PHA Plans

Streamlined Annual Version

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

OMB No. 2577-0226
(exp. 08/31/2009)

This information collection is authorized by Section 511 of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act, which added a new section 5A to the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 that introduced 5-year and annual PHA Plans. The full PHA plan provides a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission and strategies for serving the needs of low-income and very low-income families. This form allows eligible PHAs to make a streamlined annual Plan submission to HUD consistent with HUD's efforts to provide regulatory relief for certain types of PHAs. Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 11.7 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Privacy Act Notice. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated thereunder at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Information in PHA plans is publicly available.

Streamlined Annual PHA Plan for Fiscal Year: 2008 PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority dba Northeast Washington Housing Solutions (NEWHS)

WA055 V01

NOTE: This PHA Plan template (HUD-50075-SA) is to be completed in accordance with instructions contained in previous Notices PIH 99-33 (HA), 99-51 (HA), 2000-22 (HA), 2000-36 (HA), 2000-43 (HA), 2001-4 (HA), 2001-26 (HA), 2003-7 (HA), and any related notices HUD may subsequently issue.

Streamlined Annual PHA Plan
Agency Identification

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority **PHA Number:** WA055

PHA Fiscal Year Beginning: (mm/yyyy) 07/2008

PHA Programs Administered:

☒**Public Housing and Section 8** ☐**Section 8 Only** ☐**Public Housing Only**

Number of public housing units: 125 Number of S8 units: Number of public housing units:
Number of S8 units: 4585

☐PHA Consortia: (check box if submitting a joint PHA Plan and complete table)

Participating PHAs	PHA Code	Program(s) Included in the Consortium	Programs Not in the Consortium	# of Units Each Program
Participating PHA 1:				
Participating PHA 2:				
Participating PHA 3:				

PHA Plan Contact Information:

Name: Steve Cervantes Phone: 509-252-7139
TDD: 509-323-9502 Email (if available): scervantes@spokanehousing.org

Public Access to Information

Information regarding any activities outlined in this plan can be obtained by contacting: (select all that apply)

☒ PHA's main administrative office ☐ PHA's development management offices

Display Locations For PHA Plans and Supporting Documents

The PHA Plan revised policies or program changes (including attachments) are available for public review and inspection. ☒ Yes ☐ No.
If yes, select all that apply:
☒ Main administrative office of the PHA
☒ PHA development management offices
☐ Main administrative office of the local, county or State government
☐ Public library ☒ PHA website ☐ Other (list below)

PHA Plan Supporting Documents are available for inspection at: (select all that apply)
☒ Main business office of the PHA ☐ PHA development management offices
☐ Other (list below)

Streamlined Annual PHA Plan
Fiscal Year 2008
[24 CFR Part 903.12(c)]

Table of Contents
[24 CFR 903.7(r)]

Provide a table of contents for the Plan, including applicable additional requirements, and a list of supporting documents available for public inspection.

wa055a01	Admissions & Continued Occupancy
wa055b01	Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan
wa055c01	Flat Rents Worksheet
wa055d01	Community Space Policy
wa055e01	Pet Policy

A. PHA PLAN COMPONENTS

☒ 1. Site-Based Waiting List Policies
903.7(b)(2) Policies on Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions
☐ 2. Capital Improvement Needs
903.7(g) Statement of Capital Improvements Needed
☒ 3. Section 8(y) Homeownership
903.7(k)(1)(i) Statement of Homeownership Programs
☐ 4. Project-Based Voucher Programs
☒ 5. PHA Statement of Consistency with Consolidated Plan. Complete only if PHA has changed any policies, programs, or plan components from its last Annual Plan.
☒ 6. Supporting Documents Available for Review
☒ 7. Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor, Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
☒ 8. Capital Fund Program 5-Year Action Plan

B. SEPARATE HARD COPY SUBMISSIONS TO LOCAL HUD FIELD OFFICE

Form HUD-50076, *PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations*: *Board Resolution to Accompany the Streamlined Annual Plan* identifying policies or programs the PHA has revised since submission of its last Annual Plan, and including Civil Rights certifications and assurances the changed policies were presented to the Resident Advisory Board for review and comment, approved by the PHA governing board, and made available for review and inspection at the PHA's principal office;

For PHAs Applying for Formula Capital Fund Program (CFP) Grants:
Form HUD-50070, *Certification for a Drug-Free Workplace;*
Form HUD-50071, *Certification of Payments to Influence Federal Transactions*; and
Form SF-LLL &SF-LLLa, *Disclosure of Lobbying Activities*.

1. Site-Based Waiting Lists (Eligibility, Selection, Admissions Policies)

[24 CFR Part 903.12(c), 903.7(b)(2)]

Exemptions: Section 8 only PHAs are not required to complete this component.

A. Site-Based Waiting Lists-Previous Year

1. Has the PHA operated one or more site-based waiting lists in the previous year? If yes, complete the following table; if not skip to B.

Site-Based Waiting Lists				
Development Information: (Name, number, location)	**Date Initiated**	**Initial mix of Racial, Ethnic or Disability Demographics**	**Current mix of Racial, Ethnic or Disability Demographics since Initiation of SBWL**	**Percent change between initial and current mix of Racial, Ethnic, or Disability demographics**
Parsons Apartments	04/01/2007	Elderly 6.66% Disabled 100% White 60% Black/African American 0% American Indian/Alaska Native 13.33% Asian 0% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0% Ethnic 0% Non-Ethnic 100%	Elderly 10.86% Disabled 79.71% White 40.21% Black/African American 3.26% American Indian/Alaska Native 1.08% Asian 1.44% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0.72% Ethnic 2.53% Non-Ethnic 97.46%	Elderly +4.20% Disabled -20.29% White -19.79% Black/African American +3.26% American Indian/Alaska Native -12.25% Asian +1.44% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander +0.72% Ethnic +2.53% Non-Ethnic -2.543%

Scattered Homes	04/01/2007	Elderly 2.22% Disabled 20.050% White 71.58% Black/African American 6.12% American Indian/Alaska Native 6.68% Asian 2.22% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0% Ethnic 2.78% Non-Ethnic 97.210%	Elderly 0.92% Disabled 12.64% White 31.74% Black/African American 2.60% American Indian/Alaska Native 2.14% Asian 1.68% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander .46% Ethnic 2.76% Non-Ethnic 97.23%	Elderly -1.30% Disabled -4.41% White -19.79% Black/African American -3.52% American Indian/Alaska Native -4.54% Asian -0.54% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander +0.46% Ethnic -0.02% Non-Ethnic +0.02%

2. What is the number of site based waiting list developments to which families may apply at one time? 2

3. How many unit offers may an applicant turn down before being removed from the site-based waiting list? 2

4. ☐ Yes ☒ No: Is the PHA the subject of any pending fair housing complaint by HUD or any court order or settlement agreement? If yes, describe the order, agreement or complaint and describe how use of a site-based waiting list will not violate or be inconsistent with the order, agreement or complaint below:

B. Site-Based Waiting Lists – Coming Year

If the PHA plans to operate one or more site-based waiting lists in the coming year, answer each of the following questions; if not, skip to next component.

