorded two (2) business days in advance of the hearing.

Hearing Decision

BHA must provide the family with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The decision must state the basis for the 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, the family may request that BHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of BHA's notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

For the informal hearing procedures that apply to participant families whose assistance is being terminated based on immigration status, see Section 16-III.C.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]

BHA must retain for a minimum of five (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

Part IV: Owner or Family Debts to BHA

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

BHA is required to include in the administrative plan, policies concerning repayment by a family of amounts owed to BHA [24 CFR 982.54]. If the [family](#) breaches an agreement with BHA to pay amounts owed to BHA, or amounts paid to an [owner](#) by BHA, BHA, at its discretion, [may](#) offer a [family](#) the opportunity to enter an agreement to pay amounts owed to BHA or amounts paid to an [owner](#) by BHA. BHA [may](#) prescribe the terms of the agreement [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)]. This part describes BHA's policies for recovery of monies that have been overpaid on behalf of families, or to owners.

BHA Policy

When an action or inaction of an owner or participant results in the overpayment of housing assistance, BHA holds the owner or participant liable to return any overpayments to BHA.

BHA may enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments.

16-IV.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Owner Debts to BHA

BHA Policy

Any amount due to BHA by an owner must be repaid by the owner within 30 days of BHA determination of the debt.

If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required time frame and is entitled to future HAP payments, BHA will reduce the future HAP payments by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.

If the owner is not entitled to future HAP payments BHA may offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

If the owner refuses to repay the debt, enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, BHA will ban the owner from future participation in the program and pursue other modes of collection.

When an owner refuses to repay monies owed to BHA, 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

Family Debts to the BHA

Families are required to reimburse BHA if they were charged less rent than required because the family either underreported or failed to report income. PHAs are required to determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as BHA has documentation of family unreported income [Notice PIH 2018-18].

BHA Policy

Any amount due to BHA by an HCV participant must be repaid by the family. 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 must terminate the assistance [Notice PIH 2018-18].

BHA 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 document signed by a tenant or owner and provided to BHA 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 for Owners and Families

Down Payment Requirement

BHA Policy

BHA does not require a down payment to enter into an RPA. The first payment is due as defined in the repayment agreement.

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. However, a family may already be paying 40 percent

or more of its monthly adjusted income in rent. Moreover, Notice PIH 2018-18 acknowledges that PHAs have the discretion to establish “thresholds and policies” for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

BHA Policy

BHA has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

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 \$1,000 must be repaid within 12 months.

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to BHA that the threshold applicable to the family's debt would impose an undue hardship, BHA may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. 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 family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515
- The family's history of meeting its financial responsibilities

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 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.

***Non-Payment
or late or missed payments***

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 ten (10) business 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 assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

If a family receives three (3) delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, the repayment agreement will be considered in default, and BHA may terminate assistance and in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

BHA Policy

Payment is required within 30 days if BHA does not enter into a repayment agreement. BHA will not enter into a repayment agreement if:

- the debt is less than \$100.00
- there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family or owner
- amounts owed by the family or owner exceed the Federal or State threshold for criminal prosecution

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, any amount of lump sum payment made at time of execution, if applicable, and the monthly repayment amount. Notice PIH 2010-18 requires certain provisions, at a minimum, 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 family briefing packet 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 the owner the family's monthly share of the rent to owner

- 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 assistance

Part V: Management Assessment (SEMAP)

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) is a tool that allows HUD to measure BHA's performance in key areas to ensure program integrity and accountability. SEMAP scores translate into a rating for each PHA as high performing, standard, or troubled. Scores on individual SEMAP indicators, as well as overall SEMAP ratings, can affect BHA in several ways.

- High-performing PHAs can be given a competitive advantage under notices of funding availability [24 CFR 985.103].
- PHAs with deficiencies on one or more indicators are required to correct the deficiencies and report to HUD [24 CFR 985.106].
- PHAs with an overall rating of "troubled" are subject to additional HUD oversight, including on-site reviews by HUD staff, a requirement to develop a corrective action plan, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of the corrective action plan. In addition, PHAs that are designated "troubled" may not use any part of the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes [24 CFR 985.107].
- HUD may determine that a PHA's failure to correct identified SEMAP deficiencies or to prepare and implement a corrective action plan required by HUD constitutes a default under the ACC [24 CFR 985.109].

16-V.B. SEMAP CERTIFICATION

[24 CFR 985.101]

BHA must submit the HUD-required SEMAP certification form within 60 calendar days after the end of its fiscal year. The certification must be approved by BHA board resolution and signed by BHA's executive director. If BHA is a unit of local government or a state, a resolution approving the certification is not required, and the certification must be executed by the Section 8 program director.

PHAs with less than 250 voucher units are only required to be assessed every other PHA fiscal year. HUD will assess BHA annually if BHA elects to have its performance assessed on an annual basis; or is designated as "troubled" [24 CFR 985.105].

Failure of a PHA to submit its SEMAP certification within the required time frame will result in an overall performance rating of "troubled."

BHA's SEMAP certification is subject to HUD verification by an on-site confirmatory review at any time.

Upon receipt of BHA's SEMAP certification, HUD will rate BHA's performance under each SEMAP indicator in accordance with program requirements.

HUD Verification Method

Several of the SEMAP indicators are scored based on a review of a quality control sample selected for this purpose. BHA or the Independent Auditor must select an unbiased sample that provides an adequate representation of the types of information to be assessed, in accordance with SEMAP requirements [24 CFR 985.2].

If the HUD verification method for the indicator relies on data in the Form-50058 module (formerly known as MTCS) in the PIH Information Center (PIC), and HUD determines that those data are insufficient to verify BHA's certification on the indicator due to BHA's failure to adequately report family data, HUD will assign a zero rating for the indicator [24 CFR 985.3].

16-V.C. SEMAP INDICATORS

[24 CFR 985.3 and form HUD-52648]

The table below lists each of the SEMAP indicators, contains a description of each indicator, and explains the basis for points awarded under each indicator.

A PHA that expends less than \$300,000 in Federal awards and whose Section 8 programs are not audited by an independent auditor, is not be rated under SEMAP indicators 1-7.

SEMAP Indicators	
<p>Indicator 1: Selection from the waiting list</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator shows whether BHA has written policies in its administrative plan for selecting applicants from the waiting list and whether BHA follows these policies when selecting applicants from the waiting list. Points are based on the percent of families that are selected from the waiting list in accordance with BHA's written policies, according to BHA's quality control samples. 	<p>Maximum Score: 15</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Rent reasonableness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator shows whether BHA has and implements a reasonable written method to determine and document for each unit leased that the rent to owner is reasonable based on current rents for comparable unassisted units at the required times. Points are based on the percent of units for which BHA follows its written method to determine reasonable rent and has documented its determination that the rent to owner is reasonable, according to BHA's quality control sample. 	<p>Maximum Score: 20</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Determination of adjusted income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator measures whether BHA verifies and correctly determines adjusted income for each assisted family, and where applicable, uses the appropriate utility allowances for the unit leased in determining the gross rent. Points are based on the percent of files that are calculated and verified correctly, according to BHA's quality control sample. 	<p>Maximum Score: 20</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Utility allowance schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator shows whether BHA maintains an up-to-date utility allowance schedule. Points are based on whether BHA has reviewed the utility allowance schedule and adjusted it when required, according to BHA's certification. 	<p>Maximum Score: 5</p>

SEMAP Indicators

Indicator 5: HQS quality control inspections

Maximum Score: 5

- This indicator shows whether a PHA supervisor re-inspects a sample of units under contract during BHA fiscal year, which meets the minimum sample size requirements for quality control of HQS inspections.
- Points are based on whether the required quality control re-inspections were completed, according to BHA's certification.

Indicator 6: HQS enforcement

Maximum Score: 10

- This indicator shows whether, following each HQS inspection of a unit under contract where the unit fails to meet HQS, any cited life-threatening deficiencies are corrected within 24 hours from the inspection and all other deficiencies are corrected within no more than 30 calendar days from the inspection or any PHA-approved extension.
- Points are based on whether BHA corrects all HQS deficiencies in accordance with required time frames, according to BHA's certification.

Indicator 7: Expanding housing opportunities

Maximum Points: 5

- Only applies to PHAs with jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas.
- This indicator shows whether BHA has adopted and implemented a written policy to encourage participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty or minority concentration; informs voucher holders of the full range of areas where they may lease units both inside and outside BHA's jurisdiction; and supplies a list of landlords or other parties who are willing to lease units or help families find units, including units outside areas of poverty or minority concentration.
- Points are based on whether BHA has adopted and implemented written policies in accordance with SEMAP requirements, according to BHA's certification.

Indicator 8: FMR limit and payment standards

Maximum Points: 5

- This indicator shows whether BHA has adopted a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts by unit size for each FMR area in BHA's jurisdiction, that are within the basic range of 90 to 110 percent of the published FMR.
- Points are based on whether BHA has appropriately adopted a payment standard schedule(s), according to BHA's certification.

Indicator 9: Annual reexaminations

Maximum Points: 10

- This indicator shows whether BHA completes a reexamination for each participating family at least every 12 months.
- Points are based on the percent of reexaminations that are less than two months overdue, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 10: Correct tenant rent calculations

Maximum Points: 5

- This indicator shows whether BHA correctly calculates the family's share of the rent to owner.
- Points are based on the percent of correct calculations of family share of the rent, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 11: Pre-contract HQS inspections

Maximum Points: 5

- This indicator shows whether newly leased units pass HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the assisted lease and HAP contract.
- Points are based on the percent of newly leased units that passed HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the lease and HAP contract, according to data from PIC.

SEMAP Indicators

Indicator 12: Annual HQS inspections

Maximum Points: 10

- This indicator shows whether BHA inspects each unit under contract at least annually.
- Points are based on the percent of annual HQS inspections of units under contract that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.

Indicator 13: Lease-up

Maximum Points: 20

- This indicator shows whether BHA enters HAP contracts for at least 98 percent of the number of PHA's baseline voucher units in the ACC for the calendar year ending on or before BHA's fiscal year, or whether BHA has expended at least 98 percent of its allocated budget authority for the same calendar year. BHA can receive 15 points if 95 to 97 percent of vouchers are leased or budget authority is utilized.
- Points are based on utilization of vouchers and HAP expenditures as reported in the voucher management system (VMS) for the most recently completed calendar year.

Indicator 14: Family self-sufficiency (FSS) enrollment & escrow account balances

Maximum Points: 10

- Only applies to PHAs with mandatory FSS programs.
- This indicator shows whether BHA has enrolled families in the FSS program as required and measures the percent of current FSS participants that have had increases in earned income which resulted in escrow account balances.
- Points are based on the percent of mandatory FSS slots that are filled and the percent of families with escrow account balances, according to data from PIC.

Success Rate of Voucher Holders

Maximum Points: 5

- Only applies to PHAs that have received approval to establish success rate payment standard amounts and isn't effective until the second full PHA fiscal year following the date of HUD approval of success rate payment standard amounts.
- This indicator shows whether voucher holders were successful in leasing units with voucher assistance.
- Points are based on the percent of families that were issued vouchers, and that became participants in the voucher program.

Deconcentration Bonus Indicator

Maximum Points: 5

- Submission of data for this indicator is mandatory for a PHA using one or more payment standard amount(s) that exceed(s) 100 percent of the published FMR set at the 50 percentile rent, starting with the second full PHA fiscal year following initial use of payment standard amounts based on the FMR's set at the 50th percentile.
- Additional points are available to PHAs that have jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas and that choose to submit the required data.
- Points are based on whether the data that is submitted meets the requirements for bonus points.

Part VI: Record Keeping

16-VI.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.

16-VI.B. RECORD RETENTION [24 CFR 982.158; 24 CFR 908.101]

During the term of each assisted lease, and for at least three years thereafter, BHA must keep:

- A copy of the executed lease;
- The HAP contract; and
- The application from the family.

In addition, BHA must keep the following records for at least three years:

- Records that provide income, racial, ethnic, gender, and disability status data on program applicants and participants;
- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible;
- HUD-required reports;
- Unit inspection reports;
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B.
- Accounts and other records supporting BHA budget and financial statements for the program;
- Records to document the basis for BHA's determination that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract); and
- Other records specified by HUD.

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 BHA 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 Policy

BHA will keep for at least three years records of all complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act, the equal access final rule, or VAWA.

BHA must keep confidential records of all emergency transfer requested by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking under BHA's Emergency Transfer Plan, as well as the outcomes of such requests, and retain the records for a period of three years [24 CFR 5.2002(e)(12)].

If an informal hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 16-III.D., Retention of Documents.

16-VI.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

BHA must maintain applicant and participant 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 data*.

BHA Policy

BHA has adopted and implemented EIV security procedures required by HUD.

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 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.

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

For requirements and BHA policies related to management of documentation obtained from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or human trafficking, see Section 16-IX.E.

Part VII: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

BHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are receiving HCV assistance. The notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements are discussed in Chapter 8. This part deals with the reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities that BHA is subject to.

16-VII.B. REPORTING REQUIREMENT

[24 CFR 35.1225(e); Notice PIH 2017-13]

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 five (5) business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The owner must also notify the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) of the child's address within five business days. BHA may collaborate with the owner on the notification process, such as by agreeing with the owner to provide the required notifications on the owner's behalf.

BHA Policy

Upon notification by the owner, 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 within five business days.

Upon notification of the owner, BHA will notify the HUD field office and the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) of the child's address within five business days.

16-VII.C. DATA COLLECTION AND RECORD KEEPING

[24 CFR 35.1225(f)]

At least quarterly, BHA must attempt to obtain from the public health department(s) with a similar area of jurisdiction, the names and/or addresses of children less than six (6) years old with an identified environmental intervention blood lead level.

If BHA obtains names and addresses of environmental intervention blood lead level children from the public health department(s), BHA must match this information with the names and addresses of families receiving HCV assistance, unless the public health department performs such a procedure. If a match occurs, BHA must carry out the notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements discussed in Chapter 8, and the reporting requirement discussed above.

At least quarterly, BHA must also report an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program to the same public health department(s), unless the public health department(s) states that it does not wish to receive such a report.

BHA Policy

The public health department(s) has stated they **do not** wish to receive a report of an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program, on a quarterly basis. Therefore, BHA is not providing such a report.

Part VIII: Determination of Insufficient Funding

16-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The HCV regulations allow BHA to deny families permission to move and to terminate Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contracts if funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1) and 982.454]. If BHA denies a family a portability move based on insufficient funding, BHA is required to notify the local HUD office within 10 business days [24 CFR 982.354]. Insufficient funding may also impact BHA's ability to issue vouchers to families on the waiting list. This part discusses the methodology BHA will use to determine whether or not BHA has sufficient funding to issue vouchers, approve moves, and to continue subsidizing all families currently under a HAP contract.

16-VIII.B. METHODOLOGY

BHA Policy

BHA will determine whether there is adequate funding to issue vouchers, approve moves to higher cost units and areas, and continue subsidizing all current participants by comparing BHA's annual budget authority (which includes unspent prior year HAP funds in BHA's NRA account) to the annual total HAP needs on a monthly basis. The total HAP needs for the calendar year will be projected by establishing the actual HAP costs year to date. To that figure, BHA will add anticipated HAP expenditures for the remainder of the calendar year. Projected HAP expenditures will be calculated by multiplying the projected number of units leased per remaining months by the most current month's average HAP. The projected number of units leased per month will take into account the average monthly turnover of participant families. If the total annual HAP needs equal or exceed the annual budget authority and funding reserves, or if BHA cannot support the cost of the proposed subsidy commitment (voucher issuance or move) based on the funding analysis, BHA will be considered to have insufficient funding.

Part IX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, CONFIDENTIALITY

16-IX.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault stalking, and human trafficking who are applying for or receiving assistance under the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. If your state or local laws provide greater protection for such victims, those laws apply in conjunction with VAWA.

- Although the VAWA 2022 statute does not specifically include human trafficking in the list of victims protected under VAWA, in 2022 HUD began including human trafficking as part of the list of victims protected under VAWA (as seen in Notices PIH 2022-06, PIH 2022-22, and PIH 2022-24). In the absence of a final rule implementing VAWA 2022 and to mirror HUD's recent usage, this policy includes human trafficking in addition to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking anywhere such a list appears.

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 primarily in the following Sections: 3-I.C, "Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family"; 3-III.G, "Prohibition against Denial of Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and human trafficking"; 10-I.A, "Allowable Moves"; 10-I.B, "Restrictions on Moves"; 12-II.E, "Terminations Related to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking or human trafficking"; and 12-II.F, "Termination Notice."

16-IX.B. DEFINITIONS

[24 CFR 5.2003, 42 USC 13925]

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 individual stands in the position or place of a parent; or
 - Any other individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
 - 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 committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the user or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:
 - The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
 - A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
 - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
 - A person who commits acts against an youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction
- The term economic abuse means behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled, including using coercion, fraud, and manipulation to:
 - Restrict a person’s access to money, assets, credit, or financial information
 - Unfairly use a person’s personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one’s own advantage
 - Exert undue influence over a person’s financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or to whom one has a fiduciary duty
 - The term *sexual assault* means any nonconsensual sexual act prescribed 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.
- The term *technological abuse* means an act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person, except as otherwise permitted by law, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to:
 - Internet enabled devices
 - Online spaces and platforms
 - Computers
 - Mobile devices
 - Cameras and imaging programs
 - Apps
 - Location tracking devices
 - Communication technologies

- Any other emergency technologies

16-IX.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 the HCV program are aware of their rights under VAWA.

BHA Policy

BHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its Web site. It will also make information readily available to anyone who requests it.

A copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights under VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (Form HUD-5380, see Exhibit 16-1)

The definitions of *domestic violence*, *dating violence*, and *stalking* provided in VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

An explanation of the documentation that BHA may require from an individual who claims the protections provided by VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

A copy of from HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

A statement of BHA's obligations to keep confidential any information that it receives from a victim unless (a) BHA has the victim's written permission to release the information, (b) it needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, or (c) it is compelled by law to release the information (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 711 (TRS) (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers

Notification to Program Applicants and Participants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

BHA is required to inform program participants of their rights under VAWA, including their rights 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 Policy

BHA will provide all applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application from housing assistance. BHA will also include information about VAWA in all notices of denial of assistance (see Section 3-III.G).

BHA will provide all participants with information about VAWA at the time of admission (see Section 5-I.B) and at annual reexamination. BHA will also include information VAWA in notices of termination of assistance, as provided in Section 12-II.F.

The VAWA information provided to applicants and participants will consist of the notices in Exhibit 16-1 and 16-2.

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 participant following an incident of domestic violence, Notice PIH 2017-08 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 participant 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.

Notification to Owners and Managers

While PHAs are no longer required by regulation to notify owners and managers participating in the HCV program of their rights and obligations under VAWA, BHA may still choose to inform them.

BHA Policy

BHA will provide owners and managers with information about their rights and obligations under VAWA when they begin their participation in the HCV program.

The VAWA information provided to owners will consist of the notice in Exhibit 16-5 and a copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking and Alternate Documentation.

16-IX.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, stalking, 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 for 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 from (HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, 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.
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, 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 [FR Notice 11/16/16].

BHA Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or human trafficking will be in writing, 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 business days. Any extension granted by BHA will be in writing.

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. 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 a separate hearing for the tenants.

BHA must honor any court orders issued to protect the victim or to address the distribution of property.

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 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 of domestic violence, dating violence, 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-IX.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 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.

EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT, FORM HUD-5380

[Insert Name of Housing Provider]

Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act¹

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.² The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the federal agency that oversees that the housing choice voucher program 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 the housing choice voucher program, 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 the housing choice voucher program, 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 the housing choice voucher program 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.

Removing the Abuser or Perpetrator from the Household

BHA 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.

¹ Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

² 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.

If BHA chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, BHA 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, BHA must allow the tenant who is or has been a victim and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of time, 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, BHA must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures. In order to divide a lease, BHA 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, BHA 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, BHA 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 housing provider 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 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, as described in the documentation section below.
- 2. You expressly request the emergency transfer.** Your housing provider 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.

BHA 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.

BHA's emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and BHA 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

BHA 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 BHA must be in writing, and BHA 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. BHA 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 BHA as documentation. It is your choice which of the following to submit if BHA 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 BHA 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 BHA has agreed to accept.

If you fail or refuse to provide one of these documents within the 14 business days, BHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

If BHA 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), BHA 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, BHA does not have to provide you with the protections contained in this notice.

Confidentiality

BHA 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.

BHA must not allow any individual administering assistance or other services on behalf of BHA (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.

BHA must not enter your information into any shared database or disclose your information to any other entity or individual. BHA, however, may disclose the information provided if:

- You give written permission to BHA to release the information on a time limited basis.
- BHA 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 BHA or your landlord to release the information.

VAWA does not limit BHA'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, BHA 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 BHA 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 BHA can demonstrate the above, BHA 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 a covered housing provider's 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, BHA 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]**

EXHIBIT 16-2: CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION, FORM HUD-5382

**CERTIFICATION OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
DATING VIOLENCE,
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING,
AND ALTERNATE DOCUMENTATION**

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
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.

**EXHIBIT 16-3: EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING
(HCV VERSION)**

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

[Insert name of covered housing provider]

**Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or
Stalking**

Housing Choice Voucher Program

Emergency Transfers

BHA 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),³ BHA allows tenants who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, 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.⁴ 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 within 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.

³Despite 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.

⁴Housing 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.

Tenants who are not in good standing may still request an emergency transfer if they meet the eligibility requirements in this section.

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 PHA 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 reasonably 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 program; 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: Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program

Tenant-based assistance: If you are a participant in the tenant-based HCV program and request an emergency transfer as described in this plan, BHA will assist you to move to a safe unit quickly using your existing voucher assistance. BHA will make exceptions to program regulations restricting moves as required.

At your request, BHA will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

Project-based assistance: If you are assisted under the project-based voucher (PBV) program, you may request an emergency transfer under the following programs for which you are not required to apply:

- Tenant-based voucher, if available
- Project-based assistance in the same project (if a vacant unit is available and you determine that the vacant unit is safe)
- Project-based assistance in another development owned by BHA

Emergency transfers under VAWA will take priority over waiting list admissions for these types of assistance.

You may also request an emergency transfer under the following programs for which you are required to apply:

- Public housing program
- PBV assistance in another development not owned by BHA
- **[Insert other programs BHA provides, such as LIHTC or HOME]**

Emergency transfers will not take priority over waiting list admissions for these programs. 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.

EXHIBIT 16-4: EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, FORM HUD-5383

**EMERGENCY TRANSFER
REQUEST FOR CERTAIN
VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC**

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**

OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 06/30/2017

**VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE,
SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

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) _____

EXHIBIT 16-5: MODEL OWNER NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

[Insert Name of Housing Provider]

NOTIFICATION OF YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

VAWA provides protections for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and PBV applicants, tenants, and participants from being denied assistance on the basis or as a direct result of being a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking.

Purpose

Many of VAWA's protections to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking involve action by the public housing agency (PHA), but some situations involve action by owners of assisted housing. The purpose of this notice (herein called "Notice") is to explain your rights and obligations under VAWA, as an owner of housing assisted through [insert name of housing provider] HCV program. Each component of this Notice also provides citations to HUD's applicable regulations.

Denial of Tenancy

Protections for applicants: Owners cannot deny tenancy based on the applicant having been or currently being a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking. However, the applicant must be otherwise eligible for tenancy. (See 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 982.452(b)(1).)

Eviction

Protections for HCV participants: Incidents or threats of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking will not be considered a serious or repeated lease violation by the victim, or good cause to terminate the tenancy of the victim (24 CFR 5.2005(c)). Protection also applies to criminal activity related directly to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, conducted by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or threatened victim of such domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking (24 CFR 5.2005(b)(2)).

Limitations of VAWA protections:

a. Nothing in VAWA limits the authority of an owner, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to (24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1)):

- 1) The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking; or
- 2) The distribution or possession of property among members of a household in a case.

b. Nothing in VAWA limits an owner from evicting a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking for a lease violation that is not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, as long as the owner does not subject the victim to more demanding standards than other tenants when deciding whether to evict. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2).)

c. Nothing in VAWA limits an owner from evicting a tenant (including the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking) if the owner can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing services to the HCV property would be present if the tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3).)

i. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an “actual and imminent threat” if they meet the following standards: An actual and imminent threat consists of a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur. (See 24 CFR 5.2003.)

ii. Any eviction due to “actual and imminent threat” should be utilized by an owner 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. Restrictions predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents. (See 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(4).)

Documentation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking or Human Trafficking

If an applicant or tenant requests VAWA protection based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking human trafficking, the owner has the option to request that the victim document or provide written evidence to demonstrate that the violence occurred. However, nothing in HUD’s regulation requires a covered housing provider to request this documentation. (See 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(3).)

If the owner chooses to request this documentation, the owner must make such request in writing. The individual may satisfy this request by providing any one document type listed under 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(1):

- a. Form HUD-55383 (Self-Certification Form); or
- b. A document: 1) Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, “professional”) from whom the victim has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, or the effects of abuse:
 - 2) Signed by the applicant or tenant; and
 - 3) That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking that is the ground for protection and remedies under 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking under 24 CFR 5.2003; or
- c. A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement agency, court, or administrative agency; or
- d. At the discretion of a covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

The owner must accept any of the above items (a – c). The owner has discretion to accept a statement or other evidence (d).

The owner is prohibited from requiring third-party documentation of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, unless the submitted documentation contains conflicting information.

If the owner makes a written request for documentation, the owner may require submission of that documentation within 14 business days after the date that the individual received the written request for

documentation. (24 CFR 5.2007(a)(2)). The owner may extend this time period at its discretion. During the 14 business day period and any granted extensions of that time, no adverse actions, such as evictions or terminations, can be taken against the individual requesting VAWA protection.

Once a victim provides documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, the owner is encouraged to acknowledge receipt of the documentation in a timely manner.

If the applicant or tenant fails to provide documentation that meets the criteria in 24 CFR 5.2007 within 14 business days after receiving the written request for that documentation or within the designated extension period, nothing in VAWA may be construed to limit the authority of the covered housing provider to:

- a. Deny admission by the applicant or tenant to the housing or program;
- b. Deny assistance under the covered housing program to the applicant or tenant;
- c. Terminate the participation of the tenant in the covered housing program; or
- d. Evict the tenant, or a lawful occupant that commits a violation of a lease.

An individual's failure to timely provide documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking does not result in a waiver of the individual's right to challenge the denial of assistance or termination, nor does it preclude the individual's ability to raise an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking at eviction or termination proceedings.

Owners may not coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWAs (See FR Notice 1/4/23.)

Moves

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking may move in violation of their lease if the move is required to protect their safety. If a move results in the termination of the Housing Assistance Payment Contract, the lease is automatically terminated.

Lease Bifurcation

Owners may choose to bifurcate a lease or remove a household member from a lease in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to such member 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. (See 24 CFR 5.2009(a).) If an owner chooses to bifurcate the lease, the owner must comply with the reasonable time to establish eligibility under the covered housing program or find alternative housing following lease bifurcation provision in 24 CFR 5.2009(b). VAWA protections, including bifurcation, do not apply to guests or unreported members of a household or anyone else residing in a household who is not a tenant.

Eviction, removal, termination of occupancy rights, or termination of assistance must be affected in accordance with the procedures prescribed by federal, state, or local law for termination of leases.

To avoid unnecessary delay in the bifurcation process, HUD recommends that owners seek court-ordered eviction of the perpetrator pursuant to applicable laws. This process results in the underlying lease becoming null and void once the owner regains possession of the unit. The owner would then execute a new lease with the victim.

Evictions Due to “Actual and Imminent Threat” or Violations Not Premised on Abuse

VAWA generally prohibits eviction on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant or tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for assistance, participation or occupancy. (See 24 CFR 5.2005.)

However, VAWA does not prohibit an owner from evicting a tenant for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant. Nor does VAWA prohibit an owner from evicting a tenant if the owner can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing services to property of the owner would be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted or terminated from assistance. (See 5.2005(d)(2) and (3).)

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees at the property, the covered housing provider must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators that meet the standards in the following definition:

Actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include:

- The duration of the risk;
- The nature and severity of the potential harm;
- The likelihood that the potential harm will occur; and
- The length of time before the potential harm would occur.

(See 24 CFR 5.2003 and 5.2005(d)(2).)

Confidentiality

Any information submitted to a covered housing provider under 24 CFR 5.2007, including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, must be maintained in strict confidence by the covered housing provider. (See 24 CFR 5.2007(c).)

Employees of the owner (or those within their employ, e.g., contractors) must not have access to the information unless explicitly authorized by the owner for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to this information under applicable federal, state, or local law (e.g., the information is needed by an employee to provide the VAWA protections to the victim).

The owner must not enter this information into any shared database, or disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is:

- a. Requested or consented to in writing by the individual (victim) in a time-limited release;
- b. Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance from the covered program; or
- c. Otherwise required by applicable law.

When communicating with the victim, owners must take precautions to ensure compliance with these confidentiality requirements.

Service Providers

[insert name of housing provider] has extensive relationships with local service providers.

[insert name of housing provider] staff are available to provide referrals to shelters, counselors, and advocates. These resources are also provided in [insert name of housing provider] Annual and 5-Year Plan, Administrative Plan, VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights, and Emergency Transfer Plan. A list of local service providers is attached to this Notice.

Definitions

Actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Affiliated individual, with respect to an individual, means:

- (1) A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or
- (2) Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Bifurcate means to divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD-covered program and State or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person:

- (1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- (2) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship;
 - (ii) The type of relationship; and
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the user or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim,

including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:

- The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who commits acts against an youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

Sexual assault means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or
- (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

VAWA means the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.).

Attached:

Legal services and the domestic violence resources for the Metro area
Form HUD-5382 Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

CHAPTER 17

PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and BHA policies related to the project-based voucher (PBV) program in nine parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Owner Proposals. This part includes policies related to the submission and selection of owner proposals for PBV assistance. It describes the factors BHA will consider when selecting proposals, the type of housing that is eligible to receive PBV assistance, the cap on assistance at projects receiving PBV assistance, subsidy layering requirements, site selection standards, and environmental review requirements.

Part III: Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Part IV: Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units. This part describes requirements and policies related to the development and completion of rehabilitated and newly constructed housing units that will be receiving PBV assistance.

Part V: Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution, term, and termination of the HAP contract. In addition, it describes how the HAP contract may be amended and identifies provisions that may be added to the HAP contract at BHA's discretion.

Part VI: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how BHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

Part VII: Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move. In addition, exceptions to the occupancy cap (which limits PBV assistance to 25 percent of the units in any project) are also discussed.

Part VIII: Determining Rent to Owner. This part describes how the initial rent to owner is determined, and how rent will be re-determined throughout the life of the HAP contract. Rent reasonableness requirements are also discussed.

Part IX: Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

Part I: General Requirements

17-I.A. OVERVIEW

[24 CFR 983.5; FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows PHAs that already administer a tenant-based voucher program under an annual contributions contract (ACC) with HUD to take up to 20 percent of its voucher program budget authority and attach the funding to specific units rather than using it for tenant-based assistance [24 CFR 983.6]. BHA may only operate a PBV program if doing so is consistent with BHA's Annual Plan, and the goal of de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].

BHA Policy

BHA will operate a project-based voucher program using up to 20 percent of its authorized units for project-based assistance.

BHA may set aside units above the 20 percent program limit.

BHA may project-base any units not subject to the 20 percent cap.

BHA may project-base former public housing units that have undergone streamlined voluntary conversion under HUD Notice PIH 2019-05 or its successor (referenced below as "streamlined voluntary conversion").

While BHA manages the voucher program for Housing Kitsap, the Housing Kitsap voucher program is legally separate from the BHA voucher program. Accordingly, whenever a percentage limitation applicable to the voucher program is cited in this chapter, that percentage is applicable separately to the Housing Kitsap voucher program and to the BHA voucher program. Where necessary, any other language or requirements shall be construed to recognize that these voucher programs are legally separate.

PBV assistance may be attached to existing housing or newly constructed or rehabilitated housing [24 CFR 983.52] If PBV units are already selected for project-based assistance either under an agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) or a HAP contract, BHA is not required to reduce the number of these units if the amount of budget authority is subsequently reduced. However, BHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority that is available for project-based vouchers and ensuring that the amount of assistance that is attached to units is within the amounts available under the ACC, regardless of whether BHA has vouchers available for project-based assistance.[FR Notice 1/18/17].

Additional Project-Based Units [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21; FR Notice 1/24/22]

BHA may project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit. The units may be distributed among one, all, or a combination of the categories as long as the total number of units does not exceed the 10 percent cap.