1. How many site-based waiting lists will the PHA operate in the coming year? **2**

2. ☒ Yes ☐ No: Are any or all of the PHA's site-based waiting lists new for the upcoming year (that is, they are not part of a previously-HUD-approved site based waiting list plan)?
   If yes, how many lists? **2**
3. ☒ Yes ☐ No: May families be on more than one list simultaneously
   If yes, how many lists? **2**

4. Where can interested persons obtain more information about and sign up to be on the site-based waiting lists (select all that apply)?
   ☒ PHA main administrative office
   ☐ All PHA development management offices
   ☐ Management offices at developments with site-based waiting lists
   ☒ At the development to which they would like to apply
   ☒ Other (list below)
   Submit request by mail.

2. Capital Improvement Needs

[24 CFR Part 903.12 (c), 903.7 (g)]

Exemptions: Section 8 only PHAs are not required to complete this component.

A. Capital Fund Program

1. ☒ Yes ☐ No Does the PHA plan to participate in the Capital Fund Program in the upcoming year? If yes, complete items 7 and 8 of this template (Capital Fund Program tables). If no, skip to B.

2. ☐ Yes ☒ No: Does the PHA propose to use any portion of its CFP funds to repay debt incurred to finance capital improvements? If so, the PHA must identify in its annual and 5-year capital plans the development(s) where such improvements will be made and show both how the proceeds of the financing will be used and the amount of the annual payments required to service the debt. (Note that separate HUD approval is required for such financing activities.).

B. HOPE VI and Public Housing Development and Replacement Activities (Non-Capital Fund)

Applicability: All PHAs administering public housing. Identify any approved HOPE VI and/or public housing development or replacement activities not described in the Capital Fund Program Annual Statement.

1. ☐ Yes ☒ No: Has the PHA received a HOPE VI revitalization grant? (if no, skip to #3; if yes, provide responses to the items on the chart located on the next page, copying and completing as many times as necessary).

   2. Status of HOPE VI revitalization grant(s):

HOPE VI Revitalization Grant Status
a. Development Name: b. Development Number:
c. Status of Grant: ☐ Revitalization Plan under development ☐ Revitalization Plan submitted, pending approval ☐ Revitalization Plan approved ☐ Activities pursuant to an approved Revitalization Plan underway

3. ☐ Yes ☒ No: Does the PHA expect to apply for a HOPE VI Revitalization grant in the Plan year?
If yes, list development name(s) below:

4. ☐ Yes ☒ No: Will the PHA be engaging in any mixed-finance development activities for public housing in the Plan year? If yes, list developments or activities below:

5. ☒ Yes ☐ No: Will the PHA be conducting any other public housing development or replacement activities not discussed in the Capital Fund Program Annual Statement? If yes, list developments or activities below:

- Conversion and/or disposition

3. Section 8 Tenant Based Assistance--Section 8(y) Homeownership Program

(if applicable) [24 CFR Part 903.12(c), 903.7(k)(1)(i)]

1. ☒ Yes ☐ No: Does the PHA plan to administer a Section 8 Homeownership program pursuant to Section 8(y) of the U.S.H.A. of 1937, as implemented by 24 CFR part 982 (If "No", skip to the next component; if "yes", complete each program description below (copy and complete questions for each program identified.)

2. Program Description:
a. Size of Program
☐ Yes ☒ No: Will the PHA limit the number of families participating in the Section 8 homeownership option?

If the answer to the question above was yes, what is the maximum number of participants this fiscal year?

b. PHA-established eligibility criteria
☒ Yes ☐ No: Will the PHA's program have eligibility criteria for participation in its Section 8 Homeownership Option program in addition to HUD criteria?

If yes, list criteria:

As stated in NEWHS' Section 8 Administrative Policy, Pages 90-91:

> **"(A) be a first-time homeowner or have a member who is a person with disabilities; (B) with the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet a minimum income requirement without counting income from "welfare assistance" sources; (C) with the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet the requisite employment criteria; (D) have fully repaid any outstanding debt owed to NEWHS or any other Housing Authority; (E) not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the home ownership option; and (F) not have any member who has a present ownership interest in a residence at the commencement of home ownership assistance."**

c. What actions will the PHA undertake to implement the program this year (list)?

- Continued recruitment and MOU with SNAP (Spokane Neighborhood Actions Program).
- Use of homeownership counseling programs by partnering with local non-profit agencies.

3. Capacity of the PHA to Administer a Section 8 Homeownership Program:

- Staff has the expertise to administer a Section 8 Homeownership program.

The PHA has demonstrated its capacity to administer the program by (select all that apply):

☐ Establishing a minimum homeowner down payment requirement of at least 3 percent of purchase price and requiring that at least 1 percent of the purchase price comes from the family's resources.

☐ Requiring that financing for purchase of a home under its Section 8 homeownership will be provided, insured or guaranteed by the state or Federal government; comply with secondary mortgage market underwriting requirements; or comply with generally accepted private sector underwriting standards.

☒ Partnering with a qualified agency or agencies to administer the program (list name(s) and years of experience below):

- Utilizing Spokane Neighborhood Actions Program to provide homeownership counseling. They have over 15 years experience in homeownership.

☒ Demonstrating that it has other relevant experience (list experience below):

- Previous experience with several homeownership programs: Welcome Home, DownPayment Assistance, and Closing Cost Assistance.

4. Use of the Project-Based Voucher Program

Intent to Use Project-Based Assistance

☒ Yes ☐ No: Does the PHA plan to "project-base" any tenant-based Section 8 vouchers in the coming year? If the answer is "no," go to the next component. If yes, answer the following questions.

- Note: NEWHS's current project-based program, the Washington Families Fund Project, which provides transitional housing for homeless families with children, is ineligible housing under the Project-Based Voucher Program; Final Rule. Thus this program can only continue if HUD makes a determination to grant waivers, or to grandfather this program. The waiver request process has begun.

1. ☒ Yes ☐ No: Are there circumstances indicating that the project basing of the units, rather than tenant-basing of the same amount of assistance is an appropriate option? If yes, check which circumstances apply:

   ☐ low utilization rate for vouchers due to lack of suitable rental units
   ☒ access to neighborhoods outside of high poverty areas
   ☒ other (describe below :)

   - Redevelopment and/or special purpose.

2. Indicate the number of units and general location of units (e.g. eligible census tracts or smaller areas within eligible census tracts):

   1. 5 Units – Summitview – Census Tract 23
   2. 5 Units – St. Margarets – Census Tract 32
   3. 10 Units – Riverwalk Point I – Census Tract 113
   4. 10 Units – Transitional Living Center – Census Tract 11
   5. 14 Units – Helena Apartments – Census Tract 35

5. PHA Statement of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan

[24 CFR Part 903.15]

For each applicable Consolidated Plan, make the following statement (copy questions as many times as necessary) only if the PHA has provided a certification listing program or policy changes from its last Annual Plan submission.

1. Consolidated Plan jurisdiction:
   - County of Spokane, City of Spokane, and City of Spokane Valley

2. The PHA has taken the following steps to ensure consistency of this PHA Plan with the Consolidated Plan for the jurisdiction: (select all that apply)

☐ The PHA has based its statement of needs of families on its waiting lists on the needs expressed in the Consolidated Plan/s.
☒ The PHA has participated in any consultation process organized and offered by the Consolidated Plan agency in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

☒ The PHA has consulted with the Consolidated Plan agency during the development of this PHA Plan.
☒ Activities to be undertaken by the PHA in the coming year are consistent with the initiatives contained in the Consolidated Plan. (list below)
☐ Other: (list below)

3. The Consolidated Plan of the jurisdiction supports the PHA Plan with the following actions and commitments: (describe below)

- Promotion of homeownership.
- Promotion of Mixed-Income Development(s)
- Centers and Corridors

6. Supporting Documents Available for Review for Streamlined Annual PHA Plans

PHAs are to indicate which documents are available for public review by placing a mark in the "Applicable & On Display" column in the appropriate rows. All listed documents must be on display if applicable to the program activities conducted by the PHA.

List of Supporting Documents Available for Review		
Applicable & On Display	**Supporting Document**	**Related Plan Component**
√	*PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations and Board Resolution to Accompany the Standard Annual, Standard Five-Year, and Streamlined Five-Year/Annual Plans*;	5 Year and Annual Plans
√	*PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations and Board Resolution to Accompany the Streamlined Annual Plan*	Streamlined Annual Plans
√	*Certification by State or Local Official of PHA Plan Consistency with Consolidated Plan.*	5 Year and standard Annual Plans
√	Fair Housing Documentation Supporting Fair Housing Certifications: Records reflecting that the PHA has examined its programs or proposed programs, identified any impediments to fair housing choice in those programs, addressed or is addressing those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available, and worked or is working with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdictions' initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement.	5 Year and Annual Plans
√	Housing Needs Statement of the Consolidated Plan for the jurisdiction(s) in which the PHA is located and any additional backup data to support statement of housing needs for families on the PHA's public housing and Section 8 tenant-based waiting lists.	Annual Plan: Housing Needs
√	Most recent board-approved operating budget for the public housing program	Annual Plan: Financial Resources
√	Public Housing Admissions and (Continued) Occupancy Policy (A&O/ACOP), which includes the Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan [TSAP] and the Site-Based Waiting List Procedure.	Annual Plan: Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions Policies
N/A	Deconcentration Income Analysis	Annual Plan: Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions Policies
√	Any policy governing occupancy of Police Officers and Over-Income Tenants in Public Housing. ☒ Check here if included in the public housing A&O Policy.	Annual Plan: Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions Policies
√	Section 8 Administrative Plan	Annual Plan: Eligibility, Selection, and Admissions Policies
√	Public housing rent determination policies, including the method for setting public housing flat rents. ☒ Check here if included in the public housing A & O Policy.	Annual Plan: Rent Determination
√	Schedule of flat rents offered at each public housing development. ☐ Check here if included in the public housing A & O Policy.	Annual Plan: Rent Determination
√	Section 8 rent determination (payment standard) policies (if included in plan, not necessary as a supporting document) and written analysis of Section 8 payment standard policies. ☐ Check here if included in Section 8 Administrative Plan.	Annual Plan: Rent Determination
√	Public housing management and maintenance policy documents, including policies for the prevention or eradication of pest infestation (including cockroach infestation).	Annual Plan: Operations and Maintenance

List of Supporting Documents Available for Review		
Applicable & On Display	**Supporting Document**	**Related Plan Component**
√	Results of latest Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) Assessment (or other applicable assessment).	Annual Plan: Management and Operations
N/A	Follow-up Plan to Results of the PHAS Resident Satisfaction Survey (if necessary)	Annual Plan: Operations and Maintenance and Community Service & Self-Sufficiency
√	Results of latest Section 8 Management Assessment System (SEMAP)	Annual Plan: Management and Operations
√	Any policies governing any Section 8 special housing types ☒ Check here if included in Section 8 Administrative Plan	Annual Plan: Operations and Maintenance
√	Public housing grievance procedures ☐ Check here if included in the public housing A & O Policy	Annual Plan: Grievance Procedures
√	Section 8 informal review and hearing procedures. ☒ Check here if included in Section 8 Administrative Plan.	Annual Plan: Grievance Procedures
√	The Capital Fund/Comprehensive Grant Program Annual Statement /Performance and Evaluation Report for any active grant year.	Annual Plan: Capital Needs
N/A	Most recent CIAP Budget/Progress Report (HUD 52825) for any active CIAP grants.	Annual Plan: Capital Needs
N/A	Approved HOPE VI applications or, if more recent, approved or submitted HOPE VI Revitalization Plans, or any other approved proposal for development of public housing.	Annual Plan: Capital Needs
√	Self-evaluation, Needs Assessment and Transition Plan required by regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. See PIH Notice 99-52 (HA).	Annual Plan: Capital Needs
N/A	Approved or submitted applications for demolition and/or disposition of public housing.	Annual Plan: Demolition and Disposition
N/A	Approved or submitted applications for designation of public housing (Designated Housing Plans).	Annual Plan: Designation of Public Housing
N/A	Approved or submitted assessments of reasonable revitalization of public housing and approved or submitted conversion plans prepared pursuant to section 202 of the 1996 HUD Appropriations Act, Section 22 of the US Housing Act of 1937, or Section 33 of the US Housing Act of 1937.	Annual Plan: Conversion of Public Housing
√	Documentation for required Initial Assessment and any additional information required by HUD for Voluntary Conversion.	Annual Plan: Voluntary Conversion of Public Housing
N/A	Approved or submitted public housing homeownership programs/plans.	Annual Plan: Homeownership
√	Policies governing any Section 8 Homeownership program (Section **24** of the Section 8 Administrative Plan)	Annual Plan: Homeownership
√	Public Housing Community Service Policy/Programs ☒ Check here if included in Public Housing A & O Policy	Annual Plan: Community Service & Self-Sufficiency
√	Cooperative agreement between the PHA and the TANF agency and between the PHA and local employment and training service agencies.	Annual Plan: Community Service & Self-Sufficiency
N/A	FSS Action Plan(s) for public housing and/or Section 8.	Annual Plan: Community Service & Self-Sufficiency
√	Section 3 documentation required by 24 CFR Part 135, Subpart E for public housing.	Annual Plan: Community Service & Self-Sufficiency
N/A	Most recent self-sufficiency (ED/SS, TOP or ROSS or other resident services	Annual Plan: Community

List of Supporting Documents Available for Review		
Applicable & On Display	**Supporting Document**	**Related Plan Component**
	grant) grant program reports for public housing.	Service & Self-Sufficiency
√	Policy on Ownership of Pets in Public Housing Family Developments (as required by regulation at 24 CFR Part 960, Subpart G). ☐ Check here if included in the public housing A & O Policy.	Annual Plan: Pet Policy
√	The results of the most recent fiscal year audit of the PHA conducted under the Single Audit Act as implemented by OMB Circular A-133, the results of that audit and the PHA's response to any findings.	Annual Plan: Annual Audit
√	Other supporting documents (optional) RAB (Resident Advisory Board)	(specify as needed)
N/A	Consortium agreement(s) and for Consortium Joint PHA Plans Only: Certification that consortium agreement is in compliance with 24 CFR Part 943 pursuant to an opinion of counsel on file and available for inspection.	Joint Annual PHA Plan for Consortia: Agency Identification and Annual Management and Operations