For units under a HAP contract that was first executed on or after April 18, 2017, units qualify under this exception if the units:

- Are specifically made available to house individuals and families that meet the definition of homeless under section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302) and contained in the Continuum of Care Interim Rule at 24 CFR 578.3.
- Are specifically made available to house families that are comprised of or include a veteran.
 - *Veteran* means an individual who has served in the United States Armed Forces.
- Provide supportive housing to persons with disabilities or elderly persons as defined in 24 CFR 5.403.
- Are located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. PBV units that house eligible youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance are also covered by this 10 percent exception authority if the units are under a HAP contract that became effective after December 27, 2020, and if the unit is occupied by an eligible youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance. FYI TPVs that were awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 are not part of this exception since PHAs are prohibited from project-basing FYI TPVs. Units added after December 27, 2020, through an amendment of a HAP contract that became effective after December 27, 2020, are eligible for this 10 percent exception authority. In contrast, units added after December 27, 2020, through an amendment of a HAP contract that became effective on or prior to December 27, 2020, are not eligible for this 10 percent exception authority [FR Notice 1/24/22]. See Chapter 19 for policies specific to project-basing FUPY vouchers.

BHA Policy

BHA may project-base up to an additional 10 percent of its authorized units, up to 30 percent, in accordance with HUD regulations and requirements.

Units Not Subject to the PBV Program Limitation [FR Notice 1/18/17]

PBV units under the RAD program and HUD-VASH PBV set-aside vouchers do not count toward the 20 percent limitation when PBV assistance is attached to them.

In addition, units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or were receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are not subject to the cap. The unit must be covered under a PBV HAP contract that first became effective on or after April 18, 2017.

BHA Policy

BHA may project-base units not subject to the 20 percent cap in accordance with HUD regulations and requirements.

17-I.B. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 983.2]

Much of the tenant-based voucher program regulations also apply to the PBV program. Consequently, many of BHA's policies related to tenant-based assistance also apply to PBV assistance. The provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations that do not apply to the PBV program are listed at 24 CFR 983.2.

BHA Policy

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, BHA policies for the tenant-based voucher program contained in this administrative plan also apply to the PBV program and its participants.

17-I.C. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 983.7]

Any persons displaced as a result of implementation of the PBV program must be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA) [42 U.S.C. 4201-4655] and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24.

The cost of required relocation assistance may be paid with funds provided by the owner, local public funds, or funds available from other sources. BHA may not use voucher program funds to cover relocation costs, except that BHA may use its administrative fee reserve to pay for relocation expenses after all other program administrative expenses are satisfied, and provided that payment of the relocation benefits is consistent with state and local law. Use of the administrative fee for these purposes must also be consistent with other legal and regulatory requirements, including the requirement in 24 CFR 982.155 and other official HUD issuances.

The acquisition of real property for a PBV project is subject to the URA and 49 CFR Part 24, subpart B. It is the responsibility of BHA to ensure the owner complies with these requirements.

17-I.D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 983.8]

BHA must comply with all equal opportunity requirements under federal law and regulations in its implementation of the PBV program. This includes the requirements and authorities cited at 24 CFR 5.105(a). In addition, BHA must comply with BHA's Plan certification on civil rights and affirmatively furthering fair housing, submitted in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o).

Part II: PBV Owner Proposals

17-II.A. OVERVIEW

With certain exceptions, BHA must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for BHA selection of PBV proposals [24 CFR 983.51]. Before selecting a PBV proposal, BHA must determine that the PBV proposal complies with HUD program regulations and requirements, including a determination that the property is eligible housing [24 CFR 983.53 and 983.54], complies with the cap on the number of PBV units per building [24 CFR 983.56], and meets the site selection standards [24 CFR 983.57]. BHA may not commit PBVs until or unless it has followed the proposal selection requirements defined in 24 CFR 983.51 [Notice PIH 2011-54].

17-II.B. OWNER PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCEDURES

[24 CFR 983.51(b)]

BHA must select PBV proposals in accordance with the selection procedures in BHA's administrative plan. BHA must select PBV proposals by either of the following two methods:

- BHA request for PBV Proposals. BHA may solicit proposals by using a request for proposals to select proposals on a competitive basis in response to BHA's request. BHA may not limit proposals to a single site or impose restrictions that explicitly or practically preclude owner submission of proposals for PBV housing on different sites.
- BHA may select proposal that were previously selected based on a competition. This may include selection of a proposal for housing assisted under a federal, state, or local government housing assistance program that was subject to a competition in accordance with the requirements of the applicable program, community development program, or supportive services program that requires competitive selection of proposals (e.g., HOME, and units for which competitively awarded LIHTCs have been provided), where the proposal has been selected in accordance with such program's competitive selection requirements within three years of the PBV proposal selection date, and the earlier competitive selection proposal did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PBV assistance.

BHA Policy

BHA will not attach PBVs to projects owned or managed by BHA or Housing Kitsap through a non-competitive process unless those units are being converted to PBV through a HUD conversion process (e.g., streamlined Voluntary Conversion)

Units Selected Non-Competitively [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]

For certain public housing projects where BHA has an ownership interest or control, BHA may attach PBV assistance non-competitively without following one of the two processes above.

This exception applies when BHA is engaged in an initiative to improve, develop, or replace a public housing property or site. The public housing units may either currently be in the public housing inventory

or may have been removed from the public housing inventory within five years of the date on which BHA entered in the AHAP or HAP.

If BHA is planning rehabilitation or new construction on the project, a minimum threshold of \$25,000 per unit in hard cost must be expended.

If BHA plans to replace public housing by attaching PBV assistance to existing housing in which BHA has an ownership interest or control, then the \$25,000 per unit minimum threshold does not apply as long as the existing housing substantially complies with HQS.

BHA must include in the administrative plan what work it plans to do on the property or site and how many PBV units will be added to the site.

BHA Policy

Both the Bremerton Housing Authority and Housing Kitsap will be pursuing streamlined voluntary conversion of public housing units to PBV and intend to select these units non-competitively. As each PHA obtains details about its conversion, the Admin Plan will be updated to include the work that will be done at the property and the number of PBVs to be attached and to describe what it means to “substantially comply with HUD’s housing quality standards.

Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(c)]

BHA procedures for selecting PBV proposals must be designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice of the opportunity to offer PBV proposals for consideration by BHA. The public notice procedures may include publication of the public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice. The public notice of BHA’s request for PBV proposals must specify the submission deadline. Detailed application and selection information must be provided at the request of interested parties.

BHA Policy

BHA Request for Proposals for Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

BHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing in the following newspapers and trade journals.

Kitsap Sun

In addition, BHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

BHA will publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units BHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding BHA is making available. Proposals will be due in BHA’s office by close of business 30 calendar days from the date of the last publication.

In order for the proposal to be considered, the owner must submit the proposal to BHA by the published deadline date, and the proposal must respond to all requirements as outlined in the RFP. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed.

BHA will rate and rank proposals for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing using the following criteria:

- Owner experience and capability to build or rehabilitate housing as identified in the RFP;
- Extent to which the project furthers the BHA goal of de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;
- If applicable, the extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and
- Projects with less than 25 percent of the units assisted will be rated higher than projects with 25 percent of the units assisted. In the case of projects for occupancy by the elderly, persons with disabilities or families needing other services, BHA will rate partially assisted projects on the percent of units assisted. Projects with the lowest percent of assisted units will receive the highest score.

BHA Requests for Proposals for Existing Housing Units

BHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for existing housing in the following newspapers and trade journals.

Kitsap Sun

In addition, BHA will post the notice inviting such proposal submission and the rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

BHA will periodically publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units BHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding BHA is making available. Owner proposals will be accepted on a first-come first-served basis and will be evaluated using the following criteria:

- Experience as an owner in the tenant-based voucher program and owner compliance with the owner's obligations under the tenant-based program;
- Extent to which the project furthers BHA goal of de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;
- If applicable, extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and
- Extent to which units are occupied by families that are eligible to participate in the PBV program.

BHA Selection of Proposals Subject to a Previous Competition under a Federal, State, or Local Housing Assistance Program

BHA will accept proposals for PBV assistance from owners that were competitively selected under another federal, state or local housing assistance program, including projects that were competitively awarded Low-Income Housing Tax Credits on an ongoing basis.

BHA may periodically advertise that it is accepting proposals, in the following newspapers and trade journals:

Kitsap Sun

In addition to, or in place of advertising, BHA may also directly contact specific owners that have already been selected for Federal, state, or local housing assistance based on a previously held competition, to inform them of available PBV assistance.

Proposals will be reviewed on a first-come first-served basis. BHA will evaluate each proposal on its merits using the following factors:

- Extent to which the project furthers the BHA goal of de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities; and
- Extent to which the proposal complements other local activities such as the redevelopment of a public housing site under the HOPE VI program, the HOME program, CDBG activities, other development activities in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community.

BHA-owned Units [24 CFR 983.51(e), 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21]

A BHA-owned unit may be assisted under the PBV program only if the HUD field office or HUD-approved independent entity reviews the selection process and determines that BHA-owned units were appropriately selected based on the selection procedures specified in BHA's administrative plan. If BHA selects a proposal for housing that is owned or controlled by BHA, BHA must identify the entity that will review BHA's proposal selection process and perform specific functions with respect to rent determinations and inspections.

In the case of BHA-owned units, the term of the HAP contract and any HAP contract renewal must be agreed upon by BHA and a HUD-approved independent entity. In addition, an independent entity must determine the rent to owner, the re-determined rent to owner, and reasonable rent. Housing quality standards inspections must also be conducted by an independent entity.

The independent entity that performs these program services may be the unit of general local government for BHA's jurisdiction (unless BHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government) or another HUD-approved public or private independent entity.

BHA may only compensate the independent entity and appraiser from BHA's ongoing administrative fee income (including amounts credited to the administrative fee reserve). BHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent entity and appraiser for their services. BHA, independent entity, and appraiser may not charge the family any fee for the appraisal or the services provided by the independent entity.

BHA Policy

BHA may submit a proposal for project-based housing that is owned or controlled by BHA. If the proposal for BHA-owned housing is selected, BHA will use the Seattle Field Office of HUD to review the BHA selection.

BHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)]

BHA must give prompt written notice to the party that submitted a selected proposal and must also give prompt public notice of such selection. Public notice procedures may include publication of public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice.

BHA Policy

Within 10 business days of BHA making the selection, BHA will notify the selected owner in writing of the owner's selection for the PBV program. BHA will also notify in writing all owners that submitted proposals that were not selected and advise such owners of the name of the selected owner.

In addition, BHA will publish its notice for selection of PBV proposals for two consecutive days in the same newspapers and trade journals BHA used to solicit the proposals. The announcement will include the name of the owner that was selected for the PBV program. BHA will also post the notice of owner selection on its electronic web site.

BHA will make available to any interested party its rating and ranking sheets and documents that identify BHA's basis for selecting the proposal. These documents will be available for review by the public and other interested parties for one month after publication of the notice of owner selection. BHA will not make available sensitive owner information that is privileged, such as financial statements and similar information about the owner.

BHA will make these documents available for review at BHA during normal business hours. The cost for reproduction of allowable documents will be twenty-five (25) cents per page.

17-II.C. HOUSING TYPE

[24 CFR 983.52]

BHA may attach PBV assistance for units in existing housing or for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing developed under and in accordance with an agreement to enter into a housing assistance payments contract that was executed prior to the start of construction. A housing unit is considered an existing unit for purposes of the PBV program, if, at the time of notice of BHA's selection, the units substantially comply with HQS. Units for which new construction or rehabilitation was started in accordance with PBV program requirements do not qualify as existing housing.

BHA must decide what housing type, new construction, rehabilitation, or existing housing, will be used to develop project-based housing. BHA's choice of housing type must be reflected in its solicitation for proposals.

17-II.D. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN UNITS

Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53]

BHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to shared housing units; units on the grounds of a penal reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institution; nursing homes or facilities providing continuous psychiatric, medical, nursing services, board and care, or intermediate care (except that assistance may be provided in assisted living facilities); units that are owned or controlled by an educational institution or its affiliate and are designated for occupancy by students; manufactured homes; cooperative housing; and transitional housing. In addition, BHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance for a unit occupied by an owner and BHA may not select or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for a unit occupied by a family ineligible for participation in the PBV program. A member of a cooperative who owns shares in the project assisted under the PBV program is not considered an owner for purposes of participation in the PBV program. Finally, PBV assistance may not be attached to units for which construction or rehabilitation has started after the proposal submission and prior to the execution of an AHAP.

Subsidized Housing [24 CFR 983.54]

BHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to units in any of the following types of subsidized housing:

- A public housing unit;
- A unit subsidized with any other form of Section 8 assistance;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental rent subsidy;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental subsidy that covers all or any part of the operating costs of the housing;
- A unit subsidized with Section 236 rental assistance payments (except that BHA may attach assistance to a unit subsidized with Section 236 interest reduction payments);
- A Section 202 project for non-elderly with disabilities;
- Section 811 project-based supportive housing for persons with disabilities;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- A Section 101 rent supplement project;
- A unit subsidized with any form of tenant-based rental assistance;
- A unit with any other duplicative federal, state, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD or BHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

17-II.E. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 983.55, Notice PIH 2013-11, and FR Notice 2/28/20]

The subsidy layering review is intended to prevent excessive public assistance by combining (layering) housing assistance payment subsidy under the PBV program with other governmental housing

assistance from federal, state, or local agencies, including assistance such as tax concessions or tax credits.

HUD requires new construction and rehabilitation housing that will include forms of governmental assistance other than PBVs to undergo a subsidy layering review (SLR) prior to entering into an Agreement to Enter into Housing Assistance Payments Contract (AHAP)

Subsidy layering requirements do not apply to existing housing, when PBV is the only governmental assistance, or for projects already subject to a PBV HAP contract, even if the project is recapitalized with outside sources of funding.

When BHA selects a new construction or rehabilitation project, BHA must require information regarding all HUD and/or other federal, state, or local governmental assistance to be disclosed by the project owner using Form HUD-2880. Appendix A of FR Notice 2/28/20 contains a list of all required documentation.

Either HUD or a HUD-approved housing credit agency (HCA) in BHA's jurisdiction performs the subsidy layering review. BHA must request an SLR through their local HUD Field Office or, if eligible, through a participating HCA.

If the SLR request is submitted to an approved HCA and the proposed project-based voucher assistance meets HUD subsidy layering requirements, the HCA must submit a certification to HUD and notify BHA. BHA may proceed to execute an AHAP at that time if the environmental approval is received.

The HAP contract must contain the owner's certification that the project has not received and will not receive (before or during the term of the HAP contract) any public assistance for acquisition, development, or operation of the housing other than assistance disclosed in the subsidy layering review in accordance with HUD requirements.

17-II.F. CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH BUILDING

25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

In general, BHA may not select a proposal to provide PBV assistance for units in a project or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP or a HAP contract to provide PBV assistance for units in a project, if the total number of dwelling units in the project that will receive PBV assistance during the term of the PBV HAP contract is more than 25 percent of the number of dwelling units (assisted or unassisted) in the project.

Exceptions to 25 Percent per Building Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21; FR Notice 1/24/22]

As of April 18, 2017, units are not counted against the 25 percent or 25-unit per project cap if:

- The units are exclusively for elderly families
- The units are for households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project
 - If the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) eliminated the project cap exemption for projects that serve disabled families and modified the exception for supportive services.

Under the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) amendments, units exclusively made available to youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance may be excepted from the project cap for HAP contracts first effective after December 27, 2020. For more information on excepted units for FUPY, see Chapter 19.

Projects where these caps were implemented prior to HOTMA (HAP contracts executed prior to April 18, 2017) or FSHO (contract in effect on or prior to December 27, 2020) may continue to use the former exceptions and may renew their HAP contracts under the old requirements, unless BHA and owner agree to change the conditions of the HAP contract. However, this change may not be made if it would jeopardize an assisted family's eligibility for continued assistance in the project.

BHA must include in BHA's administrative plan the type of services offered to families for a project to qualify for the exception and the extent to which such services will be provided. It is not necessary that the services be provided at or by the project, if they are approved services. To qualify, a family must have at least one member receiving at least one qualifying supportive service. BHA may not require participation in medical or disability-related services other than drug and alcohol treatment in the case of current abusers as a condition of living in an excepted unit, although such services may be offered.

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving, and while the resident of an excepted unit has received, FSS supportive services or any other supportive services as defined in BHA's administrative plan, and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit.

BHA must monitor the excepted family's continued receipt of supportive services and take appropriate action regarding those families that fail without good cause to complete their supportive services requirement. BHA's administrative plan must state the form and frequency of such monitoring.

BHA Policy

BHA will not require families living in excepted units to receive supportive services. Therefore, excepted units will be limited to units in single-family buildings and those made available for elderly or disabled families.

Projects not Subject to a Project Cap [FR Notice 1/18/17; Notice PIH 2017-21]

PBV units that were previously subject to certain federal rent restrictions or receiving another type of long-term housing subsidy provided by HUD are exempt from the project cap. In other words, 100 percent of the units in these projects may receive PBV assistance.

BHA Policy

BHA does not have any PBV units that are subject to the per project cap exception. Upon the project-basing of former public housing units that have undergone streamlined voluntary conversion, those units will be subject to the per project cap exception.

Promoting Partially Assisted Buildings [24 CFR 983.56(c)]

BHA may establish local requirements designed to promote PBV assistance in partially assisted buildings. A *partially assisted building* is a building in which there are fewer units covered by a HAP contract than residential units [24 CFR 983.3].

BHA may establish a per-building cap on the number of units that will receive PBV assistance or other project-based assistance in a multifamily building containing excepted units or in a single-family building. BHA may also determine not to provide PBV assistance for excepted units, or BHA may establish a per-building cap of less than 25 percent.

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide assistance for excepted units. Beyond that, BHA will not impose any further cap on the number of PBV units assisted per building.

17-II.G. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)]

BHA may not select a proposal for existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated PBV housing on a site or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for units on the site, unless BHA has determined that PBV assistance for housing at the selected site is consistent with the goal of de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. The standard for de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities must be consistent with BHA Plan under 24 CFR 903 and BHA's administrative plan.

In addition, prior to selecting a proposal, BHA must determine that the site is suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable Civil Rights Laws, regulations, and Executive Orders, and that the site meets the HQS site and neighborhood standards at 24 CFR 982.401(l).

BHA Policy

It is BHA's goal to select sites for PBV housing that provide for de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. In complying with this goal BHA will limit approval of sites for PBV housing in census tracts that have poverty concentrations of 20 percent or less.

However, BHA will grant exceptions to the 20 percent standard where BHA determines that the PBV assistance will complement other local redevelopment activities designed to de-concentrate poverty and expand housing and economic opportunities in census tracts with poverty concentrations greater than 20 percent, such as sites in:

- A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located is in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community;
- A census tract where the concentration of assisted units will be or has decreased as a result of public housing demolition and HOPE VI redevelopment;
 - A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located is undergoing significant revitalization as a result of state, local, or federal dollars invested in the area;
 - A census tract where new market rate units are being developed where such market rate units will positively impact the poverty rate in the area;

- A census tract where there has been an overall decline in the poverty rate within the past five years; or
- A census tract where there are meaningful opportunities for educational and economic advancement.

Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)]

BHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract for existing or rehabilitated housing until it has determined that the site complies with the HUD required site and neighborhood standards. The site must:

- Be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- Have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- Promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- Be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

New Construction Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(e)]

In order to be selected for PBV assistance, a site for newly constructed housing must meet the following HUD required site and neighborhood standards:

- The site must be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- The site must have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- The site must not be located in an area of minority concentration unless BHA determines that sufficient, comparable opportunities exist for housing for minority families in the income range to be served by the proposed project outside areas of minority concentration or that the project is necessary to meet overriding housing needs that cannot be met in that housing market area;
- The site must not be located in a racially mixed area if the project will cause a significant increase in the proportion of minority to non-minority residents in the area.
- The site must promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- The neighborhood must not be one that is seriously detrimental to family life or in which substandard dwellings or other undesirable conditions predominate;

- The housing must be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Except for housing designed for elderly persons, the housing must be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

17-II.H. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

[24 CFR 983.58]

BHA activities under the PBV program are subject to HUD environmental regulations in 24 CFR Parts 50 and 58. The *responsible entity* is responsible for performing the federal environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). BHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract until it has complied with the environmental review requirements.

In the case of existing housing, the responsible entity that is responsible for the environmental review under 24 CFR Part 58 must determine whether or not PBV assistance is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act and whether or not the assistance is subject to review under the laws and authorities listed in 24 CFR 58.5.

BHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract with an owner, and BHA, the owner, and its contractors may not acquire, rehabilitate, convert, lease, repair, dispose of, demolish, or construct real property or commit or expend program or local funds for PBV activities under this part, until the environmental review is completed.

BHA must supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform any required environmental review for any site. BHA must require the owner to carry out mitigating measures required by the responsible entity (or HUD, if applicable) as a result of the environmental review.

Part III: Dwelling Units

17-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

17-III.B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

[24 CFR 983.101]

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, cooperative housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, H, and R, and 40 CFR 745.227 apply to the PBV program.

17-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 8. BHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, Subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

17-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)]

BHA must examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, BHA must inspect all the units before the proposal selection date and must determine whether the units substantially comply with HQS. To qualify as existing housing, units must substantially comply with HQS on the proposal selection date. However, BHA may not execute the HAP contract until the units fully comply with HQS.

Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b)]

BHA must inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP contract. BHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS, unless BHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions, or if the unit passed an alternative inspection.

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS.

BHA will not rely on alternative inspections and will conduct an HQS inspection for each unit prior to executing a HAP contract with the owner.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c), FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, BHA must inspect the unit. BHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS.

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide assistance in turnover units until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Annual Inspections/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/2014]

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, BHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement. BHA also has the option in certain mixed finance properties to rely on alternative inspections conducted at least triennially.

BHA Policy

BHA will inspect 100% of the contract units in the building on a biennial basis (within 24 months) to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. BHA reserves the right to require annual inspections of any unit or owner at any time.

BHA will not rely on alternative inspections.

If more than 20 percent of the annual sample of inspected contract units in a building fails the initial inspection, BHA must re-inspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

BHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with HQS and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. BHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

BHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an HQS violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of HQS.

In conducting BHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, BHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

Inspecting BHA-owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)]

In the case of BHA-owned units, the inspections must be performed by an independent agency designated by BHA and approved by HUD. The independent entity must furnish a copy of each inspection report to BHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located. BHA must take all necessary actions in response to inspection reports from the independent agency, including exercise of contractual remedies for violation of the HAP contract by BHA-owner.

Part IV: Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

17-IV.A. OVERVIEW

[24 CFR 983.151]

There are specific requirements that apply to PBV assistance for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing that do not apply to PBV assistance in existing housing. This part describes the requirements unique to this type of assistance.

Housing selected for this type of assistance may not at a later date be selected for PBV assistance as existing housing.

17-IV.B. AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO HAP CONTRACT

In order to offer PBV assistance in rehabilitated or newly constructed units, BHA must enter into an agreement to enter into HAP contract (Agreement) with the owner of the property. The Agreement must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.152(b)]. BHA may not enter into an Agreement if commencement of construction or rehabilitation has commenced after proposal submission [24 CFR 983.152(c)]. Construction begins when excavation or site preparation (including clearing of the land) begins for the housing. Rehabilitation begins with the physical commencement of rehabilitation activity on the housing.

In the Agreement the owner agrees to develop the PBV contract units to comply with HQS, and BHA agrees that upon timely completion of such development in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, BHA will enter into a HAP contract with the owner for the contract units [24 CFR 983.152(a)].

Content of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.152(d)]

At a minimum, the Agreement must describe the following features of the housing to be developed and assisted under the PBV program:

- Site and the location of the contract units;
- Number of contract units by area (size) and number of bedrooms and bathrooms;
- Services, maintenance, or equipment to be supplied by the owner without charges in addition to the rent;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- An indication of whether or not the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 apply to units under the Agreement. If applicable, any required work item resulting from these requirements must be included in the description of work to be performed under the Agreement;
- Estimated initial rents to owner for the contract units;
- Description of the work to be performed under the Agreement. For rehabilitated units, the description must include the rehabilitation work write up and, where determined necessary by

BHA, specifications and plans. For new construction units, the description must include the working drawings and specifications.

- Any additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design over and above HQS.

Execution of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.153]

The Agreement must be executed promptly after BHA's notice of proposal selection to the selected owner. BHA may not enter into the Agreement if construction or rehabilitation has started after proposal submission. Generally, BHA may not enter into the Agreement with the owner until the subsidy layering review is completed. Likewise, BHA may not enter into the Agreement until the environmental review is completed and BHA has received environmental approval. However, BHA does not need to conduct a subsidy layering review in the case of a HAP contract for existing housing or if the applicable state or local agency has conducted such a review. Similarly, environmental reviews are not required for existing structures unless otherwise required by law or regulation.

BHA Policy

BHA will enter into the Agreement with the owner within ten (10) business days of receiving both environmental approval and notice that subsidy layering requirements have been met, and before construction or rehabilitation work is started.

17-IV.C. CONDUCT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK

Labor Standards [24 CFR 983.154(b)]

If an Agreement covers the development of nine or more contract units (whether or not completed in stages), the owner and the owner's contractors and subcontractors must pay Davis-Bacon wages to laborers and mechanics employed in the development of housing. The HUD-prescribed form of the Agreement will include the labor standards clauses required by HUD, such as those involving Davis-Bacon wage rates.

The owner, contractors, and subcontractors must also comply with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR Part 5, and other applicable federal labor relations laws and regulations. BHA must monitor compliance with labor standards.

Equal Opportunity [24 CFR 983.154(c)]

The owner must comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135. The owner must also comply with federal equal employment opportunity requirements.

Owner Disclosure [24 CFR 983.154(d) and (e)]

The Agreement and HAP contract must include a certification by the owner that the owner and other project principals are not on the U.S. General Services Administration list of parties excluded from federal procurement and non-procurement programs.

The owner must also disclose any possible conflict of interest that would be a violation of the Agreement, the HAP contract, or HUD regulations.

17-IV.D. COMPLETION OF HOUSING

The Agreement must specify the deadlines for completion of the housing, and the owner must develop and complete the housing in accordance with these deadlines. The Agreement must also specify the deadline for submission by the owner of the required evidence of completion.

Evidence of Completion [24 CFR 983.155(b)]

At a minimum, the owner must submit the following evidence of completion to BHA in the form and manner required by BHA:

- Owner certification that the work has been completed in accordance with HQS and all requirements of the Agreement; and
- Owner certification that the owner has complied with labor standards and equal opportunity requirements in development of the housing.

At BHA's discretion, the Agreement may specify additional documentation that must be submitted by the owner as evidence of housing completion.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine the need for the owner to submit additional documentation as evidence of housing completion on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the PBV project. BHA will specify any additional documentation requirements in the Agreement to enter into HAP contract.

BHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR 983.156]

Upon notice from the owner that the housing is completed, BHA must inspect to determine if the housing has been completed in accordance with the Agreement, including compliance with HQS and any additional requirements imposed under the Agreement. BHA must also determine if the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

If the work has not been completed in accordance with the Agreement, BHA must not enter into the HAP contract.

If BHA determines the work has been completed in accordance with the Agreement and that the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion, BHA must submit the HAP contract for execution by the owner and must then execute the HAP contract.

Part V: Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP)

17-V.A. OVERVIEW

BHA must enter into a HAP contract with an owner for units that are receiving PBV assistance. The purpose of the HAP contract is to provide housing assistance payments for eligible families. Housing assistance is paid for contract units leased and occupied by eligible families during the HAP contract term. With the exception of single-family scattered-site projects, a HAP contract shall cover a single project. If multiple projects exist, each project is covered by a separate HAP contract. The HAP contract must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.202(a)].

17-V.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203]

The HAP contract must specify the following information:

- The total number of contract units by number of bedrooms;
- The project's name, street address, city or county, state and zip code, block and lot number (if known), and any other information necessary to clearly identify the site and the building;
- The number of contract units in each building, the location of each contract unit, the area of each contract unit, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms in each contract unit;
- Services, maintenance, and equipment to be supplied by the owner and included in the rent to owner;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner (included in rent) and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- Features provided to comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 8;
- The HAP contract term;
- The number of units in any building that will exceed the 25 percent per building cap, which will be set-aside for occupancy by qualifying families; and
- The initial rent to owner for the first 12 months of the HAP contract term.

Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204]

BHA may not enter into a HAP contract until each contract unit has been inspected and BHA has determined that the unit complies with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS). For existing housing, the HAP contract must be executed promptly after BHA selects the owner proposal and inspects the housing units. For newly constructed or rehabilitated housing the HAP contract must be executed after BHA has inspected the completed units and has determined that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, and the owner furnishes all required evidence of completion.

BHA Policy

For existing housing, the HAP contract will be executed within ten (10) business days of BHA determining that all units pass HQS.

For rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the HAP contract will be executed within ten (10) business days of BHA determining that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, all units meet HQS, and the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

Term of HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.205, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

BHA may enter into a HAP contract with an owner for an initial term of no less than one (1) year and no more than twenty (20) for each contract unit. The length of the term of the HAP contract for any contract unit may not be less than one year, nor more than 20 years. In the case of BHA-owned units, the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by BHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].

BHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of the initial HAP contract term or any time before expiration of the HAP contract, BHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to 20 years if BHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families. A HAP contract extension may not exceed 20 years. BHA may provide for multiple extensions; however, in no circumstances may such extensions exceed 20 years, cumulatively. Extensions after the initial extension are allowed at the end of any extension term, provided that not more than 24 months prior to the expiration of the previous extension contract BHA agrees to extend the term, and that such extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families or to expand housing opportunities. Extensions after the initial extension term shall not begin prior to the expiration date of the previous extension term. Subsequent extensions are subject to the same limitations. All extensions must be on the form and subject to the conditions prescribed by HUD at the time of the extension. In the case of BHA-owned units, any extension of the term of the HAP contract must be agreed upon by BHA and the independent entity approved by HUD [24 CFR 983.59(b)(2)].

BHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, BHA will consider several factors including, but not limited to:

- The cost of extending the contract and the amount of available budget authority;
- The condition of the contract units;
- The owner's record of compliance with obligations under the HAP contract and lease(s);
- Whether the location of the units continues to support the goals of de-concentrating poverty and expanding housing opportunities; and

- Whether the funding could be used more appropriately for tenant-based assistance.

Termination by BHA [24 CFR 983.205(c) and FR Notice 1/18/17]

The HAP contract must provide that the term of BHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by BHA in accordance with HUD instructions. For these purposes, sufficient funding means the availability of appropriations, and of funding under the ACC from such appropriations, to make full payment of housing assistance payments payable to the owner for any contract year in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.

If it is determined that there may not be sufficient funding to continue housing assistance payments for all contract units and for the full term of the HAP contract, BHA may terminate the HAP contract by notice to the owner. The termination must be implemented in accordance with HUD instructions.

Termination by Owner [24 CFR 983.205(d)]

If in accordance with program requirements the amount of rent to an owner for any contract unit is reduced below the amount of the rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term, the owner may terminate the HAP contract by giving notice to BHA. In this case, families living in the contract units must be offered tenant-based assistance.

Statutory Notice Requirements: Contract Termination or Expiration [24 CFR 983.206, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

Not less than one year before the HAP contract terminates, or if the owner refuses to renew the HAP contract, the owner must notify BHA and assisted tenants of the termination. The notice must be provided in the form prescribed by HUD. If the owner does not give timely notice, the owner must permit the tenants in assisted units to remain in their units for the required notice period with no increase in the tenant portion of their rent, and with no eviction as a result of the owner's inability to collect an increased tenant portion of rent. An owner may renew the terminating contract for a period of time sufficient to give tenants one-year advance notice under such terms as HUD may require.

Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]

BHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If BHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, BHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

BHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for non-compliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

17-V.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.207(a)]

At BHA's discretion and subject to all PBV requirements, the HAP contract may be amended to substitute a different unit with the same number of bedrooms in the same project for a previously covered contract unit. Before any such substitution can take place, BHA must inspect the proposed unit and determine the reasonable rent for the unit.

Addition of Contract Units [FR Notice 1/18/17 and Notice PIH 2017-21]

BHA and owner may amend the HAP contract to add additional PBV contract units in projects that already have a HAP contract without having to fulfill the selection requirements found at 24CFR 983.51(b) for those additional PBV units, regardless of when the HAP contract was signed. The additional PBV units, however, are still subject to the PBV program cap and individual project caps. Prior to attaching additional units without competition, BHA must submit to the local field office information outlined in FR Notice 1/18/17. BHA must also detail in the administrative plan their intent to add PBV units and the rationale for adding units to the specific PBV project.

BHA Policy

BHA will consider adding contract units to the HAP contract when BHA determines that additional housing is needed to serve eligible low-income families. Circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

- The local housing inventory is reduced due to a disaster (either due to loss of housing units, or an influx of displaced families); and
- Voucher holders are having difficulty finding units that meet program requirements.

With respect to former public housing units that have undergone streamlined voluntary conversion, BHA may add contract units to the HAP contract when families vacate who were occupying units with tenant-based vouchers or without federal assistance.