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-03 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2003

☐Original Annual Statement ☐Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies ☐Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
☐Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: X Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds				
2	1406 Operations	36,722.00		36,722.00	36,722.00
3	1408 Management Improvements				
4	1410 Administration				
5	1411 Audit				
6	1415 Liquidated Damages				
7	1430 Fees and Costs				
8	1440 Site Acquisition				
9	1450 Site Improvement				
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures				
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1490 Replacement Reserve				
16	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
17	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
18	1499 Development Activities				
19	1501 Collaterization or Debt Service				
20	1502 Contingency				
21	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 – 20)	36,722.00		36,722.00	36,722.00
22	Amount of line 21 Related to LBP Activities				
23	Amount of line 21 Related to Section 504 compliance				
24	Amount of line 21 Related to Security – Soft Costs				
25	Amount of Line 21 Related to Security – Hard Costs				
26	Amount of line 21 Related to Energy Conservation				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-03 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2003

☐Original Annual Statement ☐Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies ☐Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
☐Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: X Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
	Measures				

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-03 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				Federal FY of Grant: 2003		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	
HA-Wide	Operations	1406		36,722.00		36,722.00	36,722.00	Complete

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-03 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				**Federal FY of Grant:** 2003		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part III: Implementation Schedule

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program No: WA19P055502-03 Replacement Housing Factor No:		**Federal FY of Grant:** 2003
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)	Reasons for Revised Target Dates

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

	Original	Revised	Actual	Original	Revised	Actual	
HA-Wide	3/31/06		3/31/04	3/31/08		3/31/06	

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-04 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2004

☐ Original Annual Statement ☐ Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies ☐ Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
☐ Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: X Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds				
2	1406 Operations	213,391.00		213,391.00	213,391.00
3	1408 Management Improvements				
4	1410 Administration				
5	1411 Audit				
6	1415 Liquidated Damages				
7	1430 Fees and Costs				
8	1440 Site Acquisition				
9	1450 Site Improvement				
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures				
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1490 Replacement Reserve				
16	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
17	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
18	1499 Development Activities				
19	1501 Collaterization or Debt Service				
20	1502 Contingency				
21	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 – 20)	213,391.00		213,391.00	213,391.00
22	Amount of line 21 Related to LBP Activities				
23	Amount of line 21 Related to Section 504 compliance				
24	Amount of line 21 Related to Security – Soft Costs				
25	Amount of Line 21 Related to Security – Hard Costs				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report **Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary**					
PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-04 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:			**Federal FY of Grant: 2004**
☐**Original Annual Statement** ☐**Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies** ☐**Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)** ☐**Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:** **X Final Performance and Evaluation Report**					
Line No.	**Summary by Development Account**	**Total Estimated Cost**		**Total Actual Cost**	
		Original	**Revised**	**Obligated**	**Expended**
26	Amount of line 21 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-04 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				**Federal FY of Grant:** 2004		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	
HA-Wide	Operations	1406		213,391.00		213,391.00	213,391.00	Complete

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part III: Implementation Schedule

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority	**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program No: WA19P055501-04 Replacement Housing Factor No:	**Federal FY of Grant:** 2004

Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)			All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)			Reasons for Revised Target Dates
	Original	Revised	Actual	Original	Revised	Actual	
HA-Wide	9/30/06		12/31/04	9/30/08		7/31/06	

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-05 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2005

☐Original Annual Statement ☐Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies ☐Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
☐Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: X Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds				
2	1406 Operations	203,549.00		203,549.00	203,549.00
3	1408 Management Improvements				
4	1410 Administration				
5	1411 Audit				
6	1415 Liquidated Damages				
7	1430 Fees and Costs				
8	1440 Site Acquisition				
9	1450 Site Improvement				
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures				
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1490 Replacement Reserve				
16	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
17	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
18	1499 Development Activities				
19	1501 Collaterization or Debt Service				
20	1502 Contingency				
21	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 – 20)	203,549.00		203,549.00	203,549.00
22	Amount of line 21 Related to LBP Activities				
23	Amount of line 21 Related to Section 504 compliance				
24	Amount of line 21 Related to Security – Soft Costs				
25	Amount of Line 21 Related to Security – Hard Costs				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-05 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:			**Federal FY of Grant: 2005**
☐**Original Annual Statement** ☐**Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies** ☐**Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)** ☐**Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:** **X Final Performance and Evaluation Report**					
Line No.	**Summary by Development Account**	**Total Estimated Cost**		**Total Actual Cost**	
		Original	**Revised**	**Obligated**	**Expended**
26	Amount of line 21 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

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PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-05 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				**Federal FY of Grant:** 2005		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	
HA-Wide	Operations	1406		203,549.00		203,549.00	203,549.00	Complete

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

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Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part III: Implementation Schedule

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority	**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program No: WA19P055501-05 Replacement Housing Factor No:	**Federal FY of Grant:** 2005

Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)			All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)			Reasons for Revised Target Dates
	Original	Revised	Actual	Original	Revised	Actual	
HA-Wide	9/30/07		12/31/05	9/30/09		9/30/06	

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

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Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-06 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2006

☐Original Annual Statement ☐Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies ☐Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
☐Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: X Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds				
2	1406 Operations	180,054.00		180,054.00	180,054.00
3	1408 Management Improvements				
4	1410 Administration				
5	1411 Audit				
6	1415 Liquidated Damages				
7	1430 Fees and Costs				
8	1440 Site Acquisition				
9	1450 Site Improvement				
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures				
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1490 Replacement Reserve				
16	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
17	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
18	1499 Development Activities				
19	1501 Collaterization or Debt Service				
20	1502 Contingency				
21	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 – 20)	180,054.00		180,054.00	180,054.00
22	Amount of line 21 Related to LBP Activities				
23	Amount of line 21 Related to Section 504 compliance				
24	Amount of line 21 Related to Security – Soft Costs				
25	Amount of Line 21 Related to Security – Hard Costs				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report **Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary**					
PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-06 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:			**Federal FY of Grant: 2006**
☐**Original Annual Statement** ☐**Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies** ☐**Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)** ☐**Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:** **X Final Performance and Evaluation Report**					
Line No.	**Summary by Development Account**	**Total Estimated Cost**		**Total Actual Cost**	
		Original	**Revised**	**Obligated**	**Expended**
26	Amount of line 21 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-06 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				**Federal FY of Grant:** 2006		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	
HA-Wide	Operations	1406		180,054.00		180,054.00	180,054.00	Complete

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part III: Implementation Schedule

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority	**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program No: WA19P055501-06 Replacement Housing Factor No:	**Federal FY of Grant:** 2006

Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)			All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)			Reasons for Revised Target Dates
	Original	Revised	Actual	Original	Revised	Actual	
HA-Wide	9/30/08		6/30/06	9/30/10		09/30/06	

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-06 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2006

☐ Original Annual Statement ☐Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies ☐Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
☐Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: X Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds				
2	1406 Operations	5,320.00		5,320.00	5,320.00
3	1408 Management Improvements				
4	1410 Administration				
5	1411 Audit				
6	1415 Liquidated Damages				
7	1430 Fees and Costs				
8	1440 Site Acquisition				
9	1450 Site Improvement				
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures				
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1490 Replacement Reserve				
16	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
17	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
18	1499 Development Activities				
19	1501 Collaterization or Debt Service				
20	1502 Contingency				
21	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 – 20)	5,320.00		5,320.00	5,320.00
22	Amount of line 21 Related to LBP Activities				
23	Amount of line 21 Related to Section 504 compliance				
24	Amount of line 21 Related to Security – Soft Costs				
25	Amount of Line 21 Related to Security – Hard Costs				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report **Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary**					
PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-06 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:			**Federal FY of Grant: 2006**
☐ **Original Annual Statement** ☐**Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies** ☐**Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)** ☐**Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:** X **Final Performance and Evaluation Report**					
Line No.	**Summary by Development Account**	**Total Estimated Cost**		**Total Actual Cost**	
		Original	**Revised**	**Obligated**	**Expended**
26	Amount of line 21 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055502-06 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				**Federal FY of Grant:** 2006		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	
HA-Wide	Operations	1406		5,320.00		5,320.00	5,320.00	Complete

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part III: Implementation Schedule

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority	**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program No: WA19P055502-06 Replacement Housing Factor No:	**Federal FY of Grant:** 2006

Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)			All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)			Reasons for Revised Target Dates
	Original	Revised	Actual	Original	Revised	Actual	
HA-Wide	9/30/08		6/30/07	9/30/10		12/31/07	

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary

PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-07 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:	Federal FY of Grant: 2007

X **Original Annual Statement** ☐ **Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies** ☐ **Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)**
☐ **Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:** ☐ **Final Performance and Evaluation Report**

Line No.	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost	
		Original	Revised	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds				
2	1406 Operations	132,825.00		132,825.00	-0-
3	1408 Management Improvements	37,950.00		37,950.00	37,950.00
4	1410 Administration	18,975.00		18,975.00	4,743.75
5	1411 Audit				
6	1415 Liquidated Damages				
7	1430 Fees and Costs				
8	1440 Site Acquisition				
9	1450 Site Improvement				
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures				
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1490 Replacement Reserve				
16	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
17	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
18	1499 Development Activities				
19	1501 Collaterization or Debt Service				
20	1502 Contingency				
21	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 – 20)	189,750.00		189,750.00	42,693.75
22	Amount of line 21 Related to LBP Activities				
23	Amount of line 21 Related to Section 504 compliance				
24	Amount of line 21 Related to Security – Soft Costs				
25	Amount of Line 21 Related to Security – Hard Costs				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report **Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF) Part I: Summary**					
PHA Name: SPOKANE HOUSING AUTHORITY		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-07 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:			**Federal FY of Grant: 2007**
X **Original Annual Statement** ☐**Reserve for Disasters/ Emergencies** ☐**Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)** ☐**Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:** ☐ **Final Performance and Evaluation Report**					
Line No.	**Summary by Development Account**	**Total Estimated Cost**		**Total Actual Cost**	
		Original	**Revised**	**Obligated**	**Expended**
26	Amount of line 21 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority		**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program Grant No: WA19P055501-07 Replacement Housing Factor Grant No:				**Federal FY of Grant:** 2007		
Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Dev. Acct No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised	Funds Obligated	Funds Expended	
HA-Wide	Operations	1406		132,825.00		132,825.00	-0-	In Progress
HA-Wide	Management Improvement	1408		37,950.00		37,950.00	37,950.00	Complete
HA-Wide	Administration	1410		18,975.00		18,975.00	4,743.75	In Progress

7. Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report and Replacement Housing Factor

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
Capital Fund Program and Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor (CFP/CFPRHF)
Part III: Implementation Schedule

PHA Name: Spokane Housing Authority	**Grant Type and Number** Capital Fund Program No: WA19P055501-07 Replacement Housing Factor No:	**Federal FY of Grant:** 2007

Development Number Name/HA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)			All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)			Reasons for Revised Target Dates
	Original	Revised	Actual	Original	Revised	Actual	
HA-Wide	9/12/09		9/30/07	9/12/11			

8. Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan

Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan **Part I: Summary**					
PHA Name Spokane Housing Authority				**X Original 5-Year Plan** ☐**Revision No:**	
Development Number/Name/ HA-Wide	Year 1	Work Statement for Year 2 FFY Grant: 2008 PHA FY: 2008	Work Statement for Year 3 FFY Grant: 2009 PHA FY: 2009	Work Statement for Year 4 FFY Grant: 2010 PHA FY: 2010	Work Statement for Year 5 FFY Grant: 2011 PHA FY: 2011
	Annual Statement				
HA-Wide		190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
CFP Funds Listed for 5-year planning		190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
Replacement Housing Factor Funds					

8. Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan

Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan Part II: Supporting Pages—Work Activities						
Activities for Year 1	Activities for Year :_2___ FFY Grant: 2008 PHA FY: 2008			Activities for Year: _3__ FFY Grant: 2009 PHA FY: 2009		
	Development Name/Number	**Major Work Categories**	**Estimated Cost**	**Development Name/Number**	**Major Work Categories**	**Estimated Cost**
See	*AMP 1*	*Operations*	80,000	*AMP 1*	*Operations*	80,000
Annual	*AMP 2*	*Operations*	110,000	*AMP 2*	*Operations*	110,000
Statement						
Total CFP Estimated Cost			$ 190,000			$ 190,000

8. Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan

Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan Part II: Supporting Pages—Work Activities					
Activities for Year :__4__ FFY Grant: 2010 PHA FY: 2010			Activities for Year: _5__ FFY Grant: 2011 PHA FY: 2011		
Development Name/Number	**Major Work Categories**	**Estimated Cost**	**Development Name/Number**	**Major Work Categories**	**Estimated Cost**
AMP 1	*Operations*	70,000	*AMP 1*	*Operations*	70,000
AMP 2	*Operations*	120,000	*AMP 2*	*Operations*	120,000
Total CFP Estimated Cost		$ 190,000			$ 190,000

ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY

FOR THE

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

February 8, 2008

Revision Date	

Approved by the PHA Board of Commissioners: March 24, 2008

Submitted to HUD: April 14, 2008

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The PHA receives its operating subsidy for the public housing program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The PHA 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. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the public housing program. The PHA must ensure compliance with federal laws, regulations and notices and must establish policy and procedures to clarify federal requirements and to ensure consistency in program operation.

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

There are three parts to this chapter:

> Part I: The Public Housing Agency (PHA). This part includes a description of the PHA, its jurisdiction, its programs, and its mission and intent.
>
> Part II: The Public Housing Program. This part contains information about public housing operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.
>
> Part III: The Admissions and Continued Occupancy (ACOP). This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

PART I: THE PHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's creation and authorization, the general structure of the organization, and the relationship between the PHA Board and staff.