17-V.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR, ANNIVERSARY AND EXPIRATION DATES

[24 CFR 983.207(b) and 983.302(e)]

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year.

There is a single annual anniversary and expiration date for all units under a particular HAP contract, even in cases where contract units are placed under the HAP contract in stages (on different dates) or units are added by amendment. The anniversary and expiration dates for all units coincide with the dates for the contract units that were originally placed under contract.

17-V.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP CONTRACT

[24 CFR 983.210]

When the owner executes the HAP contract s/he certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, is leased to an eligible family referred by BHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit; and
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit.
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

17-V.F. ADDITIONAL HAP REQUIREMENTS

Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.208(a)]

The owner is required to maintain and operate the contract units and premises in accordance with HQS, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance. The owner must provide all the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities specified in the HAP contract with BHA and in the lease with each assisted family. In addition, maintenance, replacement and redecoration must be in accordance with the standard practice for the building as established by the owner.

BHA may elect to establish additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design of PBV housing. Any such additional requirements must be specified in the Agreement to enter into a HAP contract and the HAP contract. These requirements must be in addition to, not in place of, compliance with HQS.

BHA Policy

BHA will identify the need for any special features on a case-by-case basis depending on the intended occupancy of the PBV project. BHA will specify any special design standards or additional requirements in the invitation for PBV proposals, the agreement to enter into HAP contract, and the HAP contract.

Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of BHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for a BHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by BHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner (including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit).

BHA Policy

BHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain any such agreement, including the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

Part VI: Selection of PBV Program Participants

17-VI.A. OVERVIEW

Many of the provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations [24 CFR 982] also apply to the PBV program. This includes requirements related to determining eligibility and selecting applicants from the waiting list. Even with these similarities, there are requirements that are unique to the PBV program. This part describes the requirements and policies related to eligibility and admission to the PBV program.

17-VI.B. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]

BHA may select families for the PBV program from those who are participants in BHA's tenant-based voucher program and from those who have applied for admission to the voucher program. For voucher participants, eligibility was determined at original admission to the voucher program and does not need to be re-determined at the commencement of PBV assistance. For all others, eligibility for admission must be determined at the commencement of PBV assistance.

Applicants for PBV assistance must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for the tenant-based voucher program. Applicants must qualify as a family as defined by HUD and BHA, have income at or below HUD-specified income limits, and qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigration status of family members [24 CFR 982.201(a) and 24 CFR 983.2(a)]. In addition, an applicant family must provide social security information for family members [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218] and consent to BHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230]. BHA may also not approve a tenancy if the owner (including a principal or other interested party) of the unit is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless needed as a reasonable accommodation. An applicant family must also meet HUD requirements related to current or past criminal activity.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine an applicant family's eligibility for the PBV program in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)]

An eligible family residing in a proposed PBV contract unit on the date the proposal is selected by BHA is considered an "in-place family." These families are afforded protection from displacement under the PBV rule. If a unit to be placed under contract (either an existing unit or a unit requiring rehabilitation) is occupied by an eligible family on the date the proposal is selected, the in-place family must be placed on BHA's waiting list. Once the family's continued eligibility is determined (BHA may deny assistance to an in-place family for the grounds specified in 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553), the family must be given an absolute selection preference and BHA must refer these families to the project owner for an appropriately sized PBV unit in the project. Admission of eligible in-place families is not subject to income targeting requirements.

This regulatory protection from displacement does not apply to families that are not eligible to participate in the program on the proposal selection date.

17-VI.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

[24 CFR 983.251(c)]

BHA may establish a separate waiting list for PBV units or it may use the same waiting list for both tenant-based and PBV assistance. BHA may also merge the PBV waiting list with a waiting list for other assisted housing programs offered by BHA. If BHA chooses to offer a separate waiting list for PBV assistance, BHA must offer to place applicants who are listed on the tenant-based waiting list on the waiting list for PBV assistance.

If BHA decides to establish a separate PBV waiting list, BHA may use a single waiting list for BHA's whole PBV program, or it may establish separate waiting lists for PBV units in particular projects or buildings or for sets of such units.

BHA Policy

BHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving PBV assistance. BHA currently has waiting lists for the following PBV projects: (see Chapter 4 for a complete listing)

17-VI.D. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST

[24 CFR 983.251(c)]

Applicants who will occupy units with PBV assistance must be selected from BHA's waiting list. BHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units. BHA may place families referred by the PBV owner on its PBV waiting list.

Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6)]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to BHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during BHA's fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely low-income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, BHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d), FR Notice 11/24/08]

BHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units. BHA must provide an absolute selection preference for eligible in-place families as described in Section 17-VI.B. above.

BHA may establish a selection preference for families who qualify for voluntary services, including disability-specific services, offered in conjunction with assisted units, provided that preference is consistent with BHA’s plan. BHA may not, however, grant a preference to a person with a specific disability [FR Notice 1/18/17].

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible disabled persons who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, disabled residents may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

If BHA has projects with “excepted units” for elderly families or supportive services, BHA must give preference to such families when referring families to these units [24 CFR 983.261(b); FR Notice 1/18/17].

BHA Policy

BHA will provide a selection preference when required by the regulation (e.g., eligible in-place families, elderly families or units with supportive services, or mobility impairments for accessible units). BHA will not offer any additional preferences for the PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units. (See Chapter 4 for a complete listing)

17-VI.E. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)]

BHA is prohibited from taking any of the following actions against a family who has applied for, received, or refused an offer of PBV assistance:

- Refuse to list the applicant on the waiting list for tenant-based voucher assistance;
- Deny any admission preference for which the applicant qualifies;
- Change the applicant’s place on the waiting list based on preference, date, and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under BHA’s selection policy;
- Remove the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)]

If a PBV owner rejects a family for admission to the owner’s units, such rejection may not affect the family’s position on the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]

Family Briefing

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, BHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and

owner. In addition to the oral briefing, BHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how BHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

Persons with Disabilities

If an applicant family's head or spouse is disabled, BHA must assure effective communication, in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, BHA must have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with a mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

BHA will take reasonable steps to assure meaningful access by persons with limited English proficiency in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 (see Chapter 2).

17-VI.F. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS

The owner is responsible for developing written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to fulfill their obligations under the lease. An owner must promptly notify in writing any rejected applicant of the grounds for any rejection [24 CFR 983.253(a)(2) and (a)(3)].

Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by BHA from BHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on BHA's subsidy standards.

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

The owner must promptly notify BHA of any vacancy or expected vacancy in a contract unit. After receiving such notice, BHA must make every reasonable effort to promptly refer a sufficient number of families for the owner to fill such vacancies. BHA and the owner must make reasonable efforts to minimize the likelihood and length of any vacancy.

BHA Policy

The owner must notify BHA in writing (mail, fax, or e-mail) within five (5) business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

BHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within ten (10) business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

Reduction in HAP Contract Units Due to Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(b)]

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 or more days since owner notice of the vacancy, BHA may give notice to the owner amending the HAP contract to reduce the number of contract units by subtracting the number of contract units (according to the bedroom size) that have been vacant for this period.

BHA Policy

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 days, BHA will give notice to the owner that the HAP contract will be amended to reduce the number of contract units that have been vacant for this period. BHA will provide the notice to the owner within ten (10) business days of the 120th day of the vacancy. The amendment to the HAP contract will be effective the 1st day of the month following the date of BHA's notice.

17-VI.G. TENANT SCREENING

[24 CFR 983.255]

BHA Responsibility

BHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, BHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

BHA Policy

BHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

BHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in BHA records) and the name and address (if known by BHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, BHA may offer the owner other information BHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. BHA must provide applicant families a description of BHA policy on providing information to owners, and BHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

BHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(4)].

BHA Policy

BHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, upon request of the owner. BHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills;
- Caring for a unit and premises;

- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others; and
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

Part VII: Occupancy

17-VII.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by BHA, referred to an owner and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

17-VII.B. LEASE

[24 CFR 983.256]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

Form of Lease [24 CFR 983.256(b)]

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. If an owner uses a standard lease form for rental units to unassisted tenants in the locality or premises, the same lease must be used for assisted tenants, except that the lease must include a HUD-required tenancy addendum. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD.

If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease, such as a PHA model lease.

BHA may review the owner's lease form to determine if the lease complies with state and local law. If BHA determines that the lease does not comply with state or local law, BHA may decline to approve the tenancy.

BHA Policy

BHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state or local law.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provide by the owner; and

- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements;
- The composition of the household as approved by BHA (the names of family members and any BHA-approved live-in aide);
- All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f)]

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. The lease must provide for automatic renewal after the initial term of the lease in either successive definitive terms (e.g. month-to-month or year-to-year) or an automatic indefinite extension of the lease term. For automatic indefinite extension of the lease term, the lease terminates if any of the following occur:

- The owner terminates the lease for good cause
- The tenant terminates the lease
- The owner and tenant agree to terminate the lease
- BHA terminates the HAP contract
- BHA terminates assistance for the family

Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give BHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify BHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by BHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. BHA must re-determine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The re-determined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257]

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for “good cause” does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The lease may specify a maximum period of family absence from the unit that may be shorter than the maximum period permitted by BHA policy. According to program requirements, the family's assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days. BHA termination of assistance actions due to family absence from the unit are subject to 24 CFR 981.312, except that the unit is not terminated from the HAP contract if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.258]

Housing assistance payments shall continue until the tenant rent equals the rent to owner. The cessation of housing assistance payments at such point will not affect the family's other rights under its lease, nor will such cessation preclude the resumption of payments as a result of later changes in income, rents, or other relevant circumstances if such changes occur within 180 days following the date of the last housing assistance payment by BHA. After the 180-day period, the unit shall be removed from the HAP contract pursuant to 24 CFR 983.211.

BHA Policy

If a participating family receiving zero assistance experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify BHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.259]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. BHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

BHA Policy

BHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. BHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

17-VII.C. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.260]

If BHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong size unit, based on BHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that

does require the features, BHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and BHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

BHA Policy

BHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the family's occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within ten (10) business days of BHA's determination. BHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

- PBV assistance in the same building or project;
- PBV assistance in another project; and
- Tenant-based voucher assistance.

If BHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, BHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-sized or accessible unit at the earlier of the expiration of the term of the family's voucher (including any extension granted by BHA) or the date upon which the family vacates the unit. If the family does not move out of the wrong-sized unit or accessible unit by the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, BHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract.

If BHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by BHA, or both, BHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by BHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

When BHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, BHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

BHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261]

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to BHA. If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact BHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease.

If the family terminates the lease in accordance with these requirements, BHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available upon termination of the family's lease in the PBV unit, BHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]

When the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking has lived in the unit for less than one year, BHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

BHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where BHA has PBV units. BHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV) or assistance in BHA's public housing program. Such a decision will be made by BHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers and/or vacancies in public housing units. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. BHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking in both its HCV and public housing programs in order to expedite this process. (See Section 4-III.C)

If a victim wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, BHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where BHA has PBV units. BHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to BHA's public housing program. BHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

17-VII.D. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OCCUPANCY CAP

[24 CFR 983.262]

As of April 17, 2018, BHA may not pay housing assistance under a PBV HAP contract for more than the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the number of dwelling units in a project unless:

- The units are exclusively for elderly families
- The units are for households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project
- The units are otherwise exempt from the occupancy cap, including former public housing units that have undergone streamlined voluntary conversion

If the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less, as determined in the most recent American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, the project cap is the greater of 25 units or 40 percent (instead of 25 percent) of the units in the project [FR Notice 7/14/17].

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving and while the resident of an excepted unit has received Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) supportive services or any other service as defined by BHA and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit.

A family (or remaining members of a family) residing in an excepted unit that no longer meets the criteria for a “qualifying family” in connection with the 25 percent per project cap exception (e.g. a family that does not successfully complete its FSS contract of participation or supportive services requirements, or a family that is no longer elderly or disabled due to a change in family composition where BHA does not exercise discretion to allow the family to remain in the excepted unit), must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by BHA, and BHA must cease paying housing assistance payments on behalf of the non-qualifying family.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the unit must be removed from the HAP contract unless the project is partially assisted, and it is possible for the HAP contract to be amended to substitute a different unit in the building in accordance with program requirements; or the owner terminates the lease and evicts the family. The housing assistance payments for a family residing in an excepted unit that is not in compliance with its family obligations to comply with supportive services requirements must be terminated by BHA.

BHA may allow a family that initially qualified for occupancy of an excepted unit based on elderly or disabled family status to continue to reside in a unit, where through circumstances beyond the control of the family (e.g., death of the elderly or disabled family member or long-term or permanent hospitalization or nursing care), the elderly or disabled family member no longer resides in the unit. In this case, the unit may continue to be counted as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in that unit. Once the family vacates the unit, in order to continue as an excepted unit under the HAP contract, the unit must be made available to and occupied by a qualified family.

BHA Policy

BHA will not require families living in excepted units to receive supportive services. Therefore, excepted units will be limited to units in single-family buildings and those made available for elderly or disabled families.

BHA will allow families who initially qualified to live in an excepted unit to remain when circumstances change due to circumstances beyond the remaining family members’ control.

In all other cases, BHA will provide written notice to the family and owner within 10 business days of making the determination. The family will be given 30 days from the date of the notice to move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, BHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

BHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family’s control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

Part VIII: Determining Rent to Owner

17-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The amount of the initial rent to an owner of units receiving PBV assistance is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term. Although for rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) states the estimated amount of the initial rent to owner, the actual amount of the initial rent to owner is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

During the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner is re-determined at the owner's request in accordance with program requirements, and at such time that there is a ten percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

17-VIII.B. RENT LIMITS

[24 CFR 983.301]

Except for certain tax credit units (discussed below), the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of the following amounts:

- An amount determined by BHA, not to exceed 110 percent of the applicable fair market rent (or any HUD-approved exception payment standard) for the unit bedroom size minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR 983.301(c)]

For certain tax credit units, the rent limits are determined differently than for other PBV units. These different limits apply to contract units that meet all of the following criteria:

- The contract unit receives a low-income housing tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
- The contract unit is not located in a qualified census tract;
- There are comparable tax credit units of the same bedroom size as the contract unit in the same project, and the comparable tax credit units do not have any form of rental assistance other than the tax credit; and
- The tax credit rent exceeds 110 percent of the fair market rent or any approved exception payment standard for contract units that meet all of these criteria, the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of:
 - The tax credit rent minus any utility allowance;
 - The reasonable rent; or

- The rent requested by the owner.

Definitions

A *qualified census tract* is any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income of less than 60 percent of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent and where the census tract is designated as a qualified census tract by HUD.

Tax credit rent is the rent charged for comparable units of the same bedroom size in the building that also receive the low-income housing tax credit but do not have any additional rental assistance (e.g., tenant-based voucher assistance).

Reasonable Rent [24 CFR 983.301(e) and 983.302(c)(2)]

BHA must determine reasonable rent in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303. The rent to owner for each contract unit may at no time exceed the reasonable rent, except in cases where BHA has elected within the HAP contract not to reduce rents below the initial rent to owner and, upon redetermination of the rent to owner, the reasonable rent would result in a rent below the initial rent. However, the rent to owner must be reduced in the following cases:

- To correct errors in calculations in accordance with HUD requirements
- If additional housing assistance has been combined with PBV assistance after the execution of the initial HAP contract and a rent decrease is required pursuant to 24 CFR 983.55
- If a decrease in rent to owner is required based on changes in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between owner and tenant

If BHA has not elected within the HAP contract to establish the initial rent to owner as the rent floor, the rent to owner shall not at any time exceed the reasonable rent.

BHA Policy

BHA will elect within the HAP contract not to reduce rents below the initial level, with the exception of circumstances listed in 24 CFR 983.302(c)(2). If, upon redetermination of the rent to owner, the reasonable rent would result in a rent below the initial rent, BHA will use the higher initial rent to owner amount.

Use of FMR's, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR 983.301(f)]

When determining the initial rent to owner, BHA must use the most recently published FMR in effect and the utility allowance schedule in effect at execution of the HAP contract. When re-determining the rent to owner, BHA must use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. At its discretion, BHA may for initial rent, use the amounts in effect at any

time during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract, or for redeterminations of rent, the 30-day period immediately before the redetermination date.

Any HUD-approved exception payment standard amount under the tenant-based voucher program also applies to the project-based voucher program. HUD will not approve a different exception payment standard amount for use in the PBV program.

Likewise, BHA may not establish or apply different utility allowance amounts for the PBV program. The same utility allowance schedule applies to both the tenant-based and project-based voucher programs.

BHA Policy

BHA will take into consideration the FMRs and Utility Allowances that are in effect at that time.

Use of Small Area FMR's [24 CFR 888.113(h)]

BHA Policy

BHA is not located in a metropolitan area and does not have the option of adopting Small Area FMRs.

Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302]

BHA must re-determine the rent to owner upon the owner's request or when there is a five percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

Rent Increase

If an owner, wishes to request an increase in the rent to owner from BHA, it must be requested at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract (see Section 17-V.D.). The request must be in writing and in the form and manner required by BHA. BHA may only make rent increases in accordance with the rent limits described previously. There are no provisions in the PBV program for special adjustments (e.g., adjustments that reflect increases in the actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates, or similar costs).

BHA Policy

An owner's request for a rent increase must be submitted to BHA 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the HAP contract and must include the new rent amount the owner is proposing.

BHA may not approve and the owner may not receive any increase of rent to owner until and unless the owner has complied with requirements of the HAP contract, including compliance with HQS. The owner may not receive any retroactive increase of rent for any period of noncompliance.

Rent Decrease

If there is a decrease in the rent to owner, as established in accordance with program requirements such as a change in the FMR or exception payment standard, or reasonable rent amount, the rent to owner must be decreased regardless of whether the owner requested a rent adjustment except where BHA has elected within the HAP contract to not reduce rents below the initial rent under the initial HAP contract.

Notice of Rent Change

The rent to owner is re-determined by written notice by BHA to the owner specifying the amount of the re-determined rent.

BHA's notice of rent adjustment constitutes an amendment of the rent to owner specified in the HAP contract. The adjusted amount of rent to owner applies for the period of 12 calendar months from the annual anniversary of the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

BHA will provide the owner with at least 30 days written notice of any change in the amount of rent to owner.

BHA-owned Units [24 CFR 983.301(g)]

For BHA-owned PBV units, the initial rent to owner and the annual redetermination of rent at the anniversary of the HAP contract are determined by the independent entity approved by HUD. BHA must use the rent to owner established by the independent entity.

17-VIII.C. REASONABLE RENT

[24 CFR 983.303]

At the time, the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by BHA, except where BHA has elected within the HAP contract to not reduce rents below the initial rent under the initial HAP contract.

When Rent Reasonable Determinations are Required

BHA must re-determine the reasonable rent for a unit receiving PBV assistance whenever any of the following occur:

- There is a five (5) percent or greater decrease in the published FMR in effect 60 days before the contract anniversary (for the unit sizes specified in the HAP contract) as compared with the FMR that was in effect one year before the contract anniversary date;
- BHA approves a change in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant;
- The HAP contract is amended to substitute a different contract unit in the same building or project; or
- There is any other change that may substantially affect the reasonable rent.

How to Determine Reasonable Rent

The reasonable rent of a unit receiving PBV assistance must be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, BHA must consider factors that

affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

Comparability Analysis

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by BHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by BHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

BHA-owned Units

For BHA-owned units, the amount of the reasonable rent must be determined by an independent agency approved by HUD in accordance with PBV program requirements. The independent entity must provide a copy of the determination of reasonable rent for BHA-owned units to BHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located.

Owner Certification of Reasonable Rent

By accepting each monthly housing assistance payment, the owner certifies that the rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for other comparable unassisted units in the premises. At any time, BHA may require the owner to submit information on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

17-VIII.D. EFFECT OF OTHER SUBSIDY AND RENT CONTROL

In addition to the rent limits discussed in Section 17-VIII.B above, other restrictions may limit the amount of rent to owner in a PBV unit. In addition, certain types of subsidized housing are not even eligible to receive PBV assistance (see Section 17-II.D).

Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304]

To comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements, at the discretion of HUD or its designee, BHA shall reduce the rent to owner because of other governmental subsidies, including tax credits or tax exemptions, grants, or other subsidized funding.

For units receiving assistance under the HOME program, rents may not exceed rent limits as required by that program.

For units in any of the following types of federally subsidized projects, the rent to owner may not exceed the subsidized rent (basic rent) or tax credit rent as determined in accordance with requirements for the applicable federal program:

- An insured or non-insured Section 236 project;
- A formerly insured or non-insured Section 236 project that continues to receive Interest Reduction Payment following a decoupling action;
- A Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate (BMIR) project;

- A Section 515 project of the Rural Housing Service;
- Any other type of federally subsidized project specified by HUD.

Combining Subsidy

Rent to owner may not exceed any limitation required to comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements.

Rent Control [24 CFR 983.305]

In addition to the rent limits set by PBV program regulations, the amount of rent to owner may also be subject to rent control or other limits under local, state, or federal law.

Part IX: Payments to Owner

17-IX.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

[24 CFR 983.351]

During the term of the HAP contract, BHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with HQS and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and BHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, BHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by BHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

17-IX.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS

[24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if BHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

BHA Policy

If BHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and, as a result, is not entitled to the keep the housing assistance payment, BHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. BHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

At the discretion of BHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. BHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives BHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;
- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by BHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by BHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by BHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

BHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified BHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Section 17-VI.F. regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 10 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications, and BHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by BHA within 10 business days of BHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

17-IX.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER

[24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by BHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in BHA's notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by BHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by BHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and BHA Responsibilities

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by BHA.

Likewise, BHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. BHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. BHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

Utility Reimbursements

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, BHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

BHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If BHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, BHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

BHA Policy

BHA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

17-IX.D. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES

[24 CFR 983.354]

Meals and Supportive Services

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

Other Charges by Owner

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

EXHIBIT 17-1: PBV DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

(Fill out one for each development)

Date: [Enter the date on which this form was completed]

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

Development Name: [Insert name of PBV development]

Address: [Insert full address of PBV development]

Owner Information: [Insert PBV development owner name and contact information. If development is PHA-owned, enter "PHA-owned."]

Property Management Company: [Insert property management company name and contact information, or enter "None"]

PHA-Owned: [Enter "Yes" or "No." If yes, enter name of independent entity]

Mixed Finance Development: [Enter "Yes" or "No." If yes, list other types of funding (i.e., LIHTC, HOME, etc.) and units to which other funding applies.]

HAP CONTRACT

Effective Date of Contract: [Enter start date of HAP contract]

HOTMA Requirements: [If HAP contract was signed prior to April 18, 2017, enter "Pre-HOTMA." If HAP contract was signed on or after April 18, 2017, enter "Post-HOTMA."]

Term of HAP Contract: [Enter term from HAP contract]

Expiration Date of Contract: [Enter expiration date from HAP contract]

PBV UNITS

	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	Total
# of Units							

Initial Contract Rent	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

Structure Type: [Identify the structure type, i.e. Single Family Detached, Duplex or Two Family, Row House or Town House, Low Rise (3,4 Stories, including Garden Apartment), Highrise (5 or more stories)]

Housing Type: [Identify if the units are an Independent Group Residence or Single Room Occupancy]

UTILITY RESPONSIBILITY

[Enter in Accordance with the HAP Exhibit C]

Utility	Fuel Type (Gas, Electric, Oil, Coal, Other)	Paid By (Tenant/Owner)	Provided By (Tenant/Owner)
Heating	Electric	Tenant	Owner
Cooking	Electric	Tenant	Owner
Water Heating	Electric	Tenant	Owner
Other Electric		Tenant	Owner
Water		Owner	Owner
Sewer		Owner	Owner
Trash Collection		Owner	Owner
Air Conditioning		Tenant	Owner
Refrigerator			
Range/Microwave			
Other (specify)			

Accessible Units and Features: [Identify which units are accessible and describe accessibility features or enter “None”]

Target Population: [Describe targeted population in accordance with HAP contract or enter “None”]

Excepted Units: [Identify excepted unit types below or enter “None”]

- **Supportive Services:** [Enter “Yes, see Exhibit D of HAP Contract” or enter “No”]
- **Elderly Units:** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are elderly units.]

- **Disabled Units** (only for HAP contracts executed prior to April 18, 2017) [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are for persons with disabilities.] **FUPY/FYI Units:** [Enter “Yes” or “No.” **If yes, identify which units are FUP units]**
- **Are units excepted because they are located in a low-poverty census tract area?:** [Enter “Yes” or “No”]

WAITING LIST AND SELECTION

Waiting List Type: [Enter “Site-based waiting list,” “Combined with HCV,” “Waiting list for entire PBV program,” or “Merged with another assisted housing program”]

Preferences: [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe preferences offered. If different from HCV, also note in Section 17.1.B of this policy.]

Preference Verification: [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe for each preference listed above. If different from HCV, note in Section 17.1.B of this policy.]

For the PBV program, is the income limit the same as the HCV program? (Note: In mixed finance developments, other income limits may also apply.) [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 3” or clearly describe. If different from HCV, note in Section 17.1.B of this policy.]

OCCUPANCY

Subsidy Standards: [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 5” or describe. If different from HCV, note in Section 17.1.B of this policy]

Vacancy Payments: [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Part 1, e, 2 and Section 17-V.F.]

CHAPTER 18

PROJECT BASED VOUCHERS (PBV) UNDER THE RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION (RAD) PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and BHA policies related to the Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program in eight parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program, including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Project Selection. This part describes the cap on assistance at projects receiving PBV assistance, ownership and control, and site selection standards.

Part III: Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Part IV: Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution and term of the HAP contract.

Part V: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how BHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

Part VI: Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move.

Part VII: Determining Contract Rent. This part describes how the initial rent to owner is determined, and how rent will be redetermined throughout the life of the HAP contract.

Part VIII: Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

18-I.A. OVERVIEW AND HISTORY OF THE RAD PROGRAM

The Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program was authorized in 2012 in order to assess the effectiveness of converting public housing, moderate rehabilitation properties, and units under the rent supplement and rental assistance payments programs to long-term, project-based Section 8 rental assistance. The program's four primary objectives are to:

- Preserve and improve public and other assisted housing.
- Standardize the administration of the plethora of federally subsidized housing programs and rules. The conversions are intended to promote operating efficiency by using a Section 8 project-based assistance model that has proven successful and effective for over 30 years. In other words, RAD aligns eligible properties more closely with other affordable housing programs.
- Attract private market capital for property renovations. The use of this model may enable properties to leverage private debt and equity to make capital repairs.
- Increase tenant mobility opportunities.

Under the first component, a PHA with public housing units may submit an application to HUD to convert some or all of their public housing units to long-term, project-based Section 8 HAP contracts under either:

- Project-based rental assistance (PBRA) under HUD's Office of Multifamily Housing Programs.
- Project-based vouchers (PBVs) under HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH).

This chapter will focus on public housing conversions to the PBV program under RAD. In order to distinguish between requirements for public housing conversion under RAD and PBV units under the standard PBV program, we will refer to the standard PBV program and the RAD PBV program.

18-I.B. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

On the whole, the regulations for both the standard and RAD PBV programs generally follow the regulations for the tenant-based HCV program found at 24 CFR Part 982. However, important parts of the tenant-based regulations do not apply to the project-based program. 24 CFR Part 983 outlines the sections of 24 CFR Part 982 that are not applicable to the project-based program.

For the RAD PBV program, Congress authorized HUD to waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions or establish alternative requirements from the standard PBV program. These provisions are identified in Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2 (issued June 15, 2015) and Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (issued January 12, 2017).

Otherwise, all regulatory and statutory requirements for the standard PBV program in 24 CFR Part 983 and Section 8(o)(13) of the Housing Act of 1937, and all applicable standing and subsequent

Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) guidance, including related handbooks, apply to RAD PBV. This includes environmental review, Davis-Bacon, and fair housing requirements.

RAD is authorized by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-55, approved November 18, 2011), as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-76, approved January 17, 2014), and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 (Public Law 113-235, approved December 6, 2014), and Division L, Title II, Section 237 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 114-113, enacted December 18, 2015) collectively, the “RAD Statute.” Requirements specific to the RAD program may be found in the following:

- Generally, public housing projects converting assistance under RAD are bound by the terms of the notice in effect at the time of closing. Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 is applicable to projects converting assistance through RAD, including those where a CHAP has already been issued, upon the expiration of the 30-day comment period after publication of the notice. Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 was published January 12, 2017.
- Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2, RAD – Final Implementation, REV-2 is applicable to projects converting assistance through RAD upon the expiration of the 30-day comment period after publication of the Notice. PIH Notice 2012-32, REV-2 was published June 15, 2015.
- RAD Quick Reference Guide for Public Housing Converting to PBV Assistance (10/14)
- RAD Welcome Guide for New Awardees: RAD 1st Component (3/15)
- RAD FAQs (<http://www.radresource.net/search.cfm>)

In other words, the standard PBV program follows many of the same regulations as the tenant-based HCV program, but not all of them, and the RAD PBV program follows many of the same regulations as the standard PBV program, but not all of them.

MTW agencies are able to apply activities impacting the PBV program that are approved in the MTW Plan to properties converting under RAD, provided they do not conflict with RAD requirements.

18-I.C. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 983.2]

Much of the tenant-based voucher program regulations also apply to the PBV program. Consequently, many of BHA’s policies related to tenant-based assistance also apply to RAD PBV assistance. The provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations that do not apply to the PBV program are listed at 24 CFR 983.2.

BHA Policy

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, BHA policies for the tenant-based voucher program contained in this administrative plan also apply to the RAD PBV program and its participants. This chapter is intended to address requirements specific to the RAD PBV program only. See Exhibit 18-1 for information on projects to which BHA has attached PBV assistance.

18-I.D. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS

[Notice PIH 2014-17]

In some developments, in-place residents may need to be relocated as a result of properties undergoing repairs, being demolished and rebuilt, or when assistance is transferred from one site to another. RAD program rules prohibit the permanent, involuntary relocation of residents as a result of conversion. Residents that are temporarily relocated retain the right to return to the project once it has been completed.

Relocation assistance provided to residents will vary depending on the length of time relocation is required. Residents must be properly notified in advance of relocation requirements in accordance with RAD program rules and Uniform Relocation Act (URA) requirements. Sample informing notices are provided in Appendices 2–5 of Notice PIH 2014-17. While BHA is not required to have a written relocation plan, HUD strongly encourages PHAs to prepare one. Appendix I of Notice PIH 2014-17 contains recommended contents for a relocation plan.

In addition, PHAs must undertake a planning process that complies with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (URA), although not all relocations under RAD will trigger requirements under URA. URA statute and implementing regulations may be found at 49 CFR Part 24.

Any residents that may need to be temporarily relocated to facilitate rehabilitation or construction will have a right to return to an assisted unit at the development once rehabilitation or construction is completed. Where the transfer of assistance to a new site is warranted and approved, residents of the converting development will have the right to reside in an assisted unit at the new site once rehabilitation or construction is complete. Residents of a development undergoing conversion of assistance may voluntarily accept a PHA or owner's offer to permanently relocate to another assisted unit, and thereby waive their right to return to the development after rehabilitation or construction is completed.

18-I.E. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS

[24 CFR 983.8; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

RAD conversions are governed by the same civil rights authorities that govern HUD-assisted activities in general. BHA must comply with all applicable fair housing and civil rights laws, including but not limited to the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, when conducting relocation planning and providing relocation assistance. For example, persons with disabilities returning to the RAD project may not be turned away or placed on a waiting list due to a lack of accessible units. Their need for an accessible unit must be accommodated.

PART II: PBV PROJECT SELECTION

18-II.A. OVERVIEW

Unlike in the standard PBV program where BHA typically selects the property through an owner proposal selection process, projects selected for assistance under RAD PBV are selected in accordance with the provisions in Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3. Therefore, 24 CFR 983.51 does not apply since HUD selects RAD properties through a competitive selection process.

18-II.B. OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

During both the initial term and renewal terms of the HAP contract, ownership must be either of the following:

- A public or nonprofit entity that has legal title to the property. The entity must have the legal authority to direct the financial, legal, beneficial, and other interests of the property; or
- A private entity, if the property has low-income tax credits. BHA must maintain control via a ground lease.

18-II.C. BHA-OWNED UNITS

[24 CFR 983.59, FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-21]

If the project is BHA-owned, rent-setting and inspection functions set out in 24 CFR 983.59 must be conducted by an independent entity approved by HUD.

The definition of control/ownership provided under Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3 (listed above) is used specifically to determine whether BHA retains control over a project for purposes of HUD's requirement for ownership or control of the covered project under RAD. For purposes of determining whether an independent entity will perform certain functions for the project, the definition of *PHA-owned* under Notice PIH 2017-21 is used. This is the same definition used for standard PBV units. In some cases, a project may meet the RAD definition of ownership or control but may not be considered BHA-owned for purposes of requiring an independent entity.

The independent entity that performs the program services may be the unit of general local government for BHA's jurisdiction, or another HUD-approved public or private independent entity.

BHA may compensate the independent entity from BHA ongoing administrative fee income (including amounts credited to the administrative fee reserve). BHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent entity for its services. BHA, and the independent entity, may not charge the family any fee for the services provided by the independent entity.

18-II.D. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

In the case of a PHA that is converting all of its ACC units, there is no restriction on the amount of public housing funds that may be contributed to the covered project at closing; BHA may convey

all program funds to the covered project. HUD will recapture any public housing funds that a PHA has not expended once it no longer has units under ACC

As in BHA's case where BHA will continue to maintain other units in its inventory under a public housing ACC, a contribution of operating funds to the covered project that exceeds the average amount the project has held in operating reserves over the past three years will trigger a subsidy layering review under 24 CFR 4.13. Similarly, any contribution of capital funds, including Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) or Demolition Disposition Transitional funding (DDTF), will trigger a subsidy layering review. Notwithstanding the subsidy layering review, BHA will be mindful of how the capital funds or operating reserves used in the financing of its RAD properties may impact the physical and financial health of properties that will remain in its public housing inventory.

18-II.E. PBV PERCENTAGE LIMITATION

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Covered projects do not count against the maximum amount of assistance BHA may utilize for the PBV program, which under the standard PBV program is set at 20 percent of the authorized units allocated to BHA under the HCV program. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 8(o)(13)(B) of the 1937 Act as well as 24 CFR 983.6.

There is no cap on the number of units that may receive PBV assistance in a project.

In general, BHA may not provide PBV assistance for units in a project if the total number of dwelling units in the project that will receive PBV assistance during the term of the PBV HAP contract is more than 50 percent of the number of dwelling units (assisted or unassisted) in the project.

Exceptions to 50 percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56(b); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2]

BHA Policy

BHA will not require families living in excepted units to receive supportive services. Therefore, excepted units will be limited to units in single-family buildings and those made available for elderly or disabled families.

18-II.F. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3; Notice PIH 2016-17]

Site selection requirements set forth in 24 CFR 983.57 apply to RAD PBV, with the exception of 983.57(b)(1) and (c)(2). HUD waives the provisions regarding de-concentration of poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunity for existing housing sites.

HUD will conduct a front-end civil rights review of BHA's proposed site in certain circumstances. For RAD PBV conversions that involve new construction located in an area of minority concentration (whether on the existing public housing site or on a new site) HUD will determine whether it meets one of the exceptions that would allow for new construction in an area of minority concentration.

BHA must ensure that its RAD PBV conversion, including any associated new construction, is consistent with its certification to affirmatively further fair housing and complies with civil rights laws.

18-II.G. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

HUD cannot approve an applicant's financing plan submission unless and until the required environmental review has been completed for the applicant's proposed conversion project and found to meet environmental review requirements. Environmental documents must be submitted as part of the financing plan. HUD will not issue a RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC) if the project plan does not meet the environmental review requirements described in Attachment 1A of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3.

PART III: DWELLING UNITS

18-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the RAD PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

18-III.B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

[24 CFR 983.101]

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

18-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. BHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

18-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Initial Inspection [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Under RAD, all units must meet HQS no later than the date of completion of the work as indicated in the RCC.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c), FR Notice 1/18/17, and Notice PIH 2017-20]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, BHA must inspect the unit. BHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS, unless BHA has adopted a policy to enter into a HAP contract for units that fail the initial HQS inspection as a result of only non-life-threatening conditions or if the unit passed an alternative inspection.

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide assistance in turnover units until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Annual/Biennial Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d); FR Notice 6/25/14]

At least once every 24 months during the term of the HAP contract, BHA must inspect a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building, to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this inspection requirement.

BHA Policy

BHA will inspect on an annual basis a random sample consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQSNSPIRE.

If more than 20 percent of the sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the initial inspection, BHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Alternative Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(g); Notice PIH 2016-05]

In the case of mixed-finance properties that are subject to alternative inspections, BHA may rely upon an alternative inspection conducted at least triennially to demonstrate compliance with inspection requirements.

BHA Policy

BHA will rely on alternative inspection standards.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

BHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with HQS and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. BHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

BHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an HQS violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of HQS.

In conducting BHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, BHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

Inspecting BHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)]

In the case of BHA-owned units, the inspections must be performed by an independent agency designated by BHA and approved by HUD. The independent entity must furnish a copy of each inspection report to BHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located. BHA must take all necessary actions in response to inspection reports from the independent agency, including exercise of contractual remedies for violation of the HAP contract by BHA-owner.

PART IV: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (HAP) CONTRACT

18-IV.A. OVERVIEW [RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20]

Public housing projects converting under RAD do not employ the PBV Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract. Instead, following the execution of all requirements contained in the Commitment to Enter into a HAP (CHAP) contract and the RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC), a project is converted immediately to the RAD PBV HAP contract following the closing of any construction financing. Owners of public housing projects converted to PBV assistance via RAD enter into a HAP contract with BHA that will administer the PBV assistance. Units assisted under a RAD PBV HAP contract must be subject to long-term, renewable use and affordability restrictions.

18-IV.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS [RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20; Notice PIH 2019-23]

The RAD PBV program uses the PBV HAP contract for new construction or rehabilitated housing (Form HUD-52530A), as modified by the RAD rider (Form HUD-52621). The distinction between “existing housing” and “rehabilitated and newly constructed housing” is overridden by RAD requirements. The RAD rider must be attached to the PBV HAP contract and effectuates the conversion of public housing to PBV under RAD PBV. The project must also have an initial RAD use agreement. All public housing RAD conversion properties financed with LIHTC are also required to include an LIHTC rider.

Execution and Effective date of the HAP Contract [RADBlast! 7/11/16]

RAD PBV projects do not employ an Agreement to Enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract like in the standard PBV program. Rather, when the conditions of the CHAP and the RCC are met and the conversion has closed, BHA executes the HAP contract. Project owners may select the effective date of the HAP contract as the first day of either of the two months following the completed closing.

Term of HAP Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The initial term of the HAP contract may not be for less than 15 years and may be for a term of up to 20 years upon request of the owner and with approval of the administering voucher agency. Upon expiration of the initial term of the contract, and upon each renewal term of the contract, the owner must accept each offer to renew the contract, subject to the terms and conditions applicable at the time of each offer, and further subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of each such renewal. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 8(o)(13)(F) of The United States Housing Act of 1937, which established a maximum term of 15 years, as well as 24 CFR 983.205(a), which governs the contract term.

Agreement to Enter into a HAP (AHAP) Contract [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

For public housing conversions to PBV, there will be no agreement to enter into a Housing Assistance Payments (AHAP) contract. Therefore, all regulatory references to the Agreement (AHAP), including regulations under 24 CFR Part 983 Subpart D, are waived. The definitions for proposal selection date, new construction, rehabilitation, and existing housing are not applicable.

Mandatory Contract Renewal [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

By statute, upon contract expiration, the agency administering the vouchers will offer, and BHA will accept, renewal of the contract subject to the terms and conditions applicable at the time of renewal and the availability of appropriations each year for such renewal. Consequently 24 CFR 983.205(b), governing BHA's discretion to renew the contract for term of up to 15 years, will not apply.

In the event that the HAP contract is removed due to breach, non-compliance or insufficiency of appropriations, for all units previously covered under the HAP contract, new tenants must have incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median income at the time of admission and rents may not exceed 30 percent of 80 percent of median income for an appropriate size unit for the remainder of the term of the RAD use agreement.

Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.208(b)]

BHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If BHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, BHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

BHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for noncompliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

18-IV.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Floating Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

In certain mixed-finance projects, BHA may ask HUD permission to have assistance float among units within the project that are the same bedroom size. The unit to which assistance is floated must be comparable to the unit being replaced in quality and amenities.

If BHA chooses to float units, units are not specifically identified on the HAP contract, rather the HAP contract must specify the number and type of units in the property that are RAD PBV units, including any excepted units. The property must maintain the same number and type of RAD units from the time of the initial HAP contract execution forward.

BHA Policy

BHA will not float assistance among unoccupied units within the project.

Reduction in HAP Contract Units [Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Project owners are required to make available for occupancy by eligible tenants the number of assisted units under the terms of the HAP contract.

BHA may not reduce the number of assisted units without HUD approval. Any HUD approval of BHA's request to reduce the number of assisted units under contract is subject to conditions that HUD may impose. MTW agencies may not alter this requirement.

If units are removed from the HAP contract because a new admission's TTP comes to equal or exceed the gross rent for the unit and if the project is fully assisted, BHA must reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property. If the project is partially assisted, BHA may substitute a different unit for the unit on the HAP contract in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207, or where "floating" units have been permitted.

18-IV.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR AND ANNIVERSARY DATES

[24 CFR 983.302(e)]

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year. There is a single annual anniversary date for all units under a particular HAP contract.

18-IV.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP CONTRACT

[24 CFR 983.210]

When the owner executes the HAP contract, he or she certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP is leased to an eligible family referred by BHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit;
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit (this does not apply to the family's membership in a cooperative); and
- Repair work on the project selected as an existing project that is performed after HAP contract execution within such post-execution period as specified by HUD may constitute development activity, and if determined to be development activity, the repair work undertaken shall be in compliance with Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

18-IV.F. VACANCY PAYMENTS

[24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of BHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for a BHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by BHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner, including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit.

BHA Policy

BHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

PART V: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

18-V.A. OVERVIEW

Many of the provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations [24 CFR 982] also apply to the PBV program. This includes requirements related to determining eligibility and selecting applicants from the waiting list. Even with these similarities, there are requirements that are unique to the PBV program. This part describes the requirements and policies related to eligibility and admission to the PBV program.

18-V.B. PROHIBITED RESCREENING OF EXISTING TENANTS UPON CONVERSION

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Current households are not subject to rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting provisions. Consequently, current households will be grandfathered for conditions that occurred prior to conversion but will be subject to any ongoing eligibility requirements for actions that occur after conversion. For example, a unit with a household that was over-income at time of conversion would continue to be treated as an assisted unit. Thus, 24 CFR 982.201, concerning eligibility and targeting, will not apply for current households. Once that remaining household moves out, the unit must be leased to an eligible family.

Existing residents at the time of conversion may not be rescreened for citizenship status or have their social security numbers reverified.

For the RAD PBV program, *in-place family* means a family who lived in a pre-conversion property at the time assistance was converted from public housing to PBV under RAD.

18-V.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE

[24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]

Applicants for PBV assistance must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for the tenant-based voucher program. Applicants must qualify as a family as defined by HUD and BHA, have income at or below HUD-specified income limits, and qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigration status of family members [24 CFR 982.201(a) and 24 CFR 983.2(a)]. In addition, an applicant family must provide social security information for family members [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218] and consent to BHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230]. BHA may also not approve a tenancy if the owner (including a principal or other interested party) of the unit is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless needed as a reasonable accommodation. An applicant family must also meet HUD requirements related to current or past criminal activity.

BHA Policy

BHA will determine an applicant family's eligibility for the RAD PBV program in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

18-V.D. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

[24 CFR 983.251(c); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The standard PBV regulations at 24 CFR 983.251 set out program requirements related to establishing and maintaining a voucher-wide, PBV program-wide, or site-based waiting list from which residents will be admitted. These provisions will apply unless the project is covered by a remedial order or agreement that specifies the type of waiting list and other waiting list policies.

BHA Policy.

BHA will not establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving RAD PBV assistance.

For any applicants on the public housing waiting list that are likely to be ineligible for admission to a covered project converting to PBV because the household's TTP is likely to exceed the RAD gross rent, BHA will consider transferring such household, consistent with program requirements for administration of waiting lists, to BHA's remaining public housing waiting lists or to another voucher waiting list, in addition to transferring such household to the waiting list for the covered project.

To the extent any wait list relies on the date and time of application, the applicants shall have priority on the wait lists to which their application was transferred in accordance with the date and time of their application to the original waiting list.

BHA will maintain the project-specific waiting list in accordance with all applicable civil rights and fair housing regulations found at 24 CFR 903.7(b)(2)(ii)-(iv). BHA will provide applicants full information about each development, including an estimate of the wait time, location, occupancy, number and size of accessible units, and amenities like day care, security, transportation, and training programs at each development with a site-based waiting list. The system for selection will be consistent with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations and may not be in conflict with any imposed or pending court order, settlement agreement, or complaint brought by HUD.

BHA will assess any changes in racial, ethnic or disability-related tenant composition at each BHA site that may have occurred during the implementation of the site-based waiting list, based on confirmed and accurate PIC occupancy data. At least every three years, BHA will use independent testers to assure that the site-based system is not being implemented in a discriminatory manner.

18-V.E. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST

[24 CFR 983.251(c)]

After conversion to RAD PBV, applicants who will occupy units with RAD PBV assistance must be selected from BHA's waiting list. BHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units.

Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to BHA's tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during BHA's fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely low-income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Families in place at the time of the conversion are exempt from income targeting requirements. New admissions follow standard PBV requirements.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, BHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d); FR Notice 11/24/08; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

BHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units.

BHA may establish a selection preference for families who qualify for voluntary services, including disability-specific services, offered in conjunction with assisted units, provided that preference is consistent with BHA's plan. BHA may not, however, grant a preference to a person with a specific disability [FR Notice 1/18/17].

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible persons with disabilities who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, residents with disabilities may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

BHA Policy

BHA will not offer any preferences for the RAD PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units.

18-V.F. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(f)(3)]

BHA is prohibited from taking any of the following actions against a family who has applied for, received, or refused an offer of PBV assistance:

- Refusing to list the applicant on the waiting list for tenant-based voucher assistance
- Denying any admission preference for which the applicant qualifies
- Changing the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date, and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under BHA's selection policy
- Removing the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list

Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)]

If a PBV owner rejects a family for admission to the owner's units, such rejection may not affect the family's position on the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]

Family Briefing

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, BHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, BHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how BHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

Persons with Disabilities

If an applicant family's head or spouse is disabled, BHA must assure effective communication, in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information

packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, BHA must have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with a mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

BHA should take reasonable steps to assure meaningful access by persons with limited English proficiency in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 (see Chapter 2).

18-V.G. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS

The owner is responsible for developing written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to fulfill their obligations under the lease. An owner must promptly notify in writing any rejected applicant of the grounds for any rejection [24 CFR 983.253(a)(2) and (a)(3)].

Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by BHA from BHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on BHA's subsidy standards.

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

The owner must promptly notify BHA of any vacancy or expected vacancy in a contract unit. After receiving such notice, BHA must make every reasonable effort to promptly refer a sufficient number of families for the owner to fill such vacancies. BHA and the owner must make reasonable efforts to minimize the likelihood and length of any vacancy.

BHA Policy

The owner must notify BHA in writing (mail, fax, or email) within five business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

BHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 15 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

18-V.H. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]

BHA Responsibility

BHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, BHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

BHA Policy

BHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy for units that are non-BHA-owned or managed.

BHA will conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy for BHA-owned or managed units.

BHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in BHA records) and the name and address (if known by BHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, BHA may offer the owner other information BHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. BHA must provide applicant families a description of BHA's policy on providing information to owners, and BHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

BHA may not disclose to the owner any confidential information provided in response to a request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, except at the written request or with the written consent of the individual providing the documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)].

BHA Policy

BHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, upon request. BHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills
- Caring for a unit and premises

- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy

PART VI: OCCUPANCY

18-VI.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by BHA, referred to an owner, and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

18-VI.B. LEASE

[24 CFR 983.256; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter into a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c); Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provided by the owner;
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services; and

For any family admitted following conversion, the lease must specify what will happen if the family elects to remain in its unit after increasing its income such that it requires zero HAP. Specifically, the lease must make clear how the tenant rent will be calculated, and it must address the transition to a new lease. BHA must include resident procedural rights for termination notification and grievance procedures in the owner's lease. These requirements are not part of the regular PBV program but are required under RAD.

Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements
- The composition of the household as approved by BHA (the names of family members and any BHA-approved live-in aide)

All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f); RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide (6/20)]

Leases for residents who will remain in place (i.e., who will not be relocated solely as a result of conversion) must have an effective date that coincides with—and must be signed on or before—the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract.

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. The lease must provide for automatic renewal after the initial term of the lease in either successive definitive terms (e.g., month-to-month or year-to-year) or an automatic indefinite extension of the lease term. For automatic indefinite extension of the lease term, the lease terminates if any of the following occur:

- The owner terminates the lease for good cause
- The tenant terminates the lease
- The owner and tenant agree to terminate the lease
- BHA terminates the HAP contract
- BHA terminates assistance for the family

Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give BHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify BHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by BHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. BHA must redetermine

reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for “good cause” does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Projects converting from public housing to PBV under RAD have additional procedural rights that do not apply to the standard PBV program. These procedural rights must be included in the owner’s lease as well as BHA’s administrative plan. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR 983.257 related to project owner termination of tenancy and eviction (which MTW agencies may not alter) the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV will require that BHA provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease which may not be less than:

- A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - If the health or safety of other tenants, BHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction
- 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent
- 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period will apply

Unlike in the standard PBV program, residents in converted projects have the right to request an informal hearing for issues that adversely affect the resident’s rights, obligations, welfare, or status with both BHA and the project owner. See Chapter 16 Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings for more information.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The lease may specify a maximum period of family absence from the unit that may be shorter than the maximum period permitted by BHA policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days. BHA termination of assistance actions due to family absence from the unit are subject to 24 CFR 982.312, except that the unit is not terminated from the HAP contract if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

Continuation of Housing Assistance Payments

[24 CFR 983.258; Notice PIH 2019-23; RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20]

Per the RAD Use Agreement, the owner may charge the family a rent that does not exceed 30 percent of 80 percent of the area median income. If a unit is removed from the RAD PBV HAP contract, then the lease terminates automatically, as stated in the tenancy addendum, as though the RAD PBV HAP contract had been terminated. The tenant must be offered a new lease, which must reflect the new tenant rent. A tenant in this circumstance is no longer a program participant and therefore no longer benefits from any of the rights or protections specific to RAD, or to the PBV program. Should the family subsequently lose employment, the owner may choose to reduce the family's rent, but if the family wishes to be admitted to the HCV/PBV program, then it must be admitted through the waiting list like any other applicant.

Current residents living in the property prior to conversion are placed on and remain under the HAP contract when TTP equals or exceeds gross rent. In this case, until such time as the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, the family will pay the owner the lesser of their TTP minus the utility allowance or any applicable maximum rent under the LIHTC program. The family will continue to pay this amount until/if circumstances change, and HAP is paid on their behalf. In other words, assistance may subsequently be reinstated if the tenant becomes eligible for assistance. In such cases, the resident is still considered a program participant. All of the family obligations and protections under RAD and standard PBV apply to the resident. Likewise, all requirements with respect to the unit, such as compliance with the HQS requirements, apply as long as the unit is under HAP contract.

Following conversion, 24 CFR 983.53(d) applies, and any new families referred to the RAD PBV project must be initially eligible for a HAP payment at admission to the program. Further, for any new families admitted after the conversion, assistance will be terminated 180 days after the last housing assistance payment on their behalf. The cessation of housing assistance payments does not affect the family's other rights under its lease, nor does it preclude the resumption of payments as a result of later changes in income, rents, or other relevant circumstances if such changes occur within the 180-day window. If a family's assistance is terminated as a result of their zero HAP status, BHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract. If the project is fully assisted, BHA must reinstate the unit after the family has vacated the property. If the project is partially assisted, BHA may substitute a different unit for the unit on the HAP contract in accordance with 24 CFR 983.207.

BHA Policy

If a participating family who was admitted after the RAD conversion receive zero assistance and subsequently experiences a change in circumstances that would result in a HAP payment to the owner, the family must notify BHA of the change and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

Security Deposits

[24 CFR 983.259; RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20]

Owners are permitted to recognize security deposit amounts that have been previously provided by tenants who are in-place at the time of the RAD conversion. . If a tenant residing in a converting project has not previously provided a security deposit, then the owner may collect a security deposit at the time of initial lease execution. Otherwise the security deposit requirements for standard PBV apply.

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. BHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

BHA Policy

BHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. BHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

18-VI.C. PUBLIC HOUSING FSS AND ROSS PARTICIPANTS

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Current PH FSS participants will continue to be eligible for FSS once their housing is converted under RAD, and BHA will be allowed to use any PH FSS funds granted previously or pursuant to the current fiscal year (FY) PH FSS notice of funding availability (NOFA), to serve those FSS participants who live in units converted to RAD and who will as a result be moving to the HCV FSS program. BHA must convert the PH FSS program participants at the covered project to their HCV FSS program.

Residents who were converted from the PH FSS program to the HCV FSS program through RAD may not be terminated from the HCV FSS program or have HCV assistance withheld due to the

participant's failure to comply with the contract of participation. Consequently, 24 CFR 984.303(b)(5)(iii) does not apply to FSS participants in converted properties.

At the completion of the FSS grant, BHA will follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. If BHA continues to run an FSS program that serves PH and/or HCV participants, BHA will continue to be eligible (subject to NOFA requirements) to apply for FSS funding and may use that funding to serve PH, HCV, and PBRA participants in its FSS program.

Current Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency–Service Coordinators (ROSS–SC) program grantees will be able to finish out their current ROSS–SC grants once their housing is converted under RAD. However, once the property is converted, it will no longer be eligible to be counted towards the unit count for future public housing ROSS–SC grants.

At the completion of the ROSS-SC grant, PHAs should follow the normal closeout procedures outlined in the grant agreement. Please note that ROSS-SC grantees may be a non-profit or local resident association and this consequence of a RAD conversion may impact those entities.

18-VI.D. RESIDENT PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Residents of covered projects converting assistance to PBVs will have the right to establish and operate a resident organization for the purpose of addressing issues related to their living environment and be eligible for resident participation funding.

18-VI.E. MOVES - Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units

[24 CFR 983.260; Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

All in-place tenants at the time of conversion are eligible to remain in the project. Over-housed families should be moved into appropriately sized units if such units are available in the new or rehabbed project. If appropriately sized units are not available, the existing tenants may continue to be over-housed until an appropriately sized unit becomes available or until the tenant leaves the project. Once the unit turns over, it must be leased to an appropriately sized family.

Following conversion, the standard PBV regulations apply. If BHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong-size unit, based on BHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that does require the features, BHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and BHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

BHA Policy

BHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within 10 business days of BHA's determination. BHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

- PBV assistance in the same building or project
- PBV assistance in another project
- Tenant-based voucher assistance

If BHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, BHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-size or accessible unit at the earlier of the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, including any extension granted by BHA, or the date upon which the family vacates the unit. If the family does not move out of the wrong-size unit or accessible unit by the expiration of the term of the family's voucher, BHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract.

If BHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by BHA, or both, BHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by BHA and remove the unit from the HAP contract.

BHA Policy

When BHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, BHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

BHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.261]

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to BHA.

Choice Mobility

[Notice PIH 2019-23; PRRAC Choice Mobility Implementation Guidance, 8/20]

Family's Right to Choice Mobility

Under RAD PBV, the choice mobility option provides families with the opportunity to move with continued assistance any time after 12 months of occupancy. All residents in converted properties should be aware of their housing mobility rights and of their options in a range of neighborhoods.

BHA Policy:

To ensure that residents are fully aware of and understand their rights under choice mobility, BHA will inform families of their rights under the choice mobility option and the benefits to moving to lower poverty areas, and provide a summary of the steps necessary to exercise this option, at the time the family signs the lease for the RAD PBV unit and during their annual recertification.

Information on choice mobility will be made be accessible to persons with disabilities, ensuring any information, electronic or otherwise, is accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. This information will also be made available in accordance with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements, including document translation and user of interpretation services. See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of accessibility and LEP requirements.

Moving with Continued Assistance under Choice Mobility

If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance under choice mobility, the family must contact BHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease. If the family terminates the lease in accordance with lease requirements, BHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If a voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available, BHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

Families are eligible to move with continued assistance under choice mobility after 12 months of occupancy. If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

BHA Policy:

Prior to providing notice to the owner to terminate the lease, the family may submit a written request to BHA for a choice mobility voucher at any time after completing the 12-month occupancy requirement.

The family will remain eligible to request a choice mobility voucher as long as they continue living at the same covered project. If a family moves from one covered project to another covered project prior to completing their 12-month occupancy requirement, their 12-month clock will reset. The family

must wait 12 months from the date of move at the new property before they may request another choice mobility voucher. If a family transfers to a different unit within the same covered project, the 12-month clock does not reset.

BHA will maintain a combined, agency-wide waiting list for all standard PBV and RAD PBV families wishing to exercise mobility after one year of tenancy. Families on the choice mobility waiting list will be given priority on the tenant-based waiting list. The choice mobility waiting list will be organized by date and time of the family's written request to exercise choice mobility.

BHA will not subject RAD PBV families applying for choice mobility vouchers to any additional rescreening requirements in order to receive a tenant-based voucher.

Families exercising choice mobility will not be required to vacate their units before a lease has been entered into using their tenant-based voucher. At the time BHA issues a choice mobility voucher, BHA will notify the family of their right to remain in their unit if they are unable find a rental unit using the tenant-based voucher.

Turnover Cap

If as a result of RAD, the total number of PBV units (including RAD PBV units) administered by BHA exceeds 20 percent of BHA's authorized units under its HCV ACC with HUD, BHA may establish a turnover cap. BHA is not required to provide more than three-quarters of its turnover vouchers in any single year to the residents of covered projects. If BHA chooses to establish a turnover cap and the cap is implemented, BHA must create and maintain a waiting list in the order requests from eligible households were received.

BHA Policy

BHA will not establish a choice mobility cap.

Emergency Transfers under VAWA [Notice PIH 2017-08]

Except where special consideration is needed for the project-based voucher program, BHA will follow VAWA policies as outlined in Chapter 16 Part IX of this administrative plan, including using the Emergency Transfer Plan as the basis for PBV transfers under VAWA (Exhibit 16-4).

HUD requires that BHA include policies that address when a victim has been living in a unit for less than a year or when a victim seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher is available.

BHA Policy

When the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking has lived in the unit for less than one year, BHA will provide several options for continued assistance.

BHA will first try to transfer the participant to another PBV unit in the same development or transfer to a different development where BHA has PBV units. BHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to either tenant-based rental assistance (HCV) or assistance in BHA's public housing program. Such a decision will be made by BHA based on the availability of tenant-based vouchers and/or vacancies in public housing units. Such families must be selected from the waiting list for the applicable program. BHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking in both its HCV and public housing programs in order to expedite this process. See Section 4-III.C. of this administrative plan.

If a victim wishes to move after a year of occupancy in the unit, but no tenant-based vouchers are available, BHA will offer the participant an internal transfer to another PBV unit in the same development or a transfer to a different development where BHA has PBV units. BHA will expedite the administrative processes in this case in an effort to conduct the transfer as quickly as possible.

If no units are available for an internal transfer, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a transfer would put the victim in jeopardy, the participant may receive continued assistance through an external transfer to BHA's public housing program. BHA has adopted a waiting list preference for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking as part of the public housing ACOP in order to expedite this process.

18-VI.F. REEXAMINATIONS

[RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20]

A family living in a unit converted from public housing to RAD PBV may retain its certification date. Unless a family's annual reexamination is due at the same time as the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract, BHA does not need to recertify tenants at the point of conversion. For each family residing in a unit undergoing conversion of assistance under RAD, the administering PHA will have to submit a form HUD-50058 reflecting the family's admission to the voucher program. The effective date of the new admission will be the same as the effective date of the RAD PBV HAP contract. The form should include the same information previously found on the public housing form 50058, including the next annual reexamination date.

18-VI.G. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Tenants who are employed and are currently receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion will continue to receive the EID after conversion, in accordance with regulations at 24 CFR 5.617. Upon the expiration of the EID for such families, the rent adjustment will not be subject to rent phase-in; instead, the rent will automatically rise to the appropriate rent level based upon tenant income at that time.

Under the HCV program, the EID exclusion is limited to only persons with disabilities [24 CFR 5.617(b)]. In order to allow all tenants (including non-disabled persons) who are employed and currently receiving the EID at the time of conversion to continue to benefit from this exclusion in the PBV project, the provision in section 5.617(b) limiting EID to only persons with disabilities is waived. The waiver and resulting alternative requirement only apply to tenants receiving the EID at the time of conversion. No other tenant, such as tenants who at one time received the EID but are not receiving the EID exclusion at the time of conversion (e.g., due to loss of employment), tenants that move into the property following conversion, etc., is covered by this waiver.

18-VI.H. RESIDENTS' PROCEDURAL RIGHTS

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

HUD is incorporating additional termination notification requirements for public housing projects that convert assistance under RAD to PBV beyond those for the standard PBV program. In addition to the regulations at 24 CFR 983.257 related to owner termination of tenancy and eviction (which MTW agencies may not alter) the termination procedure for RAD conversions to PBV require that BHA provide adequate written notice of termination of the lease, which is no less than:

- A reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 30 days:
 - If the health or safety of other tenants, project owner employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened; or
 - In the event of any drug-related or violent criminal activity or any felony conviction.
- Not less than 14 days in the case of nonpayment of rent
- Not less than 30 days in any other case, except that if a state or local law provides for a shorter period of time, such shorter period will apply

18-VI.I. INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

Unlike in the standard PBV program, residents in converted projects have the right to request an informal hearing for issues that adversely affect the resident's rights, obligations, welfare, or status with both BHA and the project owner.

In addition to reasons for an informal hearing listed at 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi) (See 16-III.C. Informal Hearings for Participants), an opportunity for an informal hearing must be given to residents for any dispute that a resident may have with respect to an owner action in accordance with the individual’s lease or the contract administrator in accordance with RAD PBV requirements that adversely affect the resident’s rights, obligations, welfare, or status.

- For any hearing required under 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi), the contract administrator will perform the hearing, as is the current standard in the program.
- For any additional hearings required under RAD, BHA (as owner) will perform the hearing.

An informal hearing will not be required for class grievances or for disputes between residents not involving BHA (as owner) or contract administrator. This hearing requirement does not apply to and is not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of residents and BHA (as owner) or contract administrator.

BHA (as owner) must give residents notice of their ability to request an informal hearing as outlined in 24 CFR 982.555(c)(1) for informal hearings that will address circumstances that fall outside of the scope of 24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)–(vi). (See Chapter 16)

BHA (as owner) must provide an opportunity for an informal hearing before an eviction.

PART VII: DETERMINING CONTRACT RENT

18-VII.A. INITIAL CONTRACT RENTS

[Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-3]

RAD conversions are intended to be cost-neutral, and therefore, should not exceed current public housing funding as adjusted for unit size. Since public housing units do not currently have contract rents, HUD provides an estimate of current contract rents for each of BHA's public housing units based on current funding as adjusted by bedroom size. Current funding includes operating subsidy, tenant rents, capital funds, replacement housing factor funds (RHF), and demolition disposition transitional funding (DDTF). The funding may limit the amount of initial rent for a property. A detailed explanation of the determination of current funding may be found in Attachment 1C of Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2. Once the current funding amount is calculated, the amount is adjusted by bedroom size to determine the current funding rent. HUD uses the same bedroom adjustment factors as in the metropolitan FMR schedules where the project is located.

BHA may adjust subsidy (and contract rents) across multiple projects as long as BHA does not exceed the aggregate subsidy for all of the projects BHA has submitted for conversion under RAD. This use, which HUD refers to as "bundled" rents, is permissible when BHA submits applications for two or more projects. There is no limit to the number of projects that BHA may bundle.

Notwithstanding the current funding level, the initial rents are set at the lower of:

- 110 percent of the fair market rent (FMR) or BHA's exception payment standard approved by HUD, or the alternate rent cap in a PHA's MTW agreement
- Reasonable rent in comparison to the unassisted housing market
- An amount determined by current funding
- Adjusted through rent bundling or reconfiguration of units

18-VII.B. ADJUSTING CONTRACT RENTS

[Notice PIH 2019-23; *RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20*; PHA Asset Repositioning "How to Apply OCAF for RAD PBV" Webinar]

RAD PBV contract rents are adjusted differently than contract rents in the standard PBV program. At each annual anniversary of the HAP contract, contract rents will be adjusted annually only by HUD's operating cost adjustment factor (OCAF) that is applied to the current contract rent, less the portion of the rent paid for debt service, subject to the availability of appropriations for each year of the contract term. As such, section 8(o)(13)(I) of the 1937 Act, and 24 CFR 983.301 and 983.302, concerning rent determinations, do not apply when adjusting rents. The rent to owner may at no time exceed the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the private market, as determined by the contract administrator in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303.

Contract rents may not exceed the reasonable rent (as determined by BHA that administers the contract or the independent entity, as applicable), with the exception that the contract rent for each unit may not be reduced below the initial contract rent under the initial HAP contract.