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1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE PHA

Public housing is funded by the federal government and administered by the **NORTHEAST WASHINGTON HOUSING SOLUTIONS** for the jurisdiction of **Spokane: City of Spokane _City of Spokane Valley _____ / County of _Spokane__ / State of Washington**

PHAs are governed by a board of officials that are generally called "commissioners." Although some PHAs may use a different title for their officials, this document will hitherto refer to the "board of commissioners" or the "board" when discussing the board of governing officials.

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

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

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

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1-I.C. PHA MISSION

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

PHA Policy

The NEWHS mission is to Build communities in Northeast Washington by leading, advocating, and partnering in the creation of liveable neighborhoods

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1-I.D. THE PHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE

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

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in compliance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, and sanitary housing in good repair – in compliance with program uniform physical condition standards – for very low- and low-income families.
- .
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human services needs via referral to community partners.
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low- and low-income families of all races, ethnicities, national origins, religions, ethnic backgrounds, and with all types of disabilities, to participate in the public housing program and its services.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family and community support in accomplishing the PHA'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 the PHA's support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.

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

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PART II: THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1-II.B. PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM BASICS

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

The job of the PHA pursuant to HUD regulations is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing, in good repair, to low-income families at an affordable rent. The PHA screens applicants for public housing and, if they are found eligible and accepted, the PHA offers the applicant a unit. If the applicant accepts the offer, the PHA will enter into a contract with the applicant known as the lease. At this point, the applicant becomes a tenant of the public housing program.

In the context of the public housing program, a tenant is defined as the adult person(s) (other than a live-in aide who (1) executed the lease with the PHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such person now resides in the unit, (2) who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit. [24 CFR 966.53]. The Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook refers to tenants as "residents." The terms "tenant" and "resident" are used interchangeably in this policy. Additionally, this policy uses the term "family" or "families" for residents or applicants, depending on context.

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

1-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

Relationships between the important parties are defined by federal regulations and by contract. To administer the public housing program, the PHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD through the ACC. The PHA also enters into a contractual relationship with the tenant through the public housing lease. These contracts outline the roles and responsibilities of each party.

Federal regulations further identify the important roles of the parties involved. For the program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, the PHA, and the tenant – must play their important parts.

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

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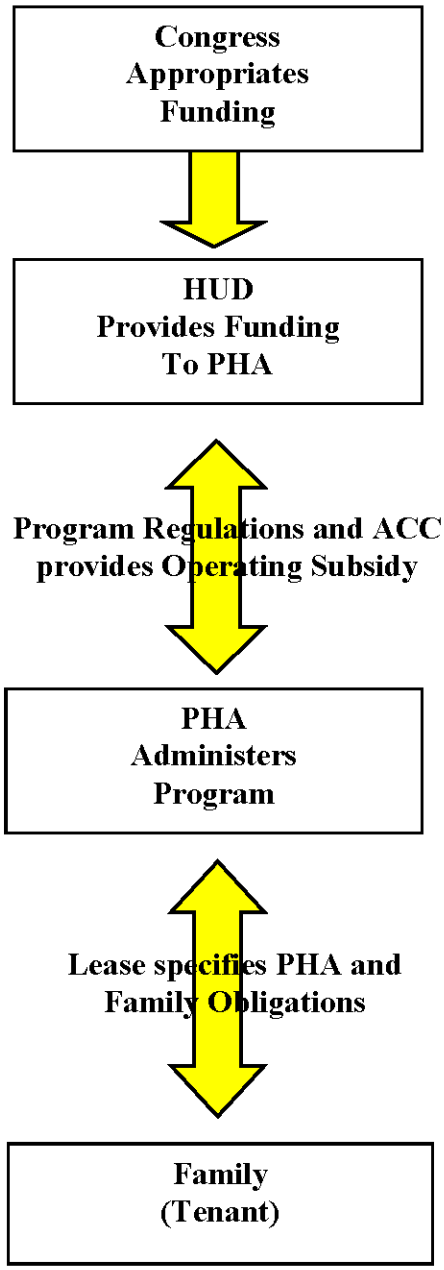
The Public Housing Relationships



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What does HUD do?

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

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

What does the PHA do?

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

- Establish local policies
- Review applications from interested applicant families to determine whether applicants are eligible for the program
- Maintain waiting list and select families for admission
- Maintain housing units by making any necessary repairs in a timely manner
- Screen families who apply for tenancy, to determine if they will be good renters
- Offer units to families (minimize vacancies without overcrowding)
- Maintain properties to the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair (including assuring compliance with uniform physical conditions standards)
- Make sure the PHA has adequate financial resources to maintain its housing stock
- Ensure that families continue to qualify under the program
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and comply with and enforce provisions of the lease
- Ensure that families comply with program rules
- Provide families with prompt and professional service
- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, the PHA's ACOP, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

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What does the Tenant do?

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

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

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

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1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

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

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PART III: THE ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICIES

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

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

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

1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE POLICY

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

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

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New Approach to Policy Development

HUD has developed an approach to monitoring policy that emphasizes the importance of consistency. The ACOP supports that goal by clearly defining PHA policy for PHA management and staff.

A primary focus of programs like HUD's Rental Integrity Monitoring (RIM) program has been consistency in how PHAs conduct their business and in how HUD monitors PHA activities. HUD has made it clear that consistency in PHA conduct is important. Referring to and following the ACOP is essential to maintaining consistency in applying PHA 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 PHAs to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies the PHA has adopted. The PHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy is the document that contains and clarifies PHA policy. HUD's new direction adds additional emphasis to the need for a clearly written and comprehensive ACOP to guide staff in the clear and consistent application of policy.

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

1-III.C. UPDATING AND REVISING THE POLICY

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

PHA Policy

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

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Chapter 2

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the laws and HUD regulations requiring PHAs 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 the PHA's public housing operations.

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

> Part I: Nondiscrimination. This part presents the body of laws and regulations governing the responsibilities of the PHA regarding nondiscrimination.
>
> Part II: Policies Related to Persons with Disabilities. This part discusses the rules and policies of the public housing program related to reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. These rules and policies are based on the Fair Housing Act (42.U.S.C.) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and incorporate guidance from the Joint Statement of The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice (DOJ), issued May 17, 2004.
>
> Part III: Prohibition of Discrimination Against Limited English Proficiency Persons. This part details the obligations of the PHA to ensure meaningful access to the public housing program and its activities by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). This part incorporates HUD's Notice of Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published December 19, 2003 in the *Federal* Register ("Notice of Guidance").

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PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require PHAs to treat all applicants and tenant families equally, providing the same quality of service, regardless of family characteristics and background. Federal law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, and disability. The PHA 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)
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA)
- Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted

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

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2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

NEWHS shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, disability, ancestry, religion, marital status, political idealogy, section 8, sexual orientation, gender identification, military status 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.

The PHA will not use any of these factors to:

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

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Providing Information to Families

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

Discrimination Complaints

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

PHA Policy

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

The PHA will attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against the PHA.

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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.

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 the PHA, by including the following language:

> "If you or anyone in your family is a person with disabilities, and you require a specific accommodation in order to fully utilize our programs and services, please contact the housing authority."

A specific name and phone number will be indicated as the contact for requests for accommodation for persons with disabilities.