However, the rent to owner may fall below the initial contract rent in the following situations:

- To correct errors in calculations in accordance with HUD requirements
- If additional housing assistance has been combined with PBV assistance after the execution of the initial HAP contract and a rent decrease is required pursuant to 983.55 (prohibition of excess public assistance)
- If a decrease in rent to owner is required based on changes in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant

The contract rent adjustment will be the lesser of:

- The current contract rent increased by the operating cost adjustment factor (OCAF), which is published annually in the *Federal Register*, or
- The reasonable rent

The administering PHA (or independent entity, if the project is PHA-owned) is responsible for processing rent adjustments, at each contract anniversary date, in accordance with the prevailing OCAF. BHA who administers the contract (directly or via an independent entity) must maintain records to demonstrate how OCAF amounts were determined and how rent adjustments were calculated. HUD approval of rent adjustments is not required.

Properties are eligible to receive prior years' OCAF adjustments for years in which the OCAF was not taken. The OCAF must be applied retroactively if it was missed. BHA administering the contract (or the independent entity) must make sure that all OCAFs have been applied correctly since the RAD closing and calculate the current rents accordingly, including making sure that the RAD PBV contract rents do not exceed the PBV program caps.

BHA Policy

The owner will request a contract rent adjustment from BHA who administers the contract within 120 days, but no less than 60 days, prior to the HAP contract anniversary date by submitting a completed OCAF rent adjustment worksheet (Form HUD-9624). The independent entity will validate the data on the form and determine whether the rent exceeds the reasonable rent charged for comparable unassisted units in the private market, in accordance with 24 CFR 983.303. If rents would be unreasonable following application of the requested OCAF, then the rent will only be increased up to the reasonable rent. The independent entity will notify BHA who administers the contract in writing of the results of its review of the rent adjustment request. BHA who administers the contract will retain a copy of the worksheet and any other records necessary to demonstrate how the OCAF was used to make rent adjustments for audit purposes. The approved rent adjustment will go into effect via written notice from BHA that administers the project to the owner. This notice will constitute an amendment to the rents specified on Exhibit A of the RAD PBV HAP contract. The new rents to owner will take effect on the date of the contract anniversary.

Rent Decrease

Rents must not be reduced below the initial rent except to correct errors, for additional subsidy to the property, or to realign utility responsibilities.

18-VII.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES

[Notice PIH 2019-23; RAD PBV Quick Reference Guide 6/20]

When contract rent amounts are set initially, the amount does not include a utility allowance. In general, the utility allowances that are used on the initial HAP contract at closing are the public housing utility allowances that are in effect prior to conversion. The CHAP must be updated prior to conversion to reflect current public housing utility allowances. At its discretion, BHA may use the FMRs and utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract. BHA may request a waiver from HUD in order to establish a site-specific utility allowance schedule.

After conversion, BHA must maintain the utility allowance schedule. BHA may either maintain a utility allowance schedule for tenant-paid utilities in accordance with standard PBV and HCV utility allowance regulations at 24 CFR 983.301(f)(2)(ii) and 24 CFR 982.517 respectively. BHA may instead apply site specific utility allowances. HUD waived the requirement for the standard PBV program that the HCV utility allowance be used. If a site-specific utility allowance is used, the utility allowance is applicable to non-RAD PBV units in the project and is calculated consistent with Notice H 2015-04.

Each family transitions to the new utility allowance at their first recertification following conversion.

BHA Policy

BHA will use the HCV utility allowance schedule for the RAD PBV developments.

18-VII.D. REASONABLE RENT

[24 CFR 983.303]

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by BHA, except rents must not be reduced below the initial rent except to correct errors, for additional subsidy to the property, or to realign utility responsibilities.

How to Determine Reasonable Rent

The reasonable rent of a unit receiving PBV assistance must be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, BHA must consider factors that affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

Comparability Analysis

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by BHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by BHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

BHA-Owned Units

For BHA-owned units, the amount of the reasonable rent must be determined by an independent agency approved by HUD in accordance with PBV program requirements. The independent entity must provide a copy of the determination of reasonable rent for BHA-owned units to BHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located.

PART VIII: PAYMENTS TO OWNER

18-VIII.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

During the term of the HAP contract, BHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with HQS and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and BHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, BHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by BHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

18-VIII.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS

[24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if BHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

BHA Policy

If BHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and as a result is not entitled to the keep the housing assistance payment, BHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. BHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

At the discretion of BHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. BHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives BHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;

- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by BHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by BHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by BHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

BHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified BHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Section 18-V.G. regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 10 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications and BHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by BHA within 10 business days of BHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

18-VIII.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER

[24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by BHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in BHA's notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by BHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by BHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and BHA Responsibilities

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by BHA.

Likewise, BHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. BHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. BHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

Utility Reimbursements

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, BHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

BHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If BHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, BHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

BHA Policy

BHA will make utility reimbursements directly to the family.

18-VIII.D. PHASE-IN OF TENANT RENT INCREASES

[Notice PIH 2019-23; PHA Asset Repositioning “Phase-in of Tenant Rents” Webinar]

For in-place tenants, if a tenant’s monthly rent increases by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 purely as a result of conversion, the rent increase will be phased in over three years. To implement this provision, HUD is waiving section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act, as well as 24 CFR 983.3 (definition of *total tenant payment (TTP)*) only to the extent necessary to allow for the phase-in of tenant rent increases. For families who were on EID at the time of conversion to RAD PBV, upon the expiration of the EID, the rent adjustment is not subject to rent phase-in.

BHA must communicate this policy in writing to affected residents. Any non-RAD PBV units located in the same covered project are subject to the terms of the phase-in provisions.

BHA Policy

BHA will implement a three-year phase-in for in-place families whose rent increases by more than the greater of 10 percent or \$25 as a result of the conversion as follows:

Year 1: Any recertification (interim or annual) performed prior to the second annual recertification after conversion: 33 percent of the difference between the most recently paid TTP and the currently calculated PBV TTP. (If the family was paying flat rent immediately prior to conversion, BHA will use the flat rent amount to calculate the phase-in for Year 1.)

Year 2: Year 2 annual recertification and any interim recertification: 50 percent of the difference between the most recently paid TTP and the currently calculated PBV TTP

Year 3: Year 3 annual recertification and all subsequent recertifications: Full calculated TTP

Once the standard TTP is equal to or less than the previous TTP, the phase-in ends, and tenants will pay full TTP from that point forward.

If the family's income falls during the phase-in period such that the currently calculated PBV TTP falls below the amount that would otherwise be the phased-in rent, the family pays the currently calculated PBV TTP and the phase-in ends.

BHA will communicate BHA's phase-in policy in writing to the family at the time BHA first determines that the family qualifies for a rent phase-in. Any non-RAD PBV units located in the same project are also subject to rent phase-in requirements.

18.VIII.E. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES - Meals and Supportive Services

[24 CFR 983.354]

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

Other Charges by Owner

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

EXHIBIT 18-1: PBV DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

(Fill out one for each development)

Date: [Enter the date on which this form was completed]

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

Development Name: [Insert name of PBV development]

Address: [Insert full address of PBV development]

Owner Information: [Insert PBV development owner name and contact information. If development is PHA-owned, enter "PHA-owned."]

Property Management Company: [Insert property management company name and contact information, or enter "None"]

PHA-Owned: [Enter "Yes" or "No." If yes, enter name of independent entity.]

Mixed-Finance Development: [Enter "Yes" or "No." If yes, list other types of funding and units to which other funding applies.]

HAP CONTRACT

Closing Date: [Enter closing date of RAD conversion]

List Which Version of Notice PIH 2012-32 Applies to the Project: [Enter "REV-2" or "REV-3"]

Effective Date of Contract: [Enter start date of HAP contract]

HOTMA Requirements: [If HAP contract was signed prior to April 18, 2017, enter "Pre-HOTMA." If HAP contract was signed on or after April 18, 2017, enter "Post-HOTMA."]

Term of HAP Contract: [Enter term from HAP contract]

Expiration Date of Contract: [Enter expiration date from HAP contract]

PBV UNITS

	0 B R	1 B R	2 B R	3 B R	4 B R	5 B R	Tot al
# of Units							
Initial Contra ct Rent	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	

Unit Designation (Mixed-Income Projects Only): [Enter “Fixed” or “Floating”]

Accessible Units and Features: [Identify which units are accessible and describe accessibility features or enter “None”]

Target Population: [Describe targeted population in accordance with HAP contract or enter “None”]

Excepted Units (Notice PIH 2012-32, REV-2 Developments Only): [Identify excepted unit types below or enter “None”]

Supportive Services: [Enter “Yes, see Exhibit D of HAP contract” or enter “No”]

Elderly Units: [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are elderly units.]

Disabled Units [Enter “Yes” or “No.” If yes, identify which units are for persons with disabilities.]

WAITING LIST AND SELECTION

Waiting List Type: [Enter “Site-based waiting list,” “Combined with HCV,” “Waiting list for entire PBV program,” or “Merged with another assisted housing program”]

Preferences: [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe preferences offered. If different from HCV, note in Section 18.1.C. of this policy.]

Preference Verification: [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 4” or describe for each preference listed above. If different from HCV, note in Section 18.1.C. of this policy.]

For the PBV program, is the income limit the same as the HCV program? (Note: In mixed-finance developments, other income limits may also apply.) [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 3” or clearly describe]

OCCUPANCY

Subsidy Standards: [Enter “Same as HCV; see Chapter 5” or describe. If different from HCV, note in Section 18.1.C. of this policy.]

Utilities: [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Exhibit C]

Vacancy Payments: [Enter in accordance with HAP contract Part 1, e, 2 and Section 18-IV.F. within this chapter]

CHAPTER 19

SPECIAL PURPOSE VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

Special purpose vouchers are specifically funded by Congress in separate appropriations from regular HCV program funding in order to target specific populations. Special purpose vouchers include vouchers for the following programs:

- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- Mainstream
- Non-Elderly Disabled (NED)
- Stability Voucher Program
- Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)

BHA Policy

BHA will administer the following types of special purpose vouchers:

- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
- Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) – On behalf of Housing Kitsap Only
- Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies for administering special purpose vouchers. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into five sections, as follows:

Part I: Family Unification Program (FUP)

Part II: Foster Youth to Independence (FYI)

Part III: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

Part IV: Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) vouchers

Part V: Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)

Except as addressed by this chapter and as required under federal statute and HUD requirements, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special purpose vouchers.

PART I: FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM (FUP)

19-I.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Fact Sheet, Housing Choice Voucher Program Family Unification Program (FOP)]

Overview

The Family Unification Program (FUP) was authorized by Congress in 1990 to help preserve and reunify families. PHAs that administer the program provide vouchers to two different populations- FUP families and FUP youth.

Families eligible for FUP are families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:

- The imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care; or
- The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

There is no time limitation on FUP family vouchers, and the family retains their voucher as long as they are HCV-eligible. There is no requirement for the provision of supportive services for FUP family vouchers.

Youth eligible for FUP are those who:

- Are at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years of age;
- Have left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act at age 16 and older; and
- Are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

FUP youth vouchers are limited by statute to a period between 36 and 60 months of housing assistance. Supportive services must also be provided to FUP-eligible youth by the Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA) or by another agency or organization under contract with the PCWA for the period of time defined in the notice of Notice of Funding Availability/Opportunity (NOFA/O) for which funding was made available.

PHAs that wish to administer FUP vouchers must apply to HUD by submitting an application under an active Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). While the FUP program is administered in accordance with HCV regulations, the FUP NOFOs issued by HUD provide specific program information and requirements.

In order to administer the program, BHA must also form a partnership with a local PCWA who is responsible for determining the family or youth meets FUP eligibility requirements and referring them to BHA. Once the referral is received, BHA is responsible for placing the FUP family or youth on BHA's waiting list and determining whether they are eligible to receive assistance under BHA's HCV program.

Assigning Vouchers [FUP FAQs]

BHA may, but is not required to, assign a specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers for FUP youths and FUP families. Unless BHA assigns a specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers to a designated FUP population, BHA must serve any referrals (youths or families) that meet all program eligibility requirements up to BHA's designated FUP program size.

BHA Policy

BHA has not designated any specific number or percentage of FUP vouchers for youths or families. BHA will serve all referrals that meet program eligibility requirements, up to the BHA's FUP voucher allocation.

19-I.B. PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCY (PCWA)

Families and youth do not apply directly to BHA for FUP vouchers. They are instead referred by a PCWA with whom BHA has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The partnering PCWA initially determines whether the family or youth meets the FUP program eligibility requirements listed in 19-I.C. and 19-I.D. and then refers those families or youths to BHA.

HUD strongly encourages PHAs and PCWAs to make decisions collaboratively on the administration of the program and to maintain open and continuous communication. The PCWA must have a system for identifying FUP-eligible youth within the agency's caseload and for reviewing referrals from a Continuum of Care (COC) if applicable.

BHA Policy

BHA will enter into an MOU with the Washington State of Department of Children, Youth and Families or Case Management Contractor of the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

Supportive Services

The PCWA must provide supportive services for the period of time defined in the notice or NOFA/O for which the funding was made available to all FUP-eligible youth regardless of their age. The MOU between BHA and the PCWA should identify the period of time in which supportive services will be provided.

BHA Policy:

The PCWA will provide supportive services for all FUP youth for a period of 36 months.

Supportive services may be provided to FUP-eligible youth by the PCWA or by another agency or organization under agreement or contract with the PCWA, including BHA. The organization providing the services and resources must be identified in the MOU. The following services must be offered:

Basic life skills information or counseling on money management, use of credit, housekeeping, proper nutrition or meal preparation, and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services);

Counseling on compliance with rental lease requirements and with HCV program participant requirements, including assistance or referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits;

Providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to assist a FUP-eligible youth to rent a unit with a FUP voucher;

Job preparation and attainment counseling (where to look and how to apply, dress, grooming, relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.); and

Educational and career advancement counseling regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED), or attendance or financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college, including successful work ethic and attitude models.

BHA Policy:

Additional supportive services will not be offered.

A FUP-eligible youth cannot be required to participate in these services as condition of receipt of the FUP voucher.

19-I.C. FUP FAMILY VOUCHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

FUP family assistance is reserved for eligible families that the PCWA has certified are a family for whom a lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in:

- The imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or
- The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

Lack of adequate housing means the family meets any one of the following conditions:

- Living in substandard housing, which refers to a unit that meets any one of the following conditions:
 - Does not have operable indoor plumbing
 - Does not have a usable flush toilet inside the unit for the exclusive use of a family or youth
 - Does not have a usable bathtub or shower inside the unit for the exclusive use of a family or youth
 - Does not have electricity, or has inadequate or unsafe electrical service
 - Does not have a safe or adequate source of heat
 - Should, but does not, have a kitchen
- Has been declared unfit for habitation by an agency or unit of government, or in its present condition otherwise endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the family or youth
- Has one or more critical defects, or a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or to the extent that it requires considerable repair or rebuilding. The defects may result from original construction, from continued neglect or lack of repair, or from serious damage to the structure
- Being homeless as defined in 24 CFR 578.3
- Living in a unit where the presence of a household member with certain characteristics (i.e., conviction for certain criminal activities) would result in the imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or the delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care
- Living in housing not accessible to the family's disabled child or children due to the nature of the disability
- Living in an overcrowded unit, which is defined as living in a unit where one of the following conditions has been met:
 - The family is separated from its child or children and the parents are living in an otherwise standard housing unit, but, after the family is reunited, the parents' housing unit would be overcrowded for the entire family and would be considered substandard.
 - The family is living with its child or children in a unit that is overcrowded for the entire family and this overcrowded condition may result, in addition to other factors, in the imminent placement of its child or children in out-of-home care.
 - For purposes of this definition, the determination as to whether the unit is overcrowded is made in accordance with BHA subsidy standards in Chapter 5, Part III of this policy.

Since HUD does not define *imminent placement*, the partnering PCWA may use its discretion to determine whether the potential out of home placement of the family's child or children is imminent [FUP FAQs].

19-I.D. FUP YOUTH VOUCHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

While FUP family vouchers operate as regular HCVs after the family is referred from the PCWA, there are several aspects of the FUP youth vouchers that make them distinct from the FUP family vouchers and from regular HCVs.

Eligibility Criteria

A FUP-eligible youth is a youth the PCWA has certified:

- Is at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years of age (has not yet reached their 25th birthday).
- The FUP youth must be no more than 24 years old at the time the PCWA certifies them as eligible and at the time of HAP contract execution.
- Has left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 47S(S)(H) of the Social Security Act.
- Foster care placement can include, but is not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, childcare institutions, and pre-adoptive homes in accordance with 24 CFR 5.576.
- Is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.
- *At risk of being homeless* is fully defined at 24 CFR 576.2.
- This includes a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution).
- Therefore, youth being discharged from an institution may be eligible for a FUP voucher [FUP FAQs].
- Has an annual income at or below 30 percent of area median income; and
- Does not have sufficient resources or support networks (e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks) immediately available to prevent them from moving to a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements.

19-I.E. ASSISTANCE PERIOD [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Maximum Assistance Period

Although there is no time limit on FUP family vouchers, FUP youth vouchers are limited by statute. Unless the FUP youth meets an exception outlined below, after 36 months the FUP youth voucher must be terminated. However, any period of time for which no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth does not count toward the 36-month limitation.

If the FUP youth does meet the requirements outlined below, the statutory limit on FUP assistance is a total of 60 months of FUP voucher assistance [FR Notice 1/24/22].

Extension of Assistance

FUP youth who first leased or lease a unit after December 27, 2020, may be eligible for an extension of assistance up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit (for a total of 60 months of assistance).

While FUP youth cannot be required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program as a condition of receipt of assistance, an eligible youth who participates in the FSS program and is in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of the program is entitled to receive assistance for up to an additional 24 months. A FUP youth must accept an FSS slot if it is offered to them prior to the 36-month mark in order to receive an extension of assistance (unless the youth meets one of the statutory exceptions described below).

Statutory Exceptions

A FUP youth will be entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit without participating in BHA's FSS program if they certify that they meet one of the exceptions below:

- The FUP youth is a parent or other household member responsible for the care of a dependent child under the age of six or for the care of an incapacitated person.

BHA Policy

BHA defines *incapacitated person* as "Incapacitated person" means any person who is impaired by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, mental disorder, physical illness or disability, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication or other cause, except minority, to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his person.

BHA will apply this exception in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a BHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

The child or incapacitated person is not required to reside in the household in order for the youth to certify they meet this exception. For example, a child in a joint custody arrangement under the age of six who resides in the household only part-time may qualify the youth for this exception.

- The FUP youth is a person who is regularly and actively participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program.

BHA Policy

BHA will define *regular and active participation* in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a BHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

The FUP youth is a person who is incapable of complying with the requirement to participate in a FSS program as described above or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities as described below, as applicable, due to a documented medical condition.

BHA Policy

BHA will apply this requirement in a manner that provides extensions of FUP youth assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with statutory requirements.

The FUP youth will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a PHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit.

A FUP youth that meets one of the above exceptions must still be offered an opportunity to enroll in the BHA's FSS program (if it is available to them) and receive any supportive services available to FUP youth. A FUP youth may choose to participate in an FSS program or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities, even if they meet one of the above statutory exceptions.

Education, Workforce Development, or Employment Activities

If BHA carries out an FSS program is unable to offer a FUP youth an FSS slot during their first 36 months of receiving FUP youth assistance, the youth is considered to have been "unable to enroll" in the program and may have their voucher extended by meeting the education, workforce development, or employment criteria described below:

- The youth was engaged in obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.

BHA Policy

BHA will use the definitions of *recognized postsecondary credential* and *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA defines a *recognized postsecondary credential* as a credential consisting of an industry-recognized certificate or certification, a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship, a license recognized by the state involved or federal government, or an associate or baccalaureate degree (29 U.S.C. 3102). Examples of a recognized postsecondary credential include, but are not limited to, an associate's degree, bachelor's degree, occupational licensure, or occupational certification (see U.S. Department of Labor, Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 10-16, Change 1). For the purpose of WIOA, the U.S. Department of Labor defines a *secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent* as a secondary school diploma (or alternate diploma) that is recognized by a state and that is included for accountability purposes under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). A secondary school equivalency certification signifies that a student has completed the requirement for a high school education. Examples of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent include, but are not limited to, obtaining certification of attaining passing scores on a state-recognized high school equivalency test, earning a secondary school diploma or state-recognized equivalent, or obtaining certification of passing a state-recognized competency-based assessment.

- The youth was enrolled in an *institution of higher education*, as such term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) or an institution that meets the definition of a *proprietary institution of higher education* or a *postsecondary vocational institution* under sections 102(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)(1) and (c)(1)), respectively.

BHA Policy

Youth must be enrolled in education activities on at least a half-time basis, as defined by the institution that they attend. However, BHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the youth is

unable to enroll in a sufficient number of classes due to a lack of course offerings by the educational institution where the youth is enrolled.

- The youth was participating in a career pathway, as such term is defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102). The term [career pathway](#) means a combination of rigorous and high-quality education, training, and other services that:
 - Aligns with the skill needs of industries in the economy of the [state](#) or regional economy involved;
 - Prepares an individual to be successful in any of a full range of secondary or postsecondary education options, including apprenticeships registered under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the "[National Apprenticeship Act](#)"; [50 Stat. 664](#), chapter 663; [29 U.S.C. 50](#) et seq.) (referred to individually in this Act as an *apprenticeship*, except in [section 3226 of this title](#));
 - Includes counseling to support an individual in achieving the individual's education and career goals;
 - Includes, as appropriate, education offered concurrently with and in the same context as [workforce preparation activities](#) and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster;
 - Organizes education, training, and other services to meet the particular needs of an individual in a manner that accelerates the educational and career advancement of the individual to the extent practicable;
 - Enables an individual to attain a [secondary school](#) diploma or its recognized equivalent, and at least one [recognized postsecondary credential](#); and

Helps an individual enter or advance within a specific occupation or occupational cluster.

The youth was employed.

BHA Policy

BHA will consider the youth to be employed if they work a minimum of 20 hours per week. BHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the youth's hours are reduced due to circumstances beyond their control or the youth must temporarily reduce their work hours due to a verified family emergency.

FSS Enrollment at 24 Months

If the FUP youth has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FUP assistance, HUD encourages BHA to remind the youth at the 24-month reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above so that the youth has enough time to meet these requirements prior to the expiration of the 36-month time period for FUP assistance.

BHA Policy

If the FUP youth has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FUP assistance, BHA will remind the youth at their second regular reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment Between 36 and 48 Months

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 36-month and 48-month mark:

- BHA must offer the slot to a FUP youth who had their voucher extended based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirement listed above, or one of the statutory exceptions listed above (even if the youth previously declined an FSS slot because they met one of the statutory exceptions).
- BHA must work with the youth to determine whether enrollment in FSS is feasible and in their best interest given any education, workforce development, or employment activities that the youth is engaged in and any statutory exceptions that apply to the youth, as well as the remaining time on their voucher.
- If the FUP youth accepts the FSS slot, BHA must work with the youth to establish Contract of Participation goals and an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that can be accomplished within the time period left on the voucher.

If the FUP youth is offered an FSS slot prior to the 36-month mark, the youth:

- Will be required to enroll in the FSS program in order to receive an extension of assistance at the end of the 36-month time period (unless they meet one of the statutory exceptions described above).
- Will not be considered to have been “unable to enroll” in the FSS program as described above, and as a result, will not be eligible to receive an extension of assistance based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment After 48 Months

BHA may, but is not required to, offer a FUP youth an FSS slot that becomes available between the 48-month mark and the 60-month mark, since the youth will have already received their second and final extension.

BHA Policy

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 48 and 60-month marks, BHA will not offer the FSS slot to a FUP youth.

Extensions of Assistance

At the 36-month and 48-month reexamination, BHA must extend FUP youth assistance if the youth is participating in and in compliance with the FSS program as long as the youth is still eligible for the HCV program.

In any case, the FUP youth cannot receive more than a total of 60 months of FUP youth voucher assistance, even if the FSS Contract of Participation time period extends beyond the voucher 60-month mark.

No FSS Program or Unable to Enroll in FSS

If BHA does not carry out an FSS program or the FUP youth has been unable to enroll in the program during the first 36 months of receiving FUP assistance, the FUP youth is entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to two successive 12-month periods beyond the 36-month time limit provided that the youth engaged in at least one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above for not less than nine months of the 12-month period preceding each extension. In order to meet the nine months out of the preceding 12

months requirement, the youth may have engaged in one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above or a combination of these activities.

Verification Prior to Annual Reexam

In order to provide an extension of assistance, BHA must verify compliance with the above requirements at the end of the 36-month time period and the 48-month time periods. BHA does not need to verify compliance with these requirements at the end of the 60-month time period since the maximum length of assistance is 60 months.

To verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement or one of the statutory exceptions, BHA must provide the FUP youth written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FUP assistance and providing instructions on how the youth may demonstrate that they meet one of these conditions. This notification must be provided sufficiently in advance of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time periods, as applicable, to allow the FUP youth to demonstrate that they meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, and for BHA to conduct an annual reexamination prior to the expiration of the FUP assistance.

BHA Policy

BHA will verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, at the end of the 36-month and 48-month time periods prior to the FUP youth's scheduled annual reexamination. BHA will not verify compliance at the end of the 60-month time period.

BHA will provide each FUP youth on BHA's program with a written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FUP assistance if they meet conditions outlined in this chapter and providing them with instructions on how they may demonstrate compliance at least 60 days prior to their scheduled annual reexamination date. When necessary, BHA will provide this notification in a format accessible to FUP youth with disabilities and in a translated format for FUP youth with limited English proficiency in accordance with Chapter 2.

BHA will use the following verification methods to verify a FUP youth's eligibility for voucher extensions:

To verify compliance with the FSS requirement, BHA will examine its records to confirm, or obtain confirmation from BHA's FSS program staff, that the FUP youth participant is in compliance with FSS program requirements and has not been terminated from the FSS program.

To meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, BHA will verify that the FUP youth was engaged in at least one education, workforce development, or employment activity for at least nine months of the 12-month period immediately preceding the end of 36-month or 48-month time period, as applicable.

Due to the timing of when BHA verifies compliance and conducts the annual reexamination, the FUP youth may have not yet met the nine-month requirement but may be able to demonstrate that they will meet the nine-month requirement as of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period. In such cases, the FUP/FYI youth will still be considered to have met the requirements.

In order for the FUP youth to meet one of the statutory exceptions described above, the youth must submit a certification to BHA that they meet one of these exceptions. This certification is the only documentation that the FUP youth must submit in order to demonstrate that they meet one of the statutory exceptions.

A FUP youth who received an extension of voucher assistance at the end of the 36-month time period based on meeting one of the conditions described in this chapter does not have to meet the same conditions when they reach the end of the 48-month time period. The FUP youth may demonstrate that they meet a different condition in order to receive an extension of their assistance.

If BHA determines that the youth meets one of the statutory conditions, BHA would then conduct an annual reexamination. If the annual reexamination determines that the youth is still eligible for the HCV program, BHA must provide the FUP youth the extension of voucher assistance.

Termination of Assistance for Failure to Meet Conditions

Failure of the FUP youth to meet one of the above conditions will only impact their ability to receive subsequent extensions of assistance. It will not serve as a basis for terminating the FUP assistance prior to the annual reexam.

If the FUP youth does not meet any of the conditions described in in this chapter, the youth is subject to the statutory time limit of 36 months or the time limit of any extension that the youth has already received, and the FUP youth voucher must be terminated once the youth reaches this time limit. The calculation of the time limit begins from the date the first HAP contract is signed (for tenant-based vouchers) or from the date the youth entered into the initial lease agreement (for project-based vouchers). The number of months is calculated based on the number of months that HAP subsidy is being paid on behalf of the youth, not the number of months that the youth is in the FUP youth program. Prior to termination, BHA must offer the FUP youth the opportunity to request an informal hearing, in accordance with Chapter 16.

19-I.F. REFERRALS AND WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT

Referrals

The PCWA must establish and implement a system to identify FUP-eligible families and youths within the agency's caseload and make referrals to BHA. The PCWA must certify that the FUP applicants they refer to BHA meet FUP eligibility requirements. BHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates the family's or youth's FUP eligibility as determined by the PCWA but should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA.

BHA Policy

BHA will not maintain full documentation that demonstrates the family's or youth's FUP eligibility as determined by the PCWA. BHA will keep the referral or certification from the PCWA.

A PHA must serve any referrals (youths or families) that meet all program eligibility requirements. If a PHA determines that it has received a sufficient number of referrals from the PCWA so that BHA will be able to lease all FUP vouchers awarded, BHA may request that the PCWA suspend transmission of referrals. If BHA determines that additional referrals will be needed after it has made such a request, BHA may request that the PCWA resume transmission of referrals [Notice PIH 2011-52].

Waiting List Placement

A family that is already participating in the regular HCV program cannot be transferred to a FUP voucher.

Once a referral is made, BHA must compare the list of PCWA referrals to its HCV waiting list to determine if any applicants on the PCWA's referral list are already on BHA's HCV waiting list. Applicants already on BHA's HCV waiting list retain the order of their position on the list. Applicants not already on BHA's HCV waiting list must be placed on the HCV waiting list.

If BHA's HCV waiting list is closed, BHA must open its HCV waiting list in order to accept new FUP applicants. If necessary, BHA may open its waiting list solely for FUP applicants, but this information must be included in BHA's notice of opening its waiting list (see section 4-II.C., Opening and Closing the Waiting List of this administrative plan).

BHA Policy

Within 10 business days of receiving the referral from the PCWA, BHA will review the HCV waiting list and will send the PCWA a list confirming whether or not referrals are on the waiting list.

Referrals who are already on the list will retain their position and the list will be notated to indicate the family or youth is FUP-eligible.

For those referrals not already on the waiting list, BHA will work with the PCWA to ensure they receive and successfully complete a pre-application or application, as applicable. Once the pre-application or application has been completed, BHA will place the referral on the HCV waiting list with the date and time of the original referral and an indication that the referral is FUP-eligible.

Waiting List Selection

BHA selects FUP-eligible families or youths based on BHA's regular HCV waiting list selection policies in Chapter 4, including any preferences that may apply.

19-I.G. PHA HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Once a FUP-eligible family or youth is selected from the HCV waiting list, BHA must determine whether the family or youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements. Applicants must be eligible under both FUP family or youth eligibility requirements, as applicable, and HCV eligibility requirements as outlined in Chapter 3 of this policy.

The PCWA may, but is not obligated to, provide information to BHA on the family's criminal history.

BHA Policy

Subject to privacy laws, the PCWA will provide any available information regarding the applicant's criminal history to BHA.

BHA will consider the information in making its eligibility determination in accordance with BHA's policies in Chapter 3, Part III.

Additional FUP Eligibility Factors [FUP FAQs]

For FUP family vouchers, the family must remain PUP-eligible thorough lease-up.

- If, after a family is referred by the PCWA but prior to issuing a family FUP voucher, BHA discovers that the lack of adequate housing is no longer a primary factor for the family not reunifying, the FUP voucher may not be issued to the family.
- Similarly, if the FUP voucher has already been issued before BHA discovers that the reunification will not happen, but the family has not yet leased up under the voucher, BHA must not execute the HAP contract, as the family is no longer PUP-eligible.

FUP-eligible youth must be no more than 24 years old both at the time of PCWA certification and at the time of the HAP execution. If a FUP youth is 24 at the time of PCWA certification but will turn 25 before the HAP contract is executed, the youth is no longer eligible for a FUP youth voucher.

BHA Policy

Any applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria for the HCV program listed in Chapter 3 or any eligibility criteria listed in the Administrative Plan will be notified by BHA in writing following

policies in Section 3-III.F., including stating the reasons the applicant was found ineligible and providing an opportunity for an informal review.

19-I.H. LEASE UP [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once BHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the family or youth will be issued an FUP voucher in accordance with BHA policies.

During the family briefing, PHAs must inform the FUP youth of:

- The extension of assistance provisions and requirements;
- The availability of the FSS program and offer them an FSS slot, if available, or offer to place them on the FSS waiting list (provided BHA has an FSS program); and
- Supportive services available to them, the existence of any other programs or services, and their eligibility for such programs and services. However, participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receiving FUP youth assistance.

BHA Policy

Eligible applicants will be notified by BHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F of this administrative plan. FUP families will attend a standard HCV briefing in accordance with BHA policies in Part I of Chapter 5 of this administrative plan. FUP youth will be briefed individually. BHA will provide all aspects of the written and oral briefing as outlined in Part I of Chapter 5 but will also provide an explanation of required items listed above, as well as discussing supportive services offered by the PCWA.

For both FUP youth and FUP families, vouchers will be issued in accordance with BHA policies in Chapter 5 Part II, except that BHA will consider one additional 30-day extension beyond the first automatic extension for any reason, not just those listed in the policy in Section 5-II.E.

Once the family or youth locate a unit, BHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration per HCV program regulations and BHA's policies (including, but not limited to: HQS inspection, determination of rent reasonableness, etc.).

19-I.I. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

General Requirements

With the exception of terminations of assistance for FUP youth after statutorily required time period, terminations of FUP assistance are handled in the same way as the regular HCV program. Termination of a FUP voucher must be consistent with regulations for termination in 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart Land be in compliance with BHA policies (Chapter 12).

If the person who qualifies for the FUP voucher passes away, the family retains the FUP voucher. In the case of an FUP-youth voucher, assistance will terminate after the statutorily required time period, even if the FUP-eligible youth is no longer included in the household.

If the person who qualifies for the FUP voucher moves, the remaining family members may keep the FUP voucher based on PHA policy (see administrative plan, Section 3-1. C., Family Breakup and Remaining Member of Tenant Family).

FUP Family Voucher

If parents lose their parental rights or are separated from their children after voucher lease-up (or their children reach adulthood), the family is still eligible to keep their FUP assistance, as the regulations do not permit HCV termination for a family losing parental rights or the children reaching adulthood. However, BHA may transfer the assistance of a FUP family voucher holder to regular HCV assistance if there are no longer children in the household.

BHA Policy

BHA will transfer the assistance of a FUP family voucher holder to regular HCV assistance if there are no longer children in the household and there is no prospect of any minor child being returned to the household.

If BHA has no regular HCV vouchers available at the time this determination is made, including if no vouchers are available due to lack of funding, BHA will issue the family the next available regular HCV voucher after those being issued to families residing in PBV units claiming Choice Mobility.

FUP Youth Vouchers

BHA cannot terminate a FUP youth's assistance for noncompliance with PCWA case management, nor may BHA terminate assistance for an FUP youth for not accepting services from the PCWA.

BHA may not transfer the assistance of an FUP youth voucher holder to regular HCV assistance upon the expiration of the statutorily required time period. However, BHA may issue a regular HCV to FUP youth if they were selected from the waiting list in accordance with BHA policies and may also adopt a preference for FUP youth voucher holders who are being terminated for this reason.

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide a selection preference on BHA's HCV waiting list for FUP youth who are terminated due to the time limit on assistance.

Upon the expiration of the statutorily required time period, a FUP youth voucher holder who has children and who lacks adequate housing may qualify for an FUP family voucher provided they are referred by the PCWA as an eligible family and meet the eligibility requirements for BHA's HCV program.

19-I.J. FUP PORTABILITY

Portability for a FUP family or youth is handled in the same way as for a regular HCV family. A PHA may not restrict or deny portability for an FUP family or youth for reasons other than those specified in the HCV program regulations, as reflected in Chapter 10 of the administrative plan.

An FUP family or youth does not have to port to a jurisdiction that administers FUP.

If the receiving PHA administers the FUP voucher on behalf of the initial PHA, the voucher is still considered an FUP voucher regardless of whether the receiving PHA has a FUP program.

If the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, the receiving PHA may absorb the incoming port into its FUP program (if it has one) or into its regular HCV program (if the receiving PHA has vouchers available to do so) and the family or youth become regular HCV participants. In either case, when the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, an FUP voucher becomes available to BHA.

Considerations for FUP Youth Vouchers

If the voucher is an FUP youth voucher and remains such upon lease-up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, termination of assistance must still take place once the youth has received assistance for the statutorily required time period. If the receiving PHA is administering the FUP youth voucher on behalf of the initial PHA, the two PHAs must work together to initiate termination upon expiration of the statutorily required time period.

19-I.K. PROJECT-BASING FUP VOUCHERS

[Notice PIH 2017-21; FR Notice 1/24/22]

BHA may project-base FUP vouchers without HUD approval in accordance with Notice PIH 2017-21 FR Notice 1/24/22, and all statutory and regulatory requirements for the PBV program. Project-based FUP vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-1.A.

While FUP vouchers can be used for either families or youth, a PBV unit may only be counted towards the BHA's 10 percent exception authority under the program cap and the project's income-mixing requirement if the FUP PBV assistance is provided on behalf of an eligible youth. BHA must amend its administrative plan to include the limitation of these FUP PBV units to eligible youth.

BHA Policy

BHA will not project base FUP vouchers. All FUP vouchers will be used to provide tenant-based assistance.

PART II: FOSTER YOUTH TO INDEPENDENCE INITIATIVE

19-II.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2020-28; Notice PIH 2023-04; FR Notice 1/24/22]

The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative was announced in 2019. The FYI initiative allows PHAs who partner with a Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA) to request targeted HCVs to serve eligible youth with a history of child welfare involvement that are homeless or at risk of being homeless. Rental assistance and supportive services are provided to qualified youth for a period between 36 and 60 months.

Funding is available either competitively through an FYI NOFA or noncompetitively on a rolling basis in accordance with the application requirements outlined in Notice PIH 2020-28 or Notice PIH 2021-26, as applicable. Under the noncompetitive process, PHAs are limited to 25 vouchers in a fiscal year with the ability to request an additional 25 vouchers for those PHAs with 90 percent or greater utilization or utilization of its FUP and/or FYI vouchers, as applicable. For competitive awards, the number of vouchers is dependent on PHA program size and need.

19-II.B. PARTNERING AGENCIES [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar]

Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA)

BHA must enter into a partnership agreement with a PCWA in BHA's jurisdiction in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or letter of intent. The PCWA is responsible for identifying and referring eligible youth to BHA and providing or securing a commitment for the provision of supportive services once youth are admitted to the program.

BHA Policy

BHA will implement a Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program in partnership with Washington State of Department of Children, Youth and Families or Case Management Contractor of the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

The PCWA is responsible for:

- Identifying FYI-eligible youth;
- Developing a system of prioritization based on the level of need of the youth and the appropriateness of intervention;

- Providing a written certification to BHA that the youth is eligible; and
- Providing or securing supportive services for 36 months.

Continuum of Care (CoC) and Other Partners

HUD strongly encourages PHAs to add other partners into the partnership agreement with the PCWA such as state, local, philanthropic, faith-based organizations, and the CoC, or a CoC recipient it designates.

BHA Policy

In addition to the PCWA, BHA will implement the FYI program in partnership with Kitsap County, Olive Crest and Coffee Oasis.

19-II.C. YOUTH Eligibility CRITERIA [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Q&As; FYI FAQs]

The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth has prior qualifying foster care involvement. As determined by the PCWA, eligible youth:

- Are at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age (have not yet reached their 25th birthday);
- Youth must be no more than 24 years of age at the time the PCWA certifies them as eligible and at the time of HAP contract execution.
- Have left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act;
- Placements can include, but are not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, childcare institutions, and pre-adoptive homes in accordance with 24 CFR 5.576;
- Are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 and older;
- *At risk of being homeless* is fully defined at 24 CFR 576.2.
- This includes a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution). Therefore, youth being discharged from an institution maybe eligible for an FYI voucher [FYI FAQs].

Eligibility is not limited to single persons. For example, pregnant and/or parenting youth are eligible to receive assistance assuming they otherwise meet eligibility requirements.

19-II.D. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar; FYI Q&As]

Supportive services may be provided by BHA, PCWA or a third party. The PCWA must provide or secure a commitment to provide supportive services for participating youth for a period of time defined in the NOFA/O for which the funding was made available. At minimum the following supportive services must be offered:

- Basic life skills information/counseling on money management, use of credit, housekeeping, proper nutrition/meal preparation, and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services);
- Counseling on compliance with rental lease requirements and with HCV program participant requirements, including assistance/referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits;
- Providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to
- assist eligible youth to rent a unit with a voucher;
- Job preparation and attainment counseling (where to look/how to apply, dress, grooming, relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.); and
- Educational and career advancement counseling regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED) or attendance/financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college, including successful work ethic and attitude models.

BHA Policy

Additional supportive services will not be offered.

Since participation in supportive services is optional, but strongly encouraged, an FYI participant may decline supportive service.

19-II.E. REFERRALS AND WAITING LIST MANAGEMENT [Notice PIH 2023-04; FYI Updates and Partnering Opportunities Webinar FYI FAQs]

Referrals

The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth has prior qualifying foster care involvement. Once the PCWA sends BHA the referral certifying the youth is program.- eligible, BHA determines HCV eligibility.

The PCWA must have a system for identifying eligible youth within the agency's caseload and reviewing referrals from other partners, as applicable. The PCWA must also have a system for prioritization of referrals to ensure that youth are prioritized for an FYI voucher based upon their level of need and appropriateness of the intervention.

Referrals may come from other organizations in the community who work with the population, but the PCWA must certify that the youth meets eligibility requirements, unless the PCWA has vested another organization with this authority.

BHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates the youth's eligibility as determined by the PCWA but should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA. The PCWA is not required to provide BHA with HCV eligibility documents.

BHA Policy

BHA and the PCWA have identified staff positions to serve as lead FYI liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of referrals. The PCWA must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible youths are identified, prioritized, and determined eligible in a timely manner.

When vouchers are available, the BHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the PCWA liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate number of referrals. No more than 10 business days from the date the PCWA receives this notification, the PCWA liaison must provide BHA with a list of eligible referrals, a completed release form, and a written certification for each referral indicating the referral is eligible. The list will include the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred.

BHA will maintain a copy of each certification from the PCWA in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork.

Waiting List Placement [Notice PIH 2023-04 and FYI FAQs]

BHA must use the HCV waiting list for the FYI program. Youth already on the HCV program may not be transferred to an FYI voucher since they are not homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

Once a referral is made, BHA must compare the list of PCWA referrals to its HCV waiting list to determine if any applicants on the PCWA's referral list are already on BHA's HCV waiting list. Applicants already on BHA's HCV waiting list retain the order of their position on the list. Applicants not already on BHA's HCV waiting list must be placed on the HCV waiting list.

If BHA's HCV waiting list is closed, BHA must open its HCV waiting list in order to accept new referrals. BHA may reopen the waiting list to accept an FYI eligible youth without opening the waiting list for other applicants; however, the requirements at 24 CFR 982.206 for giving public notice when opening and closing the waiting list apply (see section 4-II.C., Opening and Closing the Waiting List of this administrative plan).

BHA Policy

Within 10 business days of receiving the referral from the PCWA, BHA will review the HCV waiting list and will send the PCWA a list confirming whether or not referrals are on the waiting list.

Referrals who are already on the list will retain their position and the list will be notated to indicate the applicant is FYI-eligible.

For those referrals not already on the waiting list, BHA will work with the PCWA to ensure they receive and successfully complete a pre-application or application, as applicable. Once the pre-application or application has been completed, the BHA will place the referral on the HCV waiting list with the date and time of the original referral and an indication that the referral is FYI-eligible.

Waiting List Selection

BHA selects eligible youths based on BHA's regular HCV waiting list selection policies in Chapter 4, including any preferences that may apply.

19-II.F. PHA HCV ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION (FYI FAQs)

Once an eligible youth is selected from the HCV waiting list, BHA must determine whether the youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements. Applicants must be eligible under both FYI eligibility requirements and HCV eligibility requirements as outlined in Chapter 3 of this policy.

The PCWA may, but is not obligated to, provide information to BHA on the youth's criminal history.

BHA Policy

Subject to privacy laws, the PCWA will provide any available information regarding the applicant's criminal history to BHA.

BHA will consider the information in making its eligibility determination in accordance with the BHA's policies in Chapter 3, Part III.

Additional Eligibility Factor

Youth must be no more than 24 years old both at the time of PCWA certification and at the time of the HAP execution. If a youth is 24 at the time of PCWA certification but will turn 25 before the HAP contract is executed the youth is no longer eligible for a FYI voucher.

BHA Policy – To Be Determined

Any applicant that does not meet the eligibility criteria for the HCV program listed in Chapter 3 or any eligibility criteria listed in this section will be notified by BHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III.F, including stating the reasons the applicant was found ineligible and providing an opportunity for an informal review.

19-II.G. LEASE UP [FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once BHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the youth will be issued an FYI voucher in accordance with PHA policies.

[FR Notice 1/24/22]

Once BHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements, the youth will be issued an FYI voucher in accordance with PHA policies.

During the family briefing, BHA must inform the FYI voucher holder of:

- The extension of assistance provisions and requirements;
- The availability of the FSS program and offer them an FSS slot, if available, or offer to place them on the FSS waiting list (provided BHA has an FSS program); and
- The supportive services available to them, the existence of any other programs or services, and their eligibility for such programs and services. However, participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receiving FYI assistance.

BHA Policy

Eligible applicants will be notified by BHA in writing following policies in Section 3-III F of this policy. FYI youth will be briefed individually. BHA will provide all aspects of the written and oral briefing as outlined in Part I of Chapter 5.

Vouchers will be issued in accordance with BHA policies in Chapter 5, Part II, except that BHA will consider one additional 30-day extension beyond the first automatic extension for any reason, not just those listed in the policy in Section 5-11.E.

Once the youth locates a unit, BHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration per HCV program regulations and BHA policy in Chapter 9.

Should a youth fail to use the voucher, BHA may issue the voucher to another eligible youth if one has been identified [Notice PIH **2023-04**].

Turnover [Notice PIH 2023-04]

For PHAs awarded FYI Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) under Notice PIH 2019-20 where the recipient of the FYI TPV leaves the program, BHA may request an FYI voucher under the requirements of Notice PIH 2021-26.

For PHAs awarded FYI vouchers under Notice PIH 2020-28 and PIH 2021-26 where the recipient of the FYI voucher leaves the program, BHA must continue to use the FYI voucher for eligible youth upon turnover. Where there are more eligible youth than available FYI turnover vouchers, BHA may request an FYI voucher under the requirements of Notice PIH 2021-26. If another eligible youth is not available, BHA must notify HUD, and HUD will reduce the HCV assistance to account for the removal of the FYI assistance from BHA's HCV baseline.

19-II.H. MAXIMUM ASSISTANCE PERIOD [Notice PIH 2023-4 and FYI FAQs; FR Notice 1/24/22]

Vouchers are limited by statute to a total of between 36 months and 60 months of housing assistance. At the end of the statutory time period, assistance must be terminated. However, any period of time for which no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth does not count toward the limitation. It is not permissible to reissue another FYI TPV to the same youth upon expiration of FYI assistance.

Participants do not "age out" of the program. A participant may continue with the program until they have received 36 months of assistance. Age limits are only applied for entry into the program.

Extension of Assistance

FYI voucher holders who first leased or lease a unit after December 27, 2020, may be eligible for an extension of assistance up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit (for a total of 60 months of assistance).

While FYI voucher holders cannot be required to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program as a condition of receipt of assistance, an eligible youth who participates in the FSS program and is in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of the program is entitled to receive assistance for up to an additional 24 months. A FYI voucher holders must accept an FSS slot if it is offered to them prior to the 36-month mark in order to receive an extension of assistance (unless the youth meets one of the statutory exceptions described below).

Statutory Exceptions

FYI voucher holders will be entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit without participating in BHA's FSS program if they certify that they meet one of the exceptions below:

- The FYI voucher holder is a parent or other household member responsible for the care of a dependent child under the age of six or for the care of an incapacitated person.

BHA Policy

BHA defines incapacitated person as "Incapacitated person" means any person who is impaired by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, mental disorder, physical illness or disability, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication or other cause, except minority, to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his person. BHA will apply this exception in a manner that provides extensions of FYI assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a BHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

The child or incapacitated person is not required to reside in the household in order for the FYI voucher holder to certify they meet this exception. For example, a child in a joint custody arrangement under the age of six who resides in the household only part time may qualify the FYI voucher holder for this exception.

- The FYI voucher holder is a person who is regularly and actively participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program.

BHA Policy

BHA will define *regular and active participation* in a manner that provides extensions of FYI voucher holder assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with the statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a BHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

- The FYI voucher holder is a person who is incapable of complying with the requirement to participate in a FSS program as described above or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities as described below, as applicable, due to a documented medical condition.

BHA Policy

BHA will apply this requirement in a manner that provides extensions of FYI voucher holder assistance to the broadest population possible consistent with statutory requirements.

The FYI voucher holder will be required to self-certify that they meet this exception on a BHA-provided form. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit.

An FYI voucher holder that meets one of the above exceptions must still be offered an opportunity to enroll in BHA's FSS program (if it is available to them) and receive any supportive services available to FYI voucher holders. An FYI voucher holder may choose to participate in an FSS program or engage in education, workforce development, or employment activities, even if they meet one of the above statutory exceptions.

- The FYI voucher holder was participating in a career pathway, as such term is defined in Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).
- The FYI voucher holder was employed.

BHA Policy

BHA will consider the FYI voucher holder to be employed if they work a minimum of 20 hours per week. BHA may make exceptions to this requirement if the FYI voucher holder's hours are reduced due to circumstances beyond their control or the FYI voucher holder must temporarily reduce their work hours due to a verified family emergency.

FSS Enrollment at 24 Months

If the FYI voucher holder has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FYI assistance, HUD encourages BHA to remind the FYI voucher holder at the 24-month reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above so that they have enough time to meet these requirements prior to the expiration of the 36-month time period for FYI assistance.

BHA Policy

If the FYI voucher holder has not been provided an opportunity to enroll in the FSS program during the first 24 months of FYI assistance, BHA will remind the FYI voucher holder at their second regular reexamination of the education, workforce development, and employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment Between 36 and 48 Months

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 36-month and 48-month mark:

- BHA must offer the slot to an FYI voucher holder who had their voucher extended based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirement listed above, or one of the statutory exceptions listed above (even if the FYI voucher holder previously declined an FSS slot because they met one of the statutory exceptions).
- BHA must work with the FYI voucher holder to determine whether enrollment in FSS is feasible and in their best interest given any education, workforce development, or employment activities

that the FYI voucher holder is engaged in and any statutory exceptions that apply to the FYI voucher holder, as well as the remaining time on their voucher.

- If the FYI voucher holder accepts the FSS slot, BHA must work with them to establish Contract of Participation goals and an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that can be accomplished within the time period left on the voucher.

If the FYI voucher holder is offered an FSS slot prior to the 36-month mark, the FYI voucher holder:

- Will be required to enroll in the FSS program in order to receive an extension of assistance at the end of the 36-month time period (unless they meet one of the statutory exceptions described above).
- Will not be considered to have been “unable to enroll” in the FSS program, and as a result, will not be eligible to receive an extension of assistance based on meeting the education, workforce development, or employment requirements described above.

FSS Enrollment After 48 Months

BHA may, but is not required, to offer an FYI voucher holder an FSS slot that becomes available between the 48-month mark and the 60-month mark, since the FYI voucher holder will have already received their second and final extension.

BHA Policy

If an FSS slot becomes available between the 48 and 60-month marks, BHA will not offer the FSS slot to an FYI voucher holder.

Extensions of Assistance

At the 36-month and 48-month reexamination, BHA must extend FYI assistance if the FYI voucher holder is participating in and in compliance with the FSS program as long as the FYI voucher holder is still eligible for the HCV program.

In any case, the FYI voucher holder cannot receive more than a total of 60 months of FYI assistance even if the FSS Contract of Participation time period extends beyond the voucher 60-month mark.

No FSS Program or Unable to Enroll in FSS

If a PHA does not carry out an FSS program or the FYI voucher holder has been unable to enroll in the program during the first 36 months of receiving FYI assistance, the FYI voucher holder is entitled to receive an extension of assistance for up to two successive 12-month periods beyond the 36-month time limit provided that the FYI voucher holder engaged in at least one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above for not less than nine months of the 12-month period preceding each extension. In order to meet the nine months out of the preceding 12 months requirement, the FYI voucher holder may have engaged in one of the education, workforce development, or employment activities described above or a combination of these activities.

Verification Prior to Annual Reexam

In order to provide an extension of assistance, BHA must verify compliance with the above requirements at the end of the 36-month time period and the 48-month time periods. BHA does not

need to verify compliance with these requirements at the end of the 60-month time period since the maximum length of assistance is 60 months.

To verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement or one of the statutory exceptions, BHA must provide the FYI voucher holder written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FYI assistance and providing instructions on how the FYI voucher holder may demonstrate that they meet one of these conditions. This notification must be provided sufficiently in advance of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time periods, as applicable, to allow the FYI voucher holder to demonstrate that they meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, and for BHA to conduct an annual reexamination prior to the expiration of the FYI assistance.

BHA Policy

BHA will verify compliance with the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, or one of the statutory exceptions, at the end of the 36-month and 48-month time periods prior to the FYI voucher holder's scheduled annual reexamination. BHA will not verify compliance at the end of the 60-month time period.

BHA will provide each FYI voucher holder on BHA's program with a written notification informing them that they may receive an extension of their FYI assistance if they meet conditions outlined in this chapter and providing them with instructions on how they may demonstrate compliance at least 60 days prior to their scheduled annual reexamination date. When necessary, BHA will provide this notification in a format accessible to FYI voucher holders with disabilities and in a translated format for FYI voucher holders with limited English proficiency in accordance with Chapter 2.

BHA will use the following verification methods to verify an FYI voucher holder's eligibility for voucher extensions:

To verify compliance with the FSS requirement, BHA will examine its records to confirm, or obtain confirmation from BHA's FSS program staff, that the FYI participant is in compliance with FSS program requirements and has not been terminated from the FSS program.

To meet the education, workforce development, or employment requirement, BHA will verify that the FYI voucher holder was engaged in at least one education, workforce development, or employment activity for at least nine months of the 12-month period immediately preceding the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period, as applicable.

Due to the timing of when BHA verifies compliance and conducts the annual reexamination, the FYI voucher holder may have not yet met the nine-month requirement but may be able to demonstrate that they will meet the nine-month requirement as of the end of the 36-month or 48-month time period. In such cases, the FYI voucher holder will still be considered to have met the requirements.

In order for the FYI voucher holder to meet one of the statutory exceptions described above, the FYI voucher holder must submit a certification to BHA that they meet one of these exceptions. This certification is the only documentation that the FYI voucher holder must submit in order to demonstrate that they meet one of the statutory exceptions.

An FYI voucher holder who received an extension of voucher assistance at the end of the 36-month time period based on meeting one of the conditions described in this chapter does not have to meet the same conditions when they reach the end of the 48-month time period. The FYI voucher holder may demonstrate that they meet a different condition in order to receive an extension of their assistance.

If BHA determines that the FYI voucher holder meets one of the statutory conditions, BHA would then conduct an annual reexamination. If the annual reexamination determines that the FYI voucher holder is still eligible for the HCV program, BHA must provide the FYI voucher holder the extension of voucher assistance.

Termination of Assistance for Failure to Meet Conditions

Failure of the FYI voucher holder to meet one of the above conditions will only impact their ability to receive subsequent extensions of assistance. It will not serve as a basis for terminating the FYI assistance prior to the annual reexam.

If the FYI voucher holder does not meet any of the statutory conditions described in in this chapter, the youth is subject to the statutory time limit of 36 months or the time limit of any extension that the youth has already received, and the FYI voucher must be terminated once they reach this time limit. The calculation of the time limit begins from the date the first HAP contract is signed (for tenant-based vouchers) or from the date the FYI voucher holder entered into the initial lease agreement (for project-based vouchers). The number of months is calculated based on the number of months that HAP subsidy is being paid on behalf of the FYI voucher holder, not the number of months that they are in the FYI program. Prior to termination, BHA must offer the FYI voucher holder the opportunity to request an informal hearing, in accordance with Chapter 16.

19-II.I. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [FYI FAQs]

Termination of a FYI voucher is handled in the same way as with any HCV; therefore, termination of a FYI voucher must be consistent with HCV regulations at 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart L and PHA policies in Chapter 12. Given the statutory time limit that requires FYI vouchers sunset, a PHA must terminate the youth's assistance once the limit on assistance has expired.

A PHA cannot terminate a FYI youth's assistance for noncompliance with PCWA case management, nor may BHA terminate assistance for a FYI youth for not accepting services from the PCWA.

BHA may not transfer the assistance of FYI voucher holders to regular HCV assistance upon the expiration of the limit on assistance. However, BHA may issue a regular HCV to FYI voucher holders if they were selected from the waiting list in accordance with PHA policies. BHA may also adopt a waiting list preference for FYI voucher holders who are being terminated for this reason.

BHA Policy

BHA will not provide a selection preference on BHA's HCV waiting list for FYI voucher holders who are terminated due to the timelimit on assistance.

19-II.J. PORTABILITY [FYI FAQs]

Portability for an FYI youth is handled in the same way as for a regular HCV family. A PHA may not restrict or deny portability for an FYI youth for reasons other than those specified in the HCV program regulations, as reflected in Chapter 10 of the administrative plan.

An FYI youth does not have to port to a jurisdiction that administers FYI vouchers.

If the receiving PHA absorbs the voucher, BHA may absorb the youth into its regular HCV program if it has vouchers available to do so. If the receiving PHA absorbs the youth into its regular HCV program, that youth becomes a regular HCV participant with none of the limitations of an FYI voucher.

The initial and receiving PHA must work together to initiate termination of assistance upon expiration of the time limit on assistance.

19-II.K. PROJECT-BASING FYI VOUCHERS [FYI FAQs; FR Notice 1/24/22; Notice PIH 2024-03]

BHA may project-base certain FYI vouchers without HUD approval in accordance with all applicable PBV regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 17. This includes FYI vouchers awarded under Notice PIH 2020-28 and PIH 2021-26. Assistance awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 is prohibited from being project-based.

BHA Policy

BHA will not project-base FYI vouchers. All FYI vouchers will be used to provide tenant-based assistance.

PART III: VETERANS AFFAIRS SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (VASH) PROGRAM

19-III.A. OVERVIEW

Since 2008, HCV program funding has provided rental assistance under a supportive housing program for homeless veterans. The Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program combines HCV rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at VA medical centers (VAMCs) and Community-Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOCs), or through a designated service provider (DSP) as approved by the VA Secretary. Eligible families are homeless veterans and their families that agree to participate in VA case management and are referred to the VAMC's partner PHA for HCV assistance. The VAMC or DSP responsibilities include:

- Screening homeless veterans to determine whether they meet VASH program participation criteria;
- Referring homeless veterans to BHA;
- The term *homeless veteran* means a veteran who is homeless (as that term is defined in subsection (a) or (b) of Section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302)). See 38 U.S.C. 2002.
- Providing appropriate treatment and supportive services to potential VASH participants, if needed, prior to PHA issuance of a voucher;
- Providing housing search assistance to VASH participants;
- Identifying the social service and medical needs of VASH participants, and providing or ensuring the provision of regular ongoing case management, outpatient health services, hospitalization, and other supportive services as needed throughout the veterans' participation period; and
- Maintaining records and providing information for evaluation purposes, as required by HUD and the VA.

VASH vouchers are awarded noncompetitively based on geographic need and PHA administrative performance. Eligible PHAs must be located within the jurisdiction of a VAMC and in an area of high need based on data compiled by HUD and the VA. When Congress funds a new allocation of VASH vouchers, HUD invites eligible PHAs to apply for a specified number of vouchers.

Generally, the HUD-VASH program is administered in accordance with regular HCV program requirements. However, HUD is authorized to waive or specify alternative requirements to allow PHAs to effectively deliver and administer VASH assistance. Alternative requirements are established in the HUD-VASH Operating Requirements, which were originally published in the Federal Register on May 6, 2008, and updated September 27, 2021. Unless expressly waived by HUD, all regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program are applicable to VASH vouchers, including the use of all HUD-required contract and other forms, and all civil rights and fair housing requirements. In addition, BHA may request additional statutory or regulatory

waivers that it determines are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of the program.

The VASH program is administered in accordance with applicable Fair Housing requirements since civil rights requirements cannot be waived under the program. These include applicable authorities under 24 CFR 5.105(a) and 24 CFR 982.53 including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Age Discrimination Act and all PHA policies as outlined in Chapter 2 of this document

When HUD-VASH recipients include veterans with disabilities or family members with disabilities, reasonable accommodation requirements in Part II of Chapter 2 of this policy apply.

19-III.B. REFERRALS [FR Notice 9/27/21 and HUD-VASH Qs and As]

VAMC case managers will screen all families in accordance with VA screening criteria and refer eligible families to BHA for determination of program eligibility and voucher issuance. BHA has no role in determining or verifying the veteran's eligibility under VA screening criteria, including determining the veteran's homelessness status. BHA must accept referrals from the partnering VAMC and must maintain written documentation of referrals in VASH tenant files. Upon turnover, VASH vouchers must be issued to eligible veteran families as identified by the VAMC.

BHA Policy

In order to expedite the screening process, BHA will provide all forms and a list of documents required for the VASH application to the VAMC. VASH Coordinators will work with veterans to fill out the forms and compile all documents prior to meeting with BHA and submitting an application. When feasible, the VAMC VASH Coordinators should email or fax copies of all documents to BHA prior to the meeting in order to allow BHA time to review them and start a file for the veteran.

After the VAMC VASH Coordinators have given BHA a complete referral, BHA will perform an eligibility screening within five business days of receipt of the referral.

19-III.C. HCV PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY (FR Notice 9/27/21)

Eligible participants are homeless veterans and their families who agree to participate in case management from the VAMC.

- A *VASH Veteran or veteran family* refers to either a single veteran or a veteran with a household composed of two or more related persons. It also includes one or more eligible persons living with the veteran who are determined to be important to the veteran's care or well-being.

- A veteran for the purpose of VASH is a person whose length of service meets statutory requirements, and who served in the active military, naval, or air service, was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, and is eligible for VA health care.

Under VASH, PHAs do not have authority to determine family eligibility in accordance with HCV program rules and PHA policies. The only reasons for denial of assistance by BHA are failure to meet the income eligibility requirements and/or that a family member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. Under portability, the receiving PHA must also comply with these VASH screening requirements.

Social Security Numbers

When verifying Social Security numbers (SSNs) for homeless veterans and their family members, an original document issued by a federal or state government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual along with other identifying information of the individual, is acceptable in accordance with Section 7-II.B. of this policy.

In the case of the homeless veteran, BHA must accept the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD-214) or the VA-verified Application for Health Benefits (10-IOEZ) as verification of SSN and cannot require the veteran to provide a Social Security card. A VA- issued identification card may also be used to verify the SSN of a homeless veteran.

Proof of Age

The DD-214 or 10-10EZ must be accepted as proof of age in lieu of birth certificates or other PHA-required documentation as outlined in Section 7-II.C. of this policy. A VA-issued identification card may also be used to verify the age of a homeless veteran.

Photo Identification

A VA-issued identification card must be accepted in lieu of another type of government-issued photo identification. . These cards also serve as verification of SSNs and date of birth.

Income Eligibility

BHA must determine income eligibility for VASH families in accordance with 24 CPR

982.201 and policies in Section 3-II.A. If the family is over-income based on the most recently published income limits for the family size, the family will be ineligible for HCV assistance.

While income-targeting does not apply to VASH vouchers, BHA may include the admission of extremely low-income VASH families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

BHA Policy

While income-targeting requirements will not be considered by BHA when families are referred by the partnering VAMC, BHA will include any extremely low-income VASH families that are admitted in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

Screening

BHA may not screen any potentially eligible family members or deny assistance for any grounds permitted under 24 CFR. 982.552 and 982.553 with one exception: BHA is still required to prohibit admission if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. Accordingly, with the exception of denial for registration as a lifetime sex offender under state law and PHA policies on how sex offender screenings will be conducted, PHA policy in Sections 3-III.B. through 3-III.E. do not apply to VASH. The prohibition against screening families for anything other than lifetime sex offender status applies to all family members, not just the veteran.

If a family member is subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program, the remaining family members may be served if the family agrees to remove the sex offender from its family composition. This is true unless the family member subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program is the homeless veteran, in which case the family would be denied admission to the program [New HCV GB, *HUD-VASH*, p. 6].

Denial of Assistance [Notice Pm 2008-37]

Once a veteran is referred by the VAMC, BHA must either issue a voucher or deny assistance. If BHA denies assistance, it must provide the family with prompt notice of the decision and a brief statement of the reason for denial in accordance with Section 3-III.F. Like in the standard HCV program, the family must be provided with the opportunity for an informal review in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.F. In addition, a copy of the denial notice must be sent to the VAMC case manager.

19-III.D. CHANGES IN FAMILY COMPOSITION

Adding Family Members [FR Notice 9/27/21]

When adding a family member after the family has been admitted to the program, PHA policies in Section 3-II.B. apply. Other than the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, BHA must approve additional family members and will apply its regular screening criteria in doing so.

Remaining Family Members (HUD-VASH Qs and As)

If the homeless veteran dies while the family is being assisted, the voucher would remain with the remaining members of the tenant family. BHA may use one of its own regular vouchers, if available, to continue assisting this family and free up a VASH voucher for another VASH- eligible family. If a regular

voucher is not available, the family would continue utilizing the VASH voucher. Once the VASH voucher turns over, however, it must go to a homeless veteran family.

Family Break Up [HUD-VASH Qs and As]

In the case of divorce or separation, since the set-aside of VASH vouchers is for veterans, the voucher must remain with the veteran. This overrides BHA's policies in Section 3-I.C. on how to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up.