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2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

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

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

Types of Reasonable Accommodations

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

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

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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 the PHA 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 the PHA's programs and services.

If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to the PHA, the family must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability.

PHA Policy

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

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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, the PHA 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 the PHA's programs and services.

If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known to the PHA, 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 the PHA, the PHA 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, the PHA 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 (Program Administration). In addition to the general requirements that govern all verification efforts, the following requirements apply when verifying a disability:

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

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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]

The PHA 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 the PHA, or fundamentally alter the nature of the PHA's operations.

Requests for accommodations must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The determination of undue financial and administrative burden must be made on a case-by-case basis involving various factors, such as the cost of the requested accommodation, the financial resources of the PHA at the time of the request, the benefits that the accommodation would provide to the family, 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, the PHA 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 the PHA may verify the need for the requested accommodation.

PHA Policy

After a request for an accommodation is presented, the PHA will respond, in writing, within 30 days.

If the PHA 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 the PHA's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

To meet the needs of persons with vision impairments, large-print and oral 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 PHA staff, one-on-one assistance will be provided upon request.

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

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2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

- PIH 2002-01 (HA), Accessibility Notice
- 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

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

- This policy, the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, describes the key policies that govern the PHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2002-01(HA) Accessibility Notice (which must be posted in the public housing offices in a conspicuous place) summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to non-discrimination and accessibility in federally-funded housing programs.
- The PHA Plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment, and transition plans.

The design, construction, or alteration of PHA 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 public housing program.

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2-II.H. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

Language for Limited English Proficiency Persons (LEP) can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information provided by the public housing program. In certain circumstances, failure to ensure that LEP persons can effectively participate in or benefit from federally-assisted programs and activities may violate the prohibition under Title VI against discrimination on the basis of national origin. This part incorporates the Notice of Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published December 19, 2003 in the *Federal Register*.

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

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

In order to determine the level of access needed by LEP persons, the PHA will balance the following four factors: (1) the number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by the public housing program; (2) the frequency with which LEP persons come into contact with the program; (3) the nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the program to people's lives; and (4) the resources available to the PHA and costs. Balancing these four factors will ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to critical services while not imposing undue burdens on the PHA.

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2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION

In a courtroom, a hearing, or situations in which health, safety, or access to important benefits and services are at stake, the PHA will generally offer, or ensure that the family is offered through other sources, competent interpretation services free of charge to the LEP person.

PHA Policy

The PHA 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, the PHA 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, the PHA 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 the PHA. 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.

PHA Policy

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

The PHA will provide written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes 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 5 percent trigger, the PHA may not translate vital written materials, but will provide written notice in the primary language of the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of those written materials, free of cost.

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2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

If the PHA 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 the PHA's public housing program and services.

PHA Policy

If it is determined that the PHA serves very few LEP persons, and the PHA has very limited resources, the PHA will not develop a written LEP plan, but will consider alternative ways to articulate in a reasonable manner a plan for providing meaningful access. Entities having significant contact with LEP persons, such as schools, grassroots and faith-based organizations, community groups, and groups working with new immigrants will be contacted for input into the process.

If the PHA 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.

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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 live 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 the PHA) 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.

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The definition of a person with disabilities does not include:

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

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

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

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

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Chapter 3

ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

To be eligible for the public housing program:

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

This chapter contains three parts:

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

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

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

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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 public housing 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 CFR 5.403 and HUD-50058 IB, p. 13]

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

Family

To be eligible for admission, an applicant must qualify as a family. A family may be a single person or a group of persons. *Family* as defined by HUD includes a family with a child or children, two or more elderly or disabled persons living together, one or more elderly or disabled persons living with one or more live-in aides, or a single person. The PHA has the discretion to determine if any other group of persons qualifies as a family.

> PHA Policy
>
> A family also includes two or more individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other operation of law, but who either can demonstrate that they have lived together previously or certify that each individual's income and other resources will be available to meet the needs of the family.
>
> Each family must identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of application, and must update this information if the family's composition changes.

Household

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

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

Family Break-up

PHA Policy

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

If a family breaks up into two otherwise eligible families while living in public housing, only one of the new families will continue to be assisted.

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the applicant or resident family in a divorce or separation decree, the PHA will abide by the court's determination.

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, the PHA will determine which family retains their placement on the waiting list, or will continue in occupancy taking 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) any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity, and (4) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

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

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

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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 cohead or spouse.

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

PHA Policy

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

A *cohead* 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 cohead.

PHA Policy

Minors who are emancipated under state law may be designated as a cohead.

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

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

A *dependent* is a family member who is under 18 years of age or a person of any age who is a person with a disability or a full-time student, except that the following persons can never be dependents: the head of household, spouse, cohead, foster children/adults and live-in aides. Identifying each dependent in the family is important because each dependent qualifies the family for a deduction from annual income as described in Chapter 6.

Joint Custody of Dependents

PHA Policy

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

When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, the PHA 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]

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 cohead, qualifies the family for a dependent deduction and (2) the income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

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

Elderly Persons

An *elderly person* is a person who is at least 62 years of age [24 CFR 5.100].

Near-Elderly Persons

A *near-elderly person* is a person who is 50-61 years of age [24 CFR 945.105].

Elderly Family

An *elderly family* is one in which the head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is an elderly person [24 CFR 5.403]. Identifying elderly families is important because these families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

3-I.I. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABLED FAMILY [24 CFR 5.403]

Persons with Disabilities

Under the public housing program, special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head, spouse, or cohead 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, the PHA must make all aspects of the public housing 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 cohead is a person with disabilities. Identifying disabled families is important because these families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

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

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

A *guest* is defined as a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Former residents who have been evicted are not permitted as overnight guests.

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

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3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

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

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

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

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

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

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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, and illness.

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

PHA Policy

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

Absent Students

PHA 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 the PHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

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

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

PHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the PHA 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.

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Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

PHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or cohead absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to being called to active military duty will continue to be considered a family member.

Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons

PHA Policy

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

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

Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

PHA Policy

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

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3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

Live-in aide means a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the 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].

The PHA 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 a family member with disabilities.

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

PHA 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 of the family's choosing, 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, the family must submit a new, written request—subject to PHA verification—at each annual reexamination.

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

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

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

The person has a history of drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or

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

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

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PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

Income Limits

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

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

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

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

Extremely low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed 30 percent of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size.

HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30, 50, or 80 percent of the median income for an area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 960.201]

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

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

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

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

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

- Ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during the PHA fiscal year
- Ten percent of waiting list admission to the PHA's housing choice voucher program during the PHA fiscal year
- The number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low-income family means a low-income family other than an extremely low-income family.

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

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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 the PHA'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, cohead, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

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

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

Eligible Noncitizens

In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible noncitizen status must sign a verification consent form and cooperate with PHA 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].

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Ineligible Noncitizens

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

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

Mixed Families

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

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

A PHA 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 the PHA that the individual or at least one family member is eligible [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member as a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen.
>
> When a PHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 10 business days of the determination.
>
> The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or to request an informal hearing with the PHA. The informal hearing with the PHA 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 14.

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

For new occupants joining the resident family the PHA 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, the PHA 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.