19-III.E. LEASING [FR Notice 9/27/21]

Waiting List

BHA does not have the authority to maintain a waiting list or apply local preferences for HUD-VASH vouchers. Policies in Chapter 4 relating to applicant selection from the waiting list, local preferences, special admissions, cross-listing, and opening and closing the waiting list do not apply to VASH vouchers.

Exception Payment Standards

To assist VASH participants in finding affordable housing, especially in competitive markets, HUD allows PHAs to establish a HUD-VASH exception payment standard. PHAs may go up to but no higher than 120 percent of the published area-wide fair market rent (FMR) or small area fair market rent (SAFMR) specifically for VASH families. PHAs who want to establish a VASH exception payment standard over 120 percent must still request a waiver from HUD through the regular waiver process outlined in Notice PIH 2018-16.

Voucher Issuance

Unlike the standard HCV program which requires an initial voucher term of at least 60 days, VASH vouchers must have an initial search term of at least 120 days. PHA policies on extensions as outlined in Section 5-II.E. will apply.

BHA Policy

All VASH vouchers will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless BHA grants an extension.

BHA must track issuance of HCVs for families referred by the VAMC or DSP in PIC as required in Notice PIH 2011-53.

Initial Lease Term

Unlike in the standard the HCV program, VASH voucher holders may enter into an initial lease that is for less than 12 months. Accordingly, PHA policy in Section 9-I.E., Term of Assisted Tenancy, does not apply.

Ineligible Housing [FR Notice 6/18/14]

Unlike in the standard HCV program, VASH families are permitted to live on the grounds of a VA facility in units developed to house homeless veterans. This applies to both tenant-based assistance and PBV. Therefore, 24 CFR 982.352(a)(5) and 983.53(a)(2), which prohibit units on the physical grounds of a medical, mental, or similar public or private institution, do not apply to VASH for this purpose only. Accordingly, PHA policy in 9-I.D., Ineligible Units, does not apply for this purpose only.

HQS Pre-Inspections

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that veterans may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units. If a VASH family selects a unit that passed an HQS inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval (Form.JD-52517), the unit may be approved if it meets all other conditions under 24 CFR 982.305. However, the veteran must be free to select their unit and cannot be steered to these units.

BHA Policy

BHA will inspect the prospective unit after determining the unit is affordable and rent reasonable. BHA will fast track all VASH RFTS's and will conduct the initial HQS within five (5) business as long as the unit is ready for inspection and meets all the requirements.

19-III.F. PORTABILITY [FR Notice 9/27/21 and Notice PIH 2011-53]

General Requirements

Portability policies under VASH depend on whether the family wants to move within or outside of the initial VA facility's catchment area (the area in which the VAMC or DSP operates). In all cases, the initial VA facility must be consulted prior to the move and provide written confirmation that case management will continue to be provided in the family's new location.

VASH participant families may only reside in jurisdictions that are accessible to case management services, as determined by case managers at the partnering VAMC or DSP.

Under VASH, applicant families may move under portability even if the family did not have legal residency in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA when they applied. As a result, PHA policies in Section 10-II.B. about nonresident applicants do not apply.

If the family no longer requires case management, there are no portability restrictions. Normal portability rules apply.

Portability within the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area

A VASH family can move within the VAMC's catchment area as long as case management can still be provided, as determined by the VA. If the initial PHA's partnering VAMC will still provide the case management services, the receiving PHA must process the move in accordance with portability procedures:

- If the receiving PHA has been awarded VASH vouchers, it can choose to either bill the initial PHA or absorb the family if it has a VASH voucher available to do so.
- If BHA absorbs the family, the VAMC or DSP providing the initial case management must agree to the absorption and the transfer of case management.
- If the receiving PHA does not administer a VASH program, it must always bill the initial PHA.

Portability Outside of the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area

If a family wants to move to another jurisdiction where it will not be possible for the initial PHA's partnering VAMC or DSP to provide case management services, the initial VAMC or DSP must first determine that the VASH family could be served by another VAMC or DSP that is participating in the VASH program, and the receiving PHA has an available VASH voucher.

Portability Outside of the Initial VAMC or DSP's Catchment Area under VAWA

Veterans who request to port beyond the catchment area of the VAMC or DSP where they are receiving case management to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, and who reasonably believes they are threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit may port prior to receiving approval from the receiving VAMC or DSP. The initial PHA must follow its emergency transfer plan (see Exhibit 16-3). PHAs may require verbal self-certification or a written request from a participant seeking a move beyond the catchment area of the VAMC or DSP.

The verbal self-certification or written request must include either a statement expressing why the participant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they were to remain in the same unit or a statement that the tenant was a sexual assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the participants request for the move.

The participant must still port to a PHA that has a VASH program. If the receiving PHA does not have a VASH voucher available to lease, they may bill the initial PHA until a VASH voucher is available, at which point the porting veteran must be absorbed into the receiving PHA's program.

After acceptance of the veteran by the new VAMC, the new VAMC will refer the veteran to its partner PHA. In these cases, the family must be absorbed by the receiving PHA either as a new admission or as a portability move-in, as applicable. Upon absorption, the initial PHA's VASH

voucher will be available to lease to a new VASH-eligible family, and the absorbed family will count toward the number of VASH slots awarded to the receiving PHA.

19-III.G. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [FR Notice 9/27/21]

With the exception of terminations for failure to receive case management, HUD has not established any alternative requirements for termination of assistance for VASH participants. However, prior to terminating VASH participants, HUD strongly encourages PHAs to exercise their discretion under 24 CFR 982.552(c)(2) as outlined in Section 12-II.D. of this policy and consider all relevant circumstances of the specific case. This includes granting reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, as well as considering the role of the case manager and the impact that ongoing case management services can have on mitigating the conditions that led to the potential termination.

VASH participant families may not be terminated after admission for a circumstance or activities that occurred prior to admission and were known to BHA but could not be considered at the time of admission due to VASH program requirements. BHA may terminate the family's assistance only for program violations that occur after the family's admission to the program.

Cessation of Case Management

As a condition of receiving HCV rental assistance, a HUD-VASH-eligible family must receive case management services from the VAMC or DSP. A VASH participant family's assistance must be terminated for failure to participate, without good cause, in case management as verified by the VAMC or DSP.

However, a VAMC or DSP determination that the participant family no longer requires case management is not grounds for termination of voucher or PBV assistance. In such a case, at its option, BHA may offer the family continued HCV assistance through one of its regular vouchers. If BHA has no voucher to offer, the family will retain its VASH voucher or PBV unit until such time as BHA has an available voucher for the family.

VAWA [FR Notice 9/27/21]

When a veteran's family member is receiving protection under VAWA because the veteran is the perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, the victim must continue to be assisted. Upon termination of the perpetrator's VASH assistance, the victim must be given a regular HCV if one is available, and the perpetrator's VASH voucher should be used to serve another eligible veteran family. If a regular HCV is not available, the perpetrator must be terminated from assistance and the victim will continue to use the VASH voucher.

19-III.H. PROJECT-BASING VASH VOUCHERS

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2017-21 and FR Notice 9/27/21]

PHAs are authorized to project-base their tenant-based VASH vouchers without additional HUD review or approval in accordance with Notice PIH 2017-21 and all PBV program requirements provided that the VAMC will continue to make supportive services available. In addition, since 2010, HUD has awarded VASH vouchers specifically for project-based assistance in the form of PBV HUD-VASH set-aside vouchers. While these vouchers are excluded from the PBV program cap as long as they remain under PBV HAP contract at the designated project, all other VASH vouchers are subject to the PBV program percentage limitation discussed in Section 17-I.A. Note that VASH supportive services only need to be provided to VASH families receiving PBV assistance in the project, not all families receiving PBV assistance in the project. If a VASH family does not require or no longer requires case management, the unit continues to count as an excepted PBV unit as long as the family resides in the unit.

If BHA project-bases VASH vouchers, BHA must consult with the partnering VAMC or DSP to ensure approval of the project or projects. PHAs may project-base VASH vouchers in projects alongside other PBV units and may execute a single HAP contract covering both the VASH PBVs and the other PBVs. BHA must refer only VASH families to PBV units exclusively made available to VASH families and to PBV units funded through a HUD set-aside award.

If a VASH family is referred to BHA and there is an available PBV unit that is not exclusively made available to VASH families, BHA may offer to refer the family to the owner if allowable under the selection policy for that project, and the owner and PHA may amend the HAP contract to designate the PBV unit as a VASH PBV unit.

BHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to redesignate a regular PBV unit as a unit specifically designated for VASH families so long as BHA first consults with the VAMC or DSP. Additionally, BHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to redesignate a unit specifically designated for VASH families as a regular PBV unit, so long as the unit is not funded through a VASH PBV set-aside award and is eligible for regular PBV (i.e., the unit is not on the grounds of a medical facility and the unit is eligible under BHA's program and project caps).

Policies for VASH PBV units will generally follow PHA policies for the standard PBV program as listed in Chapter 17, with the exception of the policies listed below.

Failure to Participate in Case Management [FR Notice 9/27/21]

Upon notification by the VAMC or DSP of the family's failure to participate, without good cause, in case management, BHA must provide the family a reasonable time period to vacate the unit. BHA must terminate assistance to the family at the earlier of either the time the family vacates or the expiration of the reasonable time period given to vacate.

BHA Policy

Upon notification by the VAMC or DSP that a VASH PBV family has failed to participate in case management without good cause, BHA will provide written notice of termination of assistance to the family and the owner within 10 business days. The family will be given 60 days from the date of the notice to move out of the unit.

BHA may make exceptions to this 60-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the owner may evict the family. If the owner does not evict the family, BHA must remove the unit from the HAP contract or amend the HAP contract to substitute a different unit in the project if the project is partially assisted. BHA may add the removed unit to the HAP contract after the ineligible family vacates the property.

Moves [HUD-VASH Qs and As, FR Notice 9/27/01]

When a VASH PBV family is eligible to move from its PBV unit in accordance with Section 17-VIII.C. of this policy, but there is no other comparable tenant-based rental assistance, the following procedures must be implemented:

- If a VASH tenant-based voucher is not available at the time the family wants (and is eligible) to move, BHA may require a family who still requires case management to wait for a VASH tenant-based voucher for a period not to exceed 180 days;
- If a VASH tenant-based voucher is still not available after that period, the family must be allowed to move with its VASH voucher. Alternatively, BHA may allow the family to move with its VASH voucher without having to meet this 180-day period. In either case, BHA is required to replace the assistance in the PBV unit with one of its regular vouchers, unless BHA and owner agree to remove the unit from the HAP contract; and
- If a VASH veteran is determined to no longer require case management, BHA must allow the family to move with the first available tenant-based voucher if no VASH voucher is immediately available and cannot require the family to wait for a VASH voucher to become available.

PART IV: NON-ELDERLY DISABLED (NED) VOUCHERS

19-IV.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2013-19]

NED vouchers help non-elderly disabled families lease suitable, accessible, and affordable housing in the private market. Aside from separate funding-appropriations and serving a specific population, NED vouchers follow the same program requirements as standard vouchers. BHA does not have special authority to treat families that receive a NED voucher differently from other applicants and participants.

Some NED vouchers are awarded to PHAs through competitive NOFAs. The NOFA for FY2009 Rental Assistance for NED made incremental funding available for two categories of NED families:

- Category 1 vouchers enable non-elderly persons or families with disabilities to access affordable housing on the private market
- Category 2 vouchers enable non-elderly persons with disabilities currently residing in nursing homes or other healthcare institutions to transition into the community. PHAs with NED Category 2 vouchers were required to partner with a state Medicaid or health agency or the state Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration agency.

Since 1997, HCVs for NED families have been also awarded under various special purpose HCV programs: Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities in Support of Designated Housing Plans (Designated Housing), Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities Related to Certain Types of Section 8 Project-Based Developments (Certain Developments), One-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and the Project Access Pilot Program (formerly Access Housing 2000).

- Designated Housing vouchers enable non-elderly disabled families, who would have been eligible for a public housing unit if occupancy of the unit or entire project had not been restricted to elderly families only through an approved Designated Housing Plan, to receive rental assistance. These vouchers may also assist non-elderly disabled families living in a designated unit/project/building to move from that project if they so choose. The family does not have to be listed on BHA's voucher waiting list. Instead, they may be admitted to the program as a special admission. Once the impacted families have been served, BHA may begin issuing these vouchers to non-elderly disabled families from their HCV waiting list. Upon turnover, these vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from BHA's HCV waiting list.
- Certain Developments vouchers enable non-elderly families having a person with disabilities, who do not currently receive housing assistance in certain developments where owners establish preferences for, or restrict occupancy to, elderly families, to obtain affordable housing. These non-elderly families with a disabled person do not need to be listed on BHA's HCV waiting list in order to be offered and receive housing choice voucher rental assistance. It is sufficient that these families' names are on the waiting list for a covered development at the time their names are provided to BHA by the owner. Once the impacted families have been served, BHA may begin issuing these vouchers to non-elderly disabled families from their HCV waiting list. Upon turnover, these vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from BHA's HCV waiting list.

- One-Year Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (One-Year Mainstream) vouchers enable non-elderly disabled families on BHA's waiting list to receive a voucher. After initial leasing, turnover vouchers must be issued to non-elderly disabled families from BHA's voucher waiting list.

19-IV.B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Only eligible families whose head of household, spouse, or cohead is non-elderly (under age 62) and disabled may receive a NED voucher. Families with only a minor child with a disability are not eligible.

In cases where the qualifying household member now qualifies as elderly due to the passage of time since the family received the NED voucher, existing NED participant families do not "age out," as the family was eligible on the day it was first assisted under a housing assistance payments (HAP) contract.

The definition of person with disabilities for purposes of NED vouchers is the statutory definition under Section 3(b)(3)(E) of the 1937 Act, which is the same as is used for allowances and deductions in the HCV program and is provided in Exhibit 3-1 of this policy.

BHA may not implement eligibility screening criteria for NED vouchers that is different from that of the regular HCV program.

NED Category 2 [Notice PIH 2013-19 and NED Category 2 FAQs]

In addition to being eligible for BHA's regular HCV program and a non-elderly person with a disability, in order to receive a Category 2 voucher, the family's head, spouse, cohead, or sole member must be transitioning from a nursing home or other healthcare institution and provided services needed to live independently in the community.

Nursing homes or other healthcare institutions may include intermediate care facilities and specialized institutions that care for those with intellectual disabilities, developmentally disabled, or mentally ill, but do not include board and care facilities (e.g., adult homes, adult day care, adult congregate living).

BHA cannot limit who can apply to just those persons referred or approved by a Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration agency or state health agency. Other individuals could be placed on the waiting list if they can show, with confirmation by an independent agency or organization that routinely provides such services (this can be the MFP or partnering agency, but need not be), that the transitioning individual will be provided with all necessary services, including care or case management.

For each Category 2 family, there must be documentation (e.g., a copy of a referral letter from the partnering or referring agency) in the tenant file identifying the institution where the family lived at the time of voucher issuance.

19-IV.C. WAITING LIST

General Requirements [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Families must be selected for NED vouchers from BHA's waiting list in accordance with all applicable regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 4.

Regardless of the number of NED families BHA is required to serve, the next family on the waiting list must be served. Further, BHA may not skip over NED-eligible families on the waiting list because BHA is serving the required number of NED families.

NED Category 2 Referrals (NED Category 2 FAQs)

For NED Category 2 families, the partnering agency may make referrals of eligible families to BHA for placement on the waiting list. BHA will then select these families from the waiting list for voucher issuance. Because language in the NOFA established that vouchers awarded under the NOFA must only serve non-elderly disabled families transitioning from institutions, BHA does not need to establish a preference in order to serve these families ahead of other families on BHA's waiting list.

PHAs must accept applications from people living outside their jurisdictions or from people being referred from other Medicaid or MFP service agencies in their state.

If BHA's waiting list is closed, BHA must reopen its waiting list to accept referrals from its partnering agency. When opening the waiting list, PHAs must advertise in accordance with 24 CFR 982.206 and PHA policies in Section 4-II.C. In addition, BHA must ensure that individuals living in eligible institutions are aware when BHA opens its waiting list by reaching out to social service agencies, nursing homes, intermediate care facilities and specialized institutions in the local service area.

Reissuance of Turnover Vouchers (Notice PIH 2013-19)

All NED turnover vouchers must be reissued to the next NED family on BHA's waiting list with the following exception: A Category 2 voucher must be issued to another Category 2 family upon turnover if a Category 2 family is on BHA's waiting list. If there are no Category 2 families on BHA's waiting list, BHA must contact its partnering agency as well as conduct outreach through appropriate social service agencies and qualifying institutions to identify potentially eligible individuals. Only after all means of outreach have been taken to reach Category 2 families can BHA reissue the voucher to another Category 2 NED family on BHA's waiting list. Any subsequent turnover of that voucher must again be used for a

Category 2 family on BHA's waiting list, and BHA is under the same obligation to conduct outreach to Category 2 families if no such families are on BHA's waiting list.

For PHAs that received both Category 1 and Category 2 vouchers, if at any time BHA is serving fewer Category 2 families than the number of Category 2 HCVs awarded under the NOFA, when a Category 2 family applies to the waiting list and is found eligible, BHA must issue the next NED voucher to that family. HUD monitors the initial leasing and reissuance of Category 2 HCVs. These vouchers may be recaptured and reassigned if not leased properly and in a timely manner.

All NED vouchers should be affirmatively marketed to a diverse population of NED-eligible families to attract protected classes least likely to apply. If at any time following the turnover of a NED HCV a PHA believes it is not practicable to assist NED families, BHA must contact HUD.

19-IV.D. LEASE UP [Notice PIH 2013-19]

Briefings

In addition to providing families with a disabled person a list of accessible units known to BHA, HUD encourages, but does not require, PHAs to provide additional resources to NED families as part of the briefing.

BHA Policy – BHA Administers NED Vouchers on Behalf of Housing Kitsap

BHA offers the NED Voucher holder information and current lists of units that are available and may fit the voucher holder amenities for their disability.

Voucher Term

While BHA is not required to establish different policies for the initial term of the voucher for NED vouchers, HUD has encouraged PHAs with NED vouchers to be generous in establishing reasonable initial search terms and subsequent extensions for families with a disabled person.

BHA Policy

All NED vouchers will have an initial term of 120 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 120-day period unless BHA grants an extension.

All other BHA policies on extensions and suspension of vouchers in Section 5-11. E. will apply.

Special Housing Types [Notice PIH 2013-19 and NED Category 2 FAQs]

In general, a PHA is not required to permit families to use any of the special housing types and may limit the number of families using such housing. However, BHA must permit the use of a special housing type if doing so provides a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities.

Such special housing types include single room occupancy housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, and manufactured homes when the family owns the home and leases the manufactured home space.

Persons with disabilities transitioning out of institutional settings may choose housing in the community that is in a group or shared environment or where some additional assistance for daily living is provided for them on site. Under HUD regulations, group homes and shared housing are considered special housing types and are not excluded as an eligible housing type in the HCV program. Assisted living facilities are also considered eligible housing under the normal HCV program rules, as long as the costs for meals and other supportive services are not included in the housing assistance payments (HAP) made by BHA to the owner, and as long as the person does not need continual medical or nursing care.

19-IV.E. PORTABILITY [NED Category 2 FAQs]

NED voucher participants are eligible for portability under standard portability rules and all PHA policies regarding portability in Chapter 10, Part II apply to NED families. However, BHA may, but is not required to, allow applicant NED families to move under portability, even if the family did not have legal residency in the initial PHA's jurisdiction when they applied.

BHA Policy

If neither the head of household nor the spouse or cohead of a NED applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in BHA's jurisdiction at the time that the family's initial application for assistance was submitted, the family must lease a unit within the initial PHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

BHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2), or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

PART VI: STABILITY VOUCHER PROGRAM

19-VI.A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW [Notice PIH 2022-24]

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) (2021 Act) provided new incremental funding for voucher assistance through Stability Vouchers (SVs) for households who are:

- Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a));
- At-risk of homelessness;
- Those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the above criteria.

HUD may waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions to administer the SVs (except for requirements related to tenant rights and protections, rent setting, fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards and the environment) upon a finding that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary to facilitate the use of funds made available for SVs. Unless expressly waived below, all statutory and regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program are applicable to SVs, including the use of all HUD required contracts and other forms. A PHA may request additional good cause regulatory waivers as established in Notice PIH 2018-16 in connection with the use of the SVs, which HUD will consider and assess upon the request of BHA.

19-VI.B. PARTNERING ORGANIZATION [Notice PIH 2022-24]

SV funding is only awarded to PHAs that partner with eligible Continuums of Care (CoCs) or other entities that serve the targeted population, such as Victim Service Providers (VSPs) and Veteran Service Organizations (VSOs) serving the targeted population in BHA's jurisdiction to implement coordinated approaches to reduce the prevalence of homelessness, improve service engagement, and promote housing stability while ensuring geographical need of assistance.

BHA must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CoC to establish a partnership with the CoC to pair SVs with CoC-funded supportive services, and to collaborate with the CoC and other stakeholders to develop a prioritization plan for these vouchers.

BHA Policy

BHA has entered into an MOU with the following partnering organization - Housing Solutions Center. See Exhibit 19-3 for a copy of the MOU.

19-VI.C. REFERRALS [Notice PIH 2022-24]

In general, families are issued SVs as the result of either:

- The direct referral process from the CoC or other partnering organizations; or
- A situation where BHA makes an SV available in order to facilitate an emergency transfer for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking.

CoC Referrals

The primary responsibility of the CoC under the MOU is to make direct referrals of qualifying individuals and families to BHA and to identify any CoC-funded available supportive services that may be paired with SVs.

The CoC or other partnering agency must certify that the SV applicants they refer to BHA meet the definition of a qualifying individual or family for SV assistance.

The referring agency must provide documentation to BHA of the referring agency's verification that the family meets one of the four eligible categories for SV assistance. BHA must retain this documentation as part of the family's file.

BHA Policy

The CoC or partnering agency must establish and implement a system to identify SV-eligible individuals and families within the agency's caseload and make referrals to BHA.

The CoC or other partnering agency must certify that the SV applicants they refer to BHA meet SV eligibility criteria. BHA will maintain a copy of the referral or certification from the CoC or other partnering agency in the participant's file along with other eligibility paperwork. Homeless service providers may, but are not required to, use the certification form found in Exhibit 19-1 of this chapter. Victim services providers may, but are not required to, use the certification form found in Exhibit 19-2 of this chapter when identifying eligible families who qualify as victims of human trafficking.

As part of the MOU, BHA and CoC or other partnering agency will identify staff positions to serve as lead SV liaisons. These positions will be responsible for transmission and acceptance of referrals. The CoC or partnering agency must commit sufficient staff and resources to ensure eligible individuals and families are identified and determined eligible in a timely manner.

BHA liaison responsible for acceptance of referrals will contact the CoC or partnering agency liaison via email indicating the number of vouchers available and requesting an appropriate number of referrals. No more than five business days from the date the CoC or partnering agency receives this notification, the CoC or partnering agency liaison will provide BHA with a list of eligible referrals including the name, address, and contact phone number for each adult individual who is being referred; a completed release form for each adult family member; and a written certification for each referral indicating they are SV-eligible.

Referrals from Outside the CoC

BHA must also take direct referrals from outside the CoC process if:

- The CoC does not have a sufficient number of eligible families to refer to BHA; or
- The CoC does not identify families that may be eligible for SV assistance because they are fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

If a direct referral is taken from outside of the CoC, BHA must enter into a partnership to receive direct referrals from another entity, assuming there are such additional organizations that can certify that an individual or family is eligible for an SV.

BHA must enter into an MOU with a partnering referral agency or may add the partnering referral agency to the MOU between BHA and CoC.

19-VI.D. WAITING LIST [Notice PIH 2022-24]

HCV Waiting List

The regulation that requires BHA to admit applicants as waiting list admissions or special admissions in accordance with admission policies in Chapter 4 does not apply to PHAs operating the SV program. Direct referrals are not added to BHA's HCV waiting list.

BHA must inform families on the HCV waiting list of the availability of SVs by, at a minimum, either by posting the information to their website or providing public notice in their respective communities in accordance with the requirements listed in Notice PIH 2022-24.

BHA Policy

BHA will post information about the SV program for families on BHA's HCV waiting list on their website. The notice will:

Describe the eligible populations to which SVs are limited.

Clearly state that the availability of these SVs is managed through a direct referral process.

Advise the family to contact the CoC (or any other PHA referral partner, if applicable) if the family believes they may be eligible for SV assistance.

BHA will ensure effective communication with persons with disabilities, including those with vision, hearing, and other communication-related disabilities in accordance with Chapter 2. BHA will also take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) in accordance with Chapter 2.

SV Waiting List

The HCV regulations requiring BHA to operate a single waiting list for admission to the HCV program do not apply to PHAs operating the SV program. Instead, when the number of applicants referred by the CoC or partnering agency exceeds the SVs available, BHA must maintain a separate waiting list for SV referrals. Upon turnover, SV vouchers must continue to remain available for eligible families.

Further, the SV waiting list is not subject to PHA policies in Chapter 4 regarding opening and closing the HCV waiting list. BHA will work directly with its CoC and other referral agency partners to manage the number of referrals and the size of the SV waiting list.

HCV Waiting List Preferences

If local preferences are established by BHA for HCV in Chapter 4, they do not apply to SVs. However, if BHA has a homelessness preference or a preference for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking for the regular HCV program, BHA must refer any applicant on the waiting list that indicated they qualified for this preference to the CoC, or the applicable partnering referral agency.

BHA Policy

BHA does not offer either a homelessness or VAWA preference for the HCV waiting list.

PART VII: EMERGENCY HOUSING VOUCHERS

19-V.A. OVERVIEW NOTICE [PIH 2021-15]

The Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program is available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Through EHV, HUD is providing 70,000 housing choice vouchers to local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) in order to assist individuals and families who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, or were recently homeless or have a high risk of housing instability.

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) of 2021, Section 3202, appropriated \$5 billion for:

- New incremental HCVs to administered by public housing agencies (PHAs)
- Targeted population that will allow individuals and families to choose and lease safe, decent, and affordable housing
- Renewal costs of EHV; and
- Admin fees for administrative costs and other eligible expenses defined by notice to facilitate leasing of EHV's.

HUD issued PIH Notice 2021-15 Emergency Housing Vouchers-Operating Requirements on May 5, 2021.

HAP Funding

- Initial funding term runs to 7/1/2021 to the end of Calendar Year (CY) 2022
- Renewal funding term is on a CY basis.
- Renewal funding based on actual costs, similar to HCV, but renewal funding may be adjusted during the CY for increased costs, etc.
- HAP and Admin fee funding is restricted to EHV's (similar to Mainstream).

Reporting Requirements

- EHV will use a new HUD reporting system (PICNG) to collect tenant-level data from the HUD 50058. HUD expects this system to be available during the summer of 2021. In the meantime, PHAs are required to collect and maintain HUD 50058 ("PIC") information for EHV participants.
- HUD will also collect PHA-level program utilization data in the Voucher Management System (VMS).
- HUD is planning to issue a Notice that will cover EHV Reporting and will host a webinar in mid-June (tentatively June 23) to discuss any questions/concerns PHAs may have
- Technical assistance will be available to support PHAs in adopting the new PICNG system.

MOU Requirement

- Notice states that PHAs that agree to accept an allocation must enter into an MOU with a partnering CoC within 30 days of the effective date of the ACC funding increment for EHV's (beginning on 7/1/2021).
- An MOU must be established no later than 7/31/2021.

19-V.B. PARTNERING AGENCIES AND REFERRALS

Required partnerships with the Continuum of Care (CoC)

- PHAs must work with community partners to determine the best use and targeting for EHV's along with other resources available in the community.
- PHAs must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with their community's CoC to establish a partnership for the administration of the EHV's.

- All referrals for EHV's must come through the CoC's Coordinated Entry (CE) System
- PHAs must accept referrals for EHV's directly from the Coordinated Entry System
- CoCs are responsible for determining whether the family qualifies under one of the four eligibility categories for EHV's
 - EHV eligibility is limited to individuals and families who are:
 - Homeless.
 - At-risk of homelessness.
 - Fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
 - Recently homeless, as determined by the Secretary, and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

BHA Policy

BHA was awarded 38 Emergency Housing Vouchers

BHA has a dedicated Housing Specialist and a Landlord Liaison to administer the EHV Program.

BHA will receive referrals directly from the COC CE system (Housing Solutions Center)

BHA has entered into an MOU with the following Community Partners:

- KCR / Housing Solution Center – Kitsap County's Consolidated Entry Agency at 1201 Park Avenue, Bremerton, WA 98337
- YWCA – 905 Pacific, Bremerton, WA 98337
- Surviving Change – PO Box 2912, Bremerton, WA 98310
- Scarlet Road – 1222 Park, Bremerton, WA 98337
- Mt. Zion Partnership for Youth Achievement – 1906 13th Street, Bremerton, WA
- St. Vincent De Paul – 1137 N. Callow, Bremerton, WA 98312
- Gather Together / Grow Together, 419 Park Avenue, Bremerton, WA 98337
- Foundation for Homeless & Poverty Management, PO Box 1724, Bremerton, WA 98337
- Eagles Wing – 2819 Kitsap Place, Silverdale, WA 98383
- Crossroads Housing – 71 Sargsian Loop Road, Shelton, WA 98584

19-V.C. SEPARATE WAITING LISTS FOR EHVS

HUD is therefore waiving § 982.204(f) to establish an alternative requirement under which BHA shall maintain a separate waiting list for EHV referrals/applicants to help expedite the leasing process, both at initial leasing and for any turnover vouchers that may be issued prior to the September 30, 2023 turnover voucher cut-off date.

Because the EHV waiting list is based on direct referrals or requests through BHA's VAWA emergency transfer plan and not applications from the general public, HUD is also waiving § 982.206, which requires BHA to give public notice when opening and 28 closing the waiting list. Under this alternative requirement, BHA will work directly with its CoC and other referral agency partners to manage the number of referrals and the size of the EHV waiting list.

BHA Policy

BHA will maintain a separate waitlist for EHV's

Local Preferences

HUD is waiving § 982.207(a) and establishing an alternative requirement that the local preferences established by BHA for HCV admissions do not apply to EHV's. BHA may choose, in coordination with the CoC and other referral partners, to establish separate local preferences for EHV's, or may simply choose to not establish any local preferences for the EHV waiting list

BHA Policy

BHA chooses not to establish any local preferences for the EHV waiting list.

19-V.D. PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

EHV eligibility is limited to individuals and families who are:

- Homeless
- At-risk of homelessness
- Fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Recently homeless, as determined by the Secretary, and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability

Income Eligibility

BHA must determine income eligibility for EHV families in accordance with § 982.201. If the family is over-income based on the most recently published income limits for the family size, the family will be ineligible for HCV assistance.

However, the income targeting requirements of section 16(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and § 982.201(b)(2) are waived and do not apply for EHV families so that participating PHAs can effectively serve individuals and families in all the eligibility categories under the ARP who may be at a variety of income levels, including low-income families. BHA may still choose to include the admission of extremely low-income EHV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted. In conformance with normal program rules, PHAs may not deny admission to a family with zero income and must consider hardship circumstances before charging a minimum rent in accordance with § 5.630(b).

BHA Policy

While income-targeting requirements will not be considered by BHA when families are referred by the partnering agency, BHA will include any extremely low-income EHV families that are admitted in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

Screening

Restrictions on PHA denial of assistance to an EHV applicant

HUD is waiving §982.552 and § 982.553 in part and establishing an alternative requirement with respect to mandatory and permissive prohibitions of admissions for EHV applicants. The EHV alternative requirement is as follows:

Mandatory Prohibitions (Must)

(1) BHA must apply the standards it established under § 982.553(a)(1)(ii)(C) that prohibit admission if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing to EHV applicants.

(2) BHA must apply the standards it established under § 982.553(a)(2)(i) that prohibit admission to the program if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program to EHV applicants.

BHA Policy

BHA will deny assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine

BHA will deny assistance if any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

Permissive Prohibitions (May)

(1) If BHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months:

a. Violent criminal activity.

b. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity.

(2) If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program within the previous 12 months.

(3) If the family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel within the previous 12 months.

BHA Policy

If any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in any of the following criminal activities, within the past 12 months, the family will be denied assistance.

- Violent criminal activity.
- Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity.

BHA Policy

BHA will deny assistance to an applicant family if:

- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward BHA personnel.

Eligibility Determination: Social Security Number and Citizenship Verification

HUD is consequently waiving the requirement to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the EHV program. PHAs may adopt

policies to admit EHV applicants who are unable to provide the required SSN or citizenship documentation during the initial eligibility determination. As an alternative requirement, such individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless BHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation. If a family member appeals secondary verification of immigration documents, PHAs are reminded that assistance may not be delayed, denied, reduced, or terminated on the basis of immigration status pending the completion of the appeal as described in § 5.514(e).

BHA Policy

BHA is allowing for self-certification as the highest form of verification for documentation of the Social Security Number and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status. All applicants must complete a Declaration of Section 214 Status and must sign and date an affidavit.

Applicants must submit required documentation within 180 days of admission

Additionally, PHAs may accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, BHA must obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission or verify the information in EIV.

BHA Policy

BHA is allowing for the following:

- Self-certification for date of birth
- Self-certification for Disability Status

Applicants must sign and date an affidavit. Applicants must submit a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission.

SS cards	within 180 days of admission
Birth cert	within 90 days of admission
INS document	within 180 days of admission
Disability	within 90 days of admission
Income/Assets	within 90 days of admission

Denial of Assistance

Once a family is referred by the EC, BHA must either issue a voucher or deny assistance. If BHA denies assistance, it must provide the family with prompt notice of the decision and a brief statement of the reason for denial in accordance with Section 3-III.F. Like in the standard HCV program, the family must be provided with the opportunity for an informal review in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.F. In addition, a copy of the denial notice must be sent to the partnering agency case manager.

Reissuance of Voucher Turnover

- After 9/30/23, PHAs may not reissue EHV's when assistance for an assisted family ends.
- An EHV that has never been issued to a family may be initially issued and leased after 9/30/23

19-V.E. LEASING

Payment Standard Amounts

In addition, HUD is waiving § 982.503(b)(1)(i) and establishing an alternative requirement to allow BHA to establish a payment standard amount for a unit size at any level between 90 percent and 120 percent (as opposed to 110 percent) of the published FMR for that unit size. HUD approval is not required to establish an EHV payment standard within that range.

BHA Policy

BHA will allow Payment Standards not to exceed 120% of the current published FMR for the appropriate unit size

Initial Search Term

Consequently, HUD is waiving § 982.303(a), which provides that the initial search term must be at least 60 days and is establishing an alternative requirement that the initial term for an EHV must be at least 120 days. Any extensions, suspensions, and progress reports will remain under the policies in BHA's administrative plan but will apply after the minimum 120-day initial search term.

Required Housing Search Assistance

Housing search assistance can help EHV participants successfully move to areas of higher opportunity, as well as broaden the pool of landlords participating in the EHV program, including culturally or racially diverse landlords and landlords with smaller numbers of units. HUD has established as an alternative requirement that BHA must ensure housing search assistance is made available to EHV families during their initial housing search. The housing search assistance may be provided directly by BHA or through the CoC or another partnering agency or entity.

BHA Policy

Partnering Agencies and BHA Landlord Liaison will assist with housing search

Pre-inspection of HQS units

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that EHV families may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units. If an EHV family selects a unit that passed a HQS inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval (form HUD-52517), the unit may be approved as long as it meets all other conditions under § 982.305. However, the family must be free to select their unit and cannot be required to accept a pre-screened unit.

BHA Policy

BHA will consider a pre-inspection if the family has a pending application in with the landlord/owner

Security Deposit/Utility Deposit/Rental Application/Holding Fee Uses

Goal: Provide financial assistance to EHV holders who are in the process of seeking a unit.

Amount: Total per voucher recipient is up to \$3,500 however additional funds can be incurred per voucher recipient if in total the total amount does not exceed \$3,500 times the number of recipients. Any amount over will be at BHA's discretion.

BHA Policy

BHA will provide financial assistance for the following categories

- Application fees
- Holding fees
- Security Deposit
- Utility Deposit
- Renter's Insurance
- Moving Costs
- Essential Household Items

Initial Lease Term

To provide a greater range of housing opportunities for EHV families, HUD is waiving Section 8(o)(7)(A) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and § 982.309(a)(2)(ii). The initial lease term for an EHV family may be less than 12 months regardless of whether the shorter term is a prevailing market practice.

BHA Policy

BHA will allow enter into an Initial HAP Contract with a 6-month lease in lieu of a 12-month lease if requested

19-V.F. PORTABILITY

The normal HCV portability procedures and requirements generally apply to EHV families with the following exceptions.

No prohibition on portability for non-resident applicants

In order to provide maximum housing choice for the targeted populations, HUD is removing this restriction for EHV nonresident applicants to allow all EHV families to immediately move under portability.

Accordingly, HUD is waiving section 8(r)(1)(B)(i) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and § 982.353(c). BHA may not restrict an EHV family from exercising portability because they are a non-resident applicant.

Portability billing and absorption

A receiving PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming EHV family, regardless of whether BHA does or does not currently administer EHV families under its own ACC.

If the EHV family moves under portability to another PHA that administers EHV families under its own ACC:

- The receiving PHA may only absorb the incoming EHV family with an EHV (assuming it has an EHV voucher available to do). If BHA does not have an EHV available to absorb the family, it must bill the initial

PHA. The receiving PHA must allow the family to lease the unit with EHV assistance and may not absorb the family with a regular HCV when the family leases the unit.

- Regardless of whether the receiving PHA absorbs or bills the initial PHA for the family's EHV assistance, the EHV administration of the voucher is in accordance with the receiving PHA's EHV policies, although neighboring PHAs and PHAs in the same metro area or region are strongly encouraged to work collaboratively with one another to align EHV policies and help facilitate EHV portability moves between their jurisdictions.

If the EHV family moves under portability to another PHA that does not administer EHV under its own ACC, the receiving PHA may absorb the family into its regular HCV program or may bill the initial PHA.

19-V.G. INAPPLICABILITY OF PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

Section 3202(b)(1) of the ARP provides that the EHV's "shall be tenant-based assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937." In addition to the requirement that EHV's must be tenant-based voucher assistance, several provisions of section 3202 are not compatible with project-based voucher assistance. In particular, the requirement with respect to the termination of vouchers upon turnover discussed below in Section 13 is clearly compatible with tenant-based voucher assistance, but it is not compatible with multi-year PBV contracts where assistance is tied to the project. Furthermore, tenant-based assistance, when coupled with the funding for other eligible expenses designed to facilitate the leasing of the emergency vouchers (notably the security deposit assistance and other costs related to the retention and support of owners specifically included in the Act), offers the most expeditious approach to assisting families as quickly as possible with these emergency housing vouchers.

Consequently, PHAs may not project-base EHV's but must administer these vouchers exclusively as tenant-based assistance.

PART VI: STABILITY VOUCHERS

19-VI.A. OVERVIEW NOTICE [PIH 2022-24]

The Stability Voucher (SV) program is available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) (2021 Act). This Act makes \$43,439,000 available to support approximately 4,000 new incremental voucher assistance under Section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for use by individuals and families who are homeless as defined in Section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(a)), at-risk of homelessness; those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking, and veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meets one of the preceding criteria.

Reporting Requirements

PHAs awarded SVs under this notice must maintain a special program code for Stability Voucher participants in line 2n of the Family Report (form HUD-50058). The special 24 program code is "SV." PHAs must also properly record the date BHA issues the voucher to the eligible household in line 2a of the 50058.

MOU Requirement

- Notice states that PHAs that agree to accept an allocation must enter into an MOU with a partnering CoC within 90 days of the effective date of the ACC funding increment for SVs.

19-VI.B. PARTNERING AGENCIES AND REFERRALS

Required partnerships with the Continuum of Care (CoC)

- PHAs must work with community partners to determine the best use and targeting for SVs along with other resources available in the community.
- PHAs must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with their community's CoC to establish a partnership for the administration of the SVs.
- All referrals for SVs must come through the CoC's Coordinated Entry (CE) System
- PHAs must accept referrals for SVs directly from the Coordinated Entry System
- CoCs are responsible for determining whether the family qualifies under one of the four eligibility categories for SVs
 - SV household eligibility is limited to individuals and families who are:
 - Currently experiencing homelessness.
 - At-risk of homelessness.
 - Fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
 - Veterans and families that include a veteran family that meet one of the preceding criteria.

BHA Policy

BHA was awarded 9 SVs and HK was awarded 5 SVs.

BHA has a dedicated Housing Specialist to administer the SV Program.

BHA will receive referrals directly from the COC CE system (Housing Solutions Center)

BHA has entered into an MOU with the following Community Partners:

- Peninsula Community Health Services
- Kitsap Mental Health

19-VI.C. SEPARATE WAITING LISTS FOR SVS

HUD is therefore waiving § 982.204(f) to establish an alternative requirement under which BHA shall maintain a separate waiting list for SV referrals/applicants to help expedite the leasing process.

Because the SV waiting list is based on direct referrals or emergency transfer requests for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking and not applications from the general public, HUD is also waiving Section 982.206, which requires BHA to give public notice when opening and closing the waiting list. Under this alternative requirement, BHA will work directly with its CoC and other referral agency partners to manage the number of referrals and the size of the SB waiting list.

BHA Policy

BHA will maintain a separate waitlist for SVs

Local Preferences

HUD is waiving § 982.207(a) and establishing an alternative requirement that the local preferences established by BHA for HCV admissions do not apply to SVs. BHA may choose, in coordination with the

CoC and other referral partners, to establish separate local preferences for SVs, or may simply choose to not establish any local preferences for the SV waiting list

BHA Policy

BHA chooses not to establish any local preferences for the SV waiting list.

19-VI.D. PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

SV eligibility is limited to individuals and families who are:

- Homeless
- At-risk of homelessness
- Fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and
- Recently homeless, as determined by the Secretary, and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability

Income Eligibility

BHA must determine income eligibility for SV families in accordance with § 982.201. If the family is over-income based on the most recently published income limits for the family size, the family will be ineligible for HCV assistance.

However, the income targeting requirements of section 16(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and § 982.201(b)(2) are waived and do not apply for SV families so that participating PHAs can effectively serve individuals and families in all the eligibility categories who may be at a variety of income levels, including low-income families. BHA may still choose to include the admission of extremely low-income SV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted. In conformance with normal program rules, PHAs may not deny admission to a family with zero income and must consider hardship circumstances before charging a minimum rent in accordance with § 5.630(b).

BHA Policy

While income-targeting requirements will not be considered by BHA when families are referred by the partnering agency, BHA will include any extremely low-income SV families that are admitted in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

Screening

Restrictions on PHA denial of assistance to an SV applicant

HUD is waiving §982.552 and § 982.553 in part and establishing an alternative requirement with respect to mandatory and permissive prohibitions of admissions for SV applicants. The SV alternative requirement is as follows:

Mandatory Prohibitions (Must)

(1) BHA must apply the standards it established under § 982.553(a)(1)(ii)(C) that prohibit admission if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing to SV applicants.

(2) BHA must apply the standards it established under § 982.553(a)(2)(i) that prohibit admission to the program if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program to SV applicants.

BHA Policy

BHA will deny assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine

BHA will deny assistance if any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

Permissive Prohibitions (May)

(1) If BHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months:

- a. Violent criminal activity.
- b. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity.

(2) If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program within the previous 12 months.

(3) If the family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel within the previous 12 months.

BHA Policy

If any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in any of the following criminal activities, within the past 12 months, the family will be denied assistance.

- Violent criminal activity.
- Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity.

BHA Policy

BHA will deny assistance to an applicant family if:

- Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.
- A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward BHA personnel.

When adding a family member after the family has been placed under a HAP contract with SV assistance, the regulations at 24 CFR § 982.551(h)(2) apply. Other than birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child, BHA must approve additional family members and may apply its regular screening criteria in doing so.

Eligibility Determination: Social Security Number and Citizenship Verification

HUD is consequently waiving the requirement to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status before admitting the family to the SV program. PHAs may adopt policies to admit S

V applicants who are unable to provide the required SSN or citizenship documentation during the initial eligibility determination. As an alternative requirement, such individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless BHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation. If a family member appeals secondary verification of immigration documents, PHAs are reminded that assistance may not be delayed, denied, reduced, or terminated on the basis of immigration status pending the completion of the appeal as described in § 5.514(e).

BHA Policy

BHA allows self-certification as the highest form of verification for documentation of the Social Security Number and documentation evidencing eligible noncitizen status. All applicants must complete a Declaration of Section 214 Status and must sign and date an affidavit.

Applicants must submit required documentation within 180 days of admission

Additionally, PHAs may accept self-certification of date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, BHA must obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission or verify the information in EIV.

BHA Policy

BHA allows for the following:

- Self-certification for date of birth
- Self-certification for Disability Status

Applicants must sign and date an affidavit. Applicants must submit a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission.

SS cards	within 180 days of admission
Birth cert	within 90 days of admission
INS document	within 180 days of admission
Disability	within 90 days of admission
Income/Assets	within 90 days of admission

Denial of Assistance

Once a family is referred, BHA must either issue a voucher or deny assistance. If BHA denies assistance, it must provide the family with prompt notice of the decision and a brief statement of the reason for denial in accordance with Section 3-III.F. Like in the standard HCV program, the family must be provided with the opportunity for an informal review in accordance with policies in Section 3-III.F. In addition, a copy of the denial notice must be sent to the partnering agency case manager.

Turnover

Upon turnover, SVs must continue to remain available for families experiencing or at-risk of homelessness, those fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or human trafficking, and veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet one of the preceding criteria.

19-VI.E. LEASING

Payment Standard Amounts

PHAs are not permitted to establish a separate payment standard for the SVs that is lower than the regular HCV payment standard. For PHAs administering both SVs and EHVs, the SV payment standards must not be less than the EHV payment standard. In addition, HUD is waiving § 982.503(b)(1)(i) and establishing an alternative requirement to allow BHA to establish a payment standard amount for a unit size at any level between 90 percent and 120 percent (as opposed to 110 percent) of the published FMR for that unit size. HUD approval is not required to establish an SV payment standard within that range.

BHA Policy

BHA will allow Payment Standards not to exceed 120% of the current published FMR for the appropriate unit size

Initial Search Term

Consequently, HUD is waiving § 982.303(a), which provides that the initial search term must be at least 60 days and is establishing an alternative requirement that the initial term for an SV must be at least 120 days. Any extensions, suspensions, and progress reports will remain under the policies in BHA's administrative plan but will apply after the minimum 120-day initial search term.

Pre-inspection of HQS units

To expedite the leasing process, PHAs may pre-inspect available units that SV families may be interested in leasing in order to maintain a pool of eligible units. If an SV family selects a unit that passed a HQS inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval (form HUD-52517), the unit may be approved as long as it meets all other conditions under § 982.305. However, the family must be free to select their unit and cannot be required to accept a pre-screened unit.

BHA Policy

BHA will consider a pre-inspection if the family has a pending application in with the landlord/owner

Initial Lease Term

To provide a greater range of housing opportunities for SV families, HUD is waiving Section 8(o)(7)(A) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and § 982.309(a)(2)(ii). The initial lease term for an SV family may be less than 12 months regardless of whether the shorter term is a prevailing market practice.

BHA Policy

BHA will allow enter into an Initial HAP Contract with a 6-month lease in lieu of a 12-month lease if requested

19-VI.F. PORTABILITY

The normal HCV portability procedures and requirements generally apply to SVs with the following exceptions.

No prohibition on portability for non-resident applicants

In order to provide maximum housing choice for the targeted populations, HUD is removing this restriction for SV nonresident applicants to allow all SV families to immediately move under portability. Accordingly, HUD is waiving section 8(r)(1)(B)(i) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and § 982.353(c). BHA may not restrict an SV family from exercising portability because they are a non-resident applicant.

Portability billing and absorption

A receiving PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming SV family, regardless of whether BHA does or does not currently administer SVs under its own ACC.

If the SV family moves under portability to another PHA that administers SVs under its own ACC:

- The receiving PHA may only absorb the incoming SV family with an SV (assuming it has an SV voucher available to do). If BHA does not have an SV available to absorb the family, it must bill the initial PHA. The receiving PHA must allow the family to lease the unit with SV assistance and may not absorb the family with a regular HCV when the family leases the unit.
- Regardless of whether the receiving PHA absorbs or bills the initial PHA for the family's SV assistance, the SV administration of the voucher is in accordance with the receiving PHA's SV policies, although neighboring PHAs and PHAs in the same metro area or region are strongly encouraged to work collaboratively with one another to align SV policies and help facilitate SV portability moves between their jurisdictions.

If the SV family moves under portability to another PHA that does not administer SV under its own ACC, the receiving PHA may absorb the family into its regular HCV program or may bill the initial PHA.

19-VI.G. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

All tenant-based SV awards can be converted to Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) at any time after award without HUD approval provided all the established PBV regulations and requirements are followed. All PBV requirements in 24 CFR Part 983 apply for SVs except that HUD is waiving the requirement that families must be selected from BHA's HCV or PBV waiting list (as applicable) and establishing an alternative requirement that PHAs receive SV referrals from CoC partners for vouchers as well as project-based assistance.

BHA Policy

BHA and HK may choose to project-base SVs. Currently, BHA has converted 2 vouchers to project-based and Housing Kitsap has converted 3 vouchers to project-based.

APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS USED IN THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
BR	Bedroom
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (published federal rules that define and implement laws; commonly referred to as “the regulations”)
CPI	Consumer Price Index (published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator)
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act (established Social Security taxes)
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FR	Federal Register
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency (Program)
FY	Fiscal Year
FYE	Fiscal Year End
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GR	Gross Rent
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher
HIP	Housing Information Portal

HOTMA	Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act of 2016
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUDCLIPS	HUD Client Information and Policy System
IPA	Independent Public Accountant
IRA	Individual Retirement Account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IVT	Income Validation Tool
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area (established by the U.S. Census Bureau)
MTW	Moving to Work
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
NSPIRE	National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate
OGC	HUD's Office of General Council
OIG	HUD's Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan for Achieving Self-Support
PBV	Project-based voucher
PHA	Public Housing Agency
PIC	PIH Information Center
PIH	(HUD Office of) Public and Indian Housing
PS	Payment Standard
QC	Quality Control
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration Program

QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (also known as the Public Housing Reform Act)
REAC	(HUD) Real Estate Assessment Center
RFP	Request for Proposals
RFTA	Request for Tenancy Approval
RIGI	Regional Inspector General for Investigation (handles fraud and program abuse matters for HUD at the regional office level)
RVI	Remote Video Inspection
SEMAP	Section 8 Management Assessment Program
SRO	Single Room Occupancy
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SWICA	State Wage Information Collection Agency
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TPV	Tenant Protection Voucher
TR	Tenant Rent
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
UA	Utility Allowance
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
UIV	Upfront Income Verification
URP	Utility Reimbursement Payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women
VCA	Voluntary Compliance Agreement
VMS	Voucher Management System

GLOSSARY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING TERMS

Absorption. In portability (under Subpart H of this Part 982): the point at which a receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family. The receiving PHA uses funds available under the receiving PHA consolidated ACC.

Accessible. The facility or portion of the facility can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical handicaps.

Adjusted Income. All amounts not specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b), received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household, spouse or cohead, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age.

Adjusted Annual Income. Same as Adjusted Income

Administrative fee. Fee paid by HUD to BHA for administration of the program. See §982.152.

Administrative fee reserve (formerly “operating reserve”). Account established by BHA from excess administrative fee income. The administrative fee reserve must be used for housing purposes. See §982.155. Administrative fee reserves from FY 2004 and 2005 funding are further restricted to activities related to the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under Section 8.

Administrative plan. The plan that describes BHA policies for administration of the tenant-based programs. The Administrative Plan and any revisions must be approved by BHA’s board and included as a supporting document to BHA Plan. See §982.54.

Admission. The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. The date used for this purpose is the effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in a tenant-based program.

Affiliated individual. With respect to an individual, a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or an individual 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 that individual

Amortization payment. In a manufactured home space rental: The monthly debt service payment by the family to amortize the purchase price of the manufactured home.

Annual. Happening once a year.

Annual contributions contract (ACC). The written contract between HUD and BHA under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and BHA 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.

Area Exception Rent. An amount that exceeds the published FMR. See §982.504(b).

“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.

Biennial. Happening every two years.

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.

Budget authority. An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to HAs under the program. For each funding increment in a BHA program, budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to BHA over the ACC term of the funding increment.

Child. A member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

Childcare 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 childcare. In the case of childcare 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.

Common space. In shared housing: Space available for use by the assisted family and other occupants of the unit.

Computer match. The automated comparison of data bases containing records about individuals.

Confirmatory review. An on-site review performed by HUD to verify the management performance of a BHA.

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.

Congregate housing. Housing for elderly persons or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing. A special housing type: see §982.606 to §982.609.

Contiguous MSA. In portability (under Subpart H of Part 982): An MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial BHA is located.

Continuously assisted. An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the voucher program.

Contract authority. The maximum annual payment by HUD to a BHA for a funding increment. **Controlled Substance:** a drug which has been declared by federal or state law to be illegal for sale or use but may be dispensed under a physician's prescription. The basis for control and regulation is the danger of addiction, abuse, physical and mental harm (including death), the trafficking by illegal means, and the dangers from actions of those who have used the substances.

Cooperative (term includes mutual housing). Housing owned by a nonprofit corporation or association, and where a member of the corporation or association has the right to reside in a particular apartment, and to participate in management of the housing. A special housing type: see §982.619.

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

Day laborer. *An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.*

De minimis error. *An error that results in a difference in the determination of a family's adjusted income of \$30 or less per month.*

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 when combined with health and medical care expenses, exceed 10 percent of annual income and 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, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; or 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 committed by a a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the user or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:

- The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those 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 abuse. Behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitle, including using coercion, fraud, and manipulation to:

- Restrict a person’s access to money, assets, credit, or financial information
- Unfairly use a person’s personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one’s own advantage
- Exert undue influence over a person’s financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or to whom one has a fiduciary duty

Drug-trafficking. The illegal manufacture, sale, or distribution of, or the possession with intent to manufacture, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Earned income. *Income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.*

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program. Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of 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 §5.603(c).

Elderly family. A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; or 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 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 to evidence citizenship or eligible immigration status. (See §5.508(b).)

Extremely Low-Income Family. A very low-income family whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:

(1) The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or

(2) Thirty (30) percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. (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 means 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. Family includes a single person, who may be:

- An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person;
- An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or

Family also includes a group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:

- A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
- An elderly family;
- A near-elderly family;
- A disabled family;
- A displaced family; and
- The remaining member of a tenant family.

Family rent to owner. In the voucher program, the portion of rent to owner paid by the family.

Family self-sufficiency program (FSS program). The program established by BHA within its jurisdiction to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services to these families (CFR 984.103).

Family share. The portion of rent and utilities paid by the family. For calculation of family share, see §982.515(a).

Federal agency. A department of the executive branch of the federal government.

Foster adult. A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition, and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster child. A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Family unit size. The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family, as determined by BHA under BHA subsidy standards.

Foster Child Care Payment. 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). (CFR 5.603)

Funding increment. Each commitment of budget authority by HUD to BHA under the consolidated annual contributions contract for BHA program.

Gender identity. Actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

Gross rent. The sum of the rent to owner plus any utility allowance.

Group home. A dwelling unit that is licensed by a State as a group home for the exclusive residential use of two to twelve persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities (including any live-in aide). A special housing type: see §982.610 to §982.614.

Handicap. Any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with handicaps. See 24CFR 8.3.

HAP contract. Housing assistance payments contract. (Contract). A written contract between BHA and an owner for the purpose of providing housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

Head of household. The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Health and medical care expenses. Any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

Household. A household includes additional people other than the family who, with BHA's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults

Housing assistance payment. The monthly assistance payment by BHA, which includes: (1) A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease; and (2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner.

Housing agency (HA). A State, county, municipality or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing. ("BHA" and "HA" mean the same thing.)

Housing Quality Standards. The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the voucher program.

HUD. The Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Human trafficking. A crime involving the exploitation of a person for labor, services, or commercial sex. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations recognize and define two primary forms of human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A).
- Forced labor is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B).

Imputed Asset. Asset disposed of for less than Fair Market Value during the two years preceding examination or reexamination.

Imputed Income. HUD passbook rate multiplied by the total cash value of assets. Calculation 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 For Eligibility. Annual Income.

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.

Independent contractor. *An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.*

Individual with handicaps. 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.

Inflationary index. An index based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) used to make annual adjustments to the deduction for elderly disabled families, the cap for imputing returns on assets, the restriction on net family assets, the amount of net assets the PHA may determine based on self-certification by the family, and the dependent deduction.

Initial PHA. In portability, the term refers to both: (1) A PHA that originally selected a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA; and (2) A PHA that absorbed a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.

Initial payment standard. The payment standard at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Initial rent to owner. The rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Institution of higher education. An institution of higher education as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002. See Exhibit 3-2 in this Administrative Plan.

Jurisdiction. The area in which BHA has authority under State and local law to administer the program.

Landlord. Either the owner of the property or their representative or the managing agent or their representative, as shall be designated by the owner.

Lease. A written agreement between an owner and a tenant for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP contract between the owner and BHA.

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.

Living/sleeping room. A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least one window and two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. See HCV GB p. 10-6 and 24 CFR 982.401.

Local Preference. A preference used by BHA to select among applicant families.

Low Income Family. A family whose income does not exceed 80% 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% for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Manufactured home. A manufactured structure that is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principal place of residence and meets the HQS. Transportable in more than one section and assembled on site. A special housing type: see §982.620 and §982.621. Also known as a modular home.

Manufactured home space. In manufactured home space rental: A space leased by an owner to a family. A manufactured home owned and occupied by the family is located on the space. See §982.622 to §982.624.

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% of annual income.

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.

Mutual housing. Included in the definition of “cooperative.”

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. The net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment. In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, must 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 consideration not measurable in dollar terms. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets. **Noncitizen.** A person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States.

Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). For budget authority that HUD distributes by competitive process, the Federal Register document that invites applications for funding. This document explains how to apply for assistance and the criteria for awarding the funding.

Office of General Counsel (OGC). The General Counsel of HUD.

Overcrowded. A unit that does not meet the following HQS space standards: (1) Provide adequate space and security for the family; and (2) have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Owner. Any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.

BHA Plan. The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by BHA and approved by HUD.

BHA's quality control sample. An annual sample of files or records drawn in an unbiased manner and reviewed by a BHA supervisor (or by another qualified person other than the person who performed the original work) to determine if the work documented in the files or records conforms to program requirements. For minimum sample size see CFR 985.3.

Participant (participant family). A family that has been admitted to BHA program and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by BHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

Payment standard. The maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

Person With Disabilities. A person who has a disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423 or a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001. Also includes a person who is determined, under HUD regulations, to have a physical or mental impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes the ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. For purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities, means and "individual with handicaps" as defined in 24 CFR 8.3. Definition does not exclude persons who have AIDS or conditions arising from AIDS but does not include a person whose disability is based solely on drug or alcohol dependence (for low-income housing eligibility purposes). See "Individual with handicaps"

Portability. Renting a dwelling unit with Section 8 housing choice voucher outside the jurisdiction of the initial BHA.

Premises. The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Private space. In shared housing: The portion of a contract unit that is for the exclusive use of an assisted family.

Processing entity. The person or entity that, under any of the programs covered, is responsible for making eligibility and related determinations and any income reexamination. In the Section 8 program, the “processing entity” is the “responsible entity.”

Project. A single building, multiple contiguous buildings, or multiple buildings on contiguous parcels of land as determined by the Project Owner.

Project owner. The person or entity that owns the housing project containing the assisted dwelling unit.

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 (under the earned income disallowance). A family participating in an applicable assisted housing program or receiving HCV assistance:

- Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;
- Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
- Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

Qualified census tract. With regard to certain tax credit units, any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income of less than 60 percent of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent, and where the census tract is designated as a qualified census tract by HUD

Real property. Real property has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located.

Reasonable rent. A rent to owner that is not more than rent charged: (1) For comparable units in the private unassisted market; and (2) For comparable unassisted units in the premises.

Reasonable accommodation. A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service to allow a person with disabilities to fully access BHA's programs or services

Receiving PHA. In portability: A PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA issues a voucher and provides program assistance to the family.

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 Tenant Family. Person left in assisted housing who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on own circumstances (i.e., an elderly spouse dies, leaving widow age 47 who is not disabled).

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit (also known as contract rent). Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

Residency Preference. A BHA 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 ("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 and the Section 8 tenant-based assistance, project-based voucher, and moderate rehabilitation programs, the responsible entity means BHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD. For all other Section 8 programs, the responsible entity means the Section 8 owner.

Secretary. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Section 8 covered programs. All HUD programs which assist housing under Section 8 of the 1937 Act, including Section 8 assisted housing for which loans are made under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959.

Section 214. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended

Section 214 covered programs is the collective term for the HUD programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply. These programs are set forth in §5.500.

Security Deposit. A dollar amount (maximum set according to the regulations) which can be used for unpaid rent or damages to the owner upon termination of the lease.

Seasonal worker. An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

Set-up charges. In a manufactured home space rental: Charges payable by the family for assembling, skirting and anchoring the manufactured home.

Sexual assault. Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

Sexual orientation. Homosexuality, heterosexuality or bisexuality.

Shared housing. A unit occupied by two or more families. The unit consists of both common space for shared use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family. A special housing type: see §982.615 to §982.618.

Single Person. A person living alone or intending to live alone.

Single room occupancy housing (SRO). A unit that contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or contains either, but not both, types of facilities. A special housing type: see §982.602 to §982.605.

Small rural public housing agency (PHA). Section 38 defines the term “small public housing agency” as a public housing agency “for which the sum of the number of public housing dwelling units administered by the agency and the number of vouchers under section 8(o) administered by the agency is 550 or fewer” and “that predominantly operates in a rural area, as described in section 1026.35(b)(2)(iv)(A) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations.” After consideration of the public comments discussed above, HUD is interpreting “predominantly operates in a rural area” to mean a small PHA that:

- (1) Has a primary administrative building with a physical address in a rural area as described in 12 CFR 1026.35(b)(2)(iv)(A); or
- (2) more than 50 percent of its combined public housing units and voucher units under section 8(o) are in rural areas as described in 12 CFR 1026.35(b)(2)(iv)(A). HUD also clarifies that voucher units under section 8(o) include those in the tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program and the Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program.

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.

Special admission. Admission of an applicant that is not on BHA's waiting list or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special housing types. See Subpart M of Part 982. Subpart M states the special regulatory requirements for: SRO housing, congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperatives (including mutual housing), and manufactured homes (including manufactured home space rental).

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.

Subsidy standards. Standards established by BHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Suspension. The term on the family's voucher stops from the date the family submits a request for BHA approval of the tenancy, until the date BHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied. This practice is also called "tolling".

Tax credit rent. With regard to certain tax credit units, the rent charged for comparable units of the same bedroom size in the building that also receive the low-income housing tax credit but do not have any additional rental assistance (e.g., tenant-based voucher assistance).

Technological abuse. An act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person, except as otherwise permitted by law, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to:

- Internet enabled devices
- Online spaces and platforms
- Computers
- Mobile devices
- Cameras and imaging programs
- Apps
- Location tracking devices
- Communication technologies
- Any other emergency technologies

Tenancy Addendum. For the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the lease language required by HUD in the lease between the tenant and the owner.

Tenant. The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant rent to owner. See “Family rent to owner”.

Term of Lease. The amount of time a tenant agrees in writing to live in a dwelling unit.

Total Tenant Payment (TTP). The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

Unearned income. Any annual income, as calculated under 24 CFR 5.609, that is not earned income.

Unit. Residential space for the private use of a family. The size of a unit is based on the number of bedrooms contained within the unit and generally ranges from zero (0) bedrooms to six (6) bedrooms.

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 BHA 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. In the voucher program, the portion of the housing assistance payment which exceeds the amount of rent to owner.

Utility hook-up charge. In a manufactured home space rental: Costs payable by a family for connecting the manufactured home to utilities such as water, gas, electrical and sewer lines.

Vacancy Loss Payments. (*Applies only to pre-10/2/95 HAP Contracts in the Rental Certificate Program*). When a family vacates its unit in violation of its lease, the owner is eligible for 80% of the contract rent for a vacancy period of up to one additional month, (beyond the month in which the vacancy occurred) if s/he notifies BHA as soon as s/he learns of the vacancy, makes an effort to advertise the unit, and does not reject any eligible applicant except for good cause.

Very Low-Income Family. A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. This is the income limit for the housing choice voucher program.

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 Act (VAWA). Prohibits denying admission to the program to an otherwise qualified applicant or terminating assistance on the basis that the applicant or program participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking.

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.

Voucher (Housing Choice Voucher). A document issued by BHA to a family selected for admission to the housing choice voucher program. This document describes the program and the procedures for BHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states obligations of the family under the program.

Voucher holder. A family holding a voucher with an unexpired term (search time).

Voucher program. The housing choice voucher program.

Waiting list admission. An admission from BHA waiting list.

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, childcare or other services for working families. FOR THE FSS PROGRAM (24 CFR 984.103), “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 .

Welfare-to-work (WTW) family. A family assisted by BHA with voucher funding awarded to BHA under the HUD welfare-to-work voucher program (including any renewal of such WTW funding for the same purpose).