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will verify the status of applicants at the time other eligibility factors are determined.

3-II.C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218]

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household age 6 or older must provide documentation of a valid Social Security Number (SSN) or a certification stating that no SSN has been issued. If a household member who is required to execute a certification is less than 18 years old, the certification must be executed by the individual's parent or guardian [24 CFR 5.216(j)]. Assistance cannot be provided to a family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

If a new member who is at least six years of age is added to the household, the new member's SSN documentation must be submitted at the family's next interim or regular reexamination, whichever comes first. If any member of the household who is at least six years of age obtains a previously undisclosed SSN, or has been assigned a new SSN, the documentation must be submitted at the family's next regularly scheduled reexamination.

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

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

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or cohead, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/

Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

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

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PART III: DENIAL OF ADMISSION

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

In addition, HUD requires or permits the PHA to deny admission based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members as discussed in this part. The PHA's authority in this area is limited by the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), which expressly prohibits the denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

This part covers the following topics:

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

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

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

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

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HUD requires the PHA to deny assistance in the following cases:

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last 3 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits but does not require the PHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a PHA-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).

  PHA Policy

  The PHA will admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally-assisted housing within the past 3 years for drug-related criminal activity, if the PHA is able to verify that the household member who engaged in the criminal activity has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the PHA, or the person who committed the crime is no longer living in the household.

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

  PHA Policy

  Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

- The PHA 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.

  PHA Policy

  In determining reasonable cause, the PHA 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 given more weight than an arrest. The PHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- If Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine in any location, not just federally assisted housing, the family will be denied admission.

- Any household member is currently registered as a sex offender under a state sex offender registration program.

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

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 960.203 (b) and (c)]

Under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS), PHAs that have adopted policies, implemented procedures and can document that they successfully screen out and deny admission to certain applicants with unfavorable criminal histories receive points.

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

PHA Policy

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

Drug-related criminal activity, defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug [24 CFR 5.100].

Violent criminal activity, defined by HUD as any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage [24 CFR 5.100].

Criminal activity that may threaten the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)].

Criminal activity that may threaten the health or safety of PHA staff, contractors, subcontractors, or agents.

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

Evidence of such criminal activity includes, but is not limited to any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions for suspected drug-related or violent criminal activity of household members within the past 5 years. A conviction for such activity will be given more weight than an arrest or an eviction.

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Has a pattern of unsuitable past performance in meeting financial obligations, including rent within the past three years

Has a pattern of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences within the past three years which may adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants

Has a pattern of eviction from housing or termination from residential programs within the past three years (considering relevant circumstances)

Owes rent or other amounts to this or any other PHA or owner in connection with any assisted housing program

Misrepresented or does not provide complete information related to eligibility, including income, award of preferences for admission, expenses, family composition or rent

Has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

Has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel

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

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

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

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

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3-III.D. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

PHAs are authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the public housing program. This authority assists the PHA in complying with HUD requirements and PHA 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 the PHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903].

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

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will perform criminal background checks for all adult household members.
>
> If the results of the criminal background check indicate there may have been past criminal activity, but the results are inconclusive, the PHA will request a fingerprint card and will request information from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

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

If the PHA proposes to deny admission based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, the PHA 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)].

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Obtaining Information from Drug Treatment Facilities [24 CFR 960.205]

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

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

Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug means illegal use of a drug that occurred recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that there is continuing illegal drug use by a household member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider the family's history with respect to the following factors:

Payment of rent and utilities

Caring for a unit and premises

Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing

Criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others

Behavior of all household members as related to the grounds for denial as detailed in Sections 3-III. B and C

Compliance with any other essential conditions of tenancy

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Past Performance in Meeting Financial Obligations, Especially Rent

PHA and landlord references for the past three years, gathering information about past performance meeting rental obligations such as rent payment record, late payment record, whether the PHA/landlord ever began or completed lease termination for non-payment. PHAs and landlords will be asked if they would rent to the applicant family again.

Utility company references covering the monthly amount of utilities, late payment, disconnection, return of a utility deposit and whether the applicant can get utilities turned on in his/her name. (Use of this inquiry will be reserved for applicants applying for units where there are tenant-paid utilities.)

If an applicant has no rental payment history the PHA will check court records of eviction actions and other financial judgments, and credit reports. A lack of credit history will not disqualify someone from becoming a public housing resident, but a poor credit rating may.

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Disturbances of Neighbors, Destruction of Property or Living or Housekeeping Habits at Prior Residences that May Adversely Affect Health, Safety, or Welfare of Other Tenants, or Cause Damage to the Unit or the Development

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

Police and court records may be used to check for any evidence of disturbance of neighbors or destruction of property that might have resulted in arrest or conviction.

Home visits may be used to determine the applicant's ability to care for the unit.

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

Evidence

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 960.203(c)(3) and (d)]

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

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

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PHA Policy

The PHA will consider the following factors prior to making its decision:

The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents

The effects that denial of admission may have on other members of the family who were not involved in the action or failure

The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in section 3-III.F) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

The length of time since the violation occurred, the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

Evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social service or other appropriate counseling service programs

In the case of drug or alcohol abuse, whether the culpable household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully

The PHA 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.

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Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)(i)]

HUD permits PHAs to impose as a condition of admission, a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for an action or failure to act which warrants denial of admission, to not reside in the unit.

PHA Policy

As a condition of receiving assistance, a family may agree to remove the culpable family member from the application. In such instances, the head of household must certify that the family member will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the public housing unit.

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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3-III.F. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING [Pub.L. 109-162]

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) prohibits denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Specifically, Section 607(2) of VAWA adds the following provision to Section 6 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, which lists contract provisions and requirements for the public housing program:

> Every contract for contributions shall provide that . . . the public housing agency shall not deny admission to the project to any applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission, and that nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

Definitions

As used in VAWA:

- The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- 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 *stalking* means:
  - 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.

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- The term *immediate family member* means, with respect to a person –
  - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in the position or place of a parent; or
  - Any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood and marriage.

Notification and Victim Documentation

PHA Policy

The PHA acknowledges that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may have an unfavorable history that would warrant denial under the PHA's policies. Therefore, if the PHA makes a determination to deny admission to an applicant family on the basis of an unfavorable history, the PHA will include in its notice of denial a statement of the protection against denial provided by VAWA and will offer the applicant the opportunity to provide documentation affirming that the cause of the unfavorable history is that a member of the applicant family is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

The documentation must include two elements:

A signed statement by the victim that provides the name of the perpetrator and certifies that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

One of the following:

A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse

A statement signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a medical professional; or another knowledgeable professional from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing the actual or threatened abuse. The professional must attest under penalty of perjury that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse, and the victim must sign or attest to the statement.

The applicant must submit the required documentation with her or his request for an informal hearing (see section 14-I.B) or must request an extension in writing at that time. If the applicant so requests, the PHA will grant an extension of 10 business days, and will postpone scheduling the applicant's informal hearing until after it has received the documentation or the extension period has elapsed. If after reviewing the documentation provided by the applicant the PHA determines the family is eligible for assistance, no informal hearing will be scheduled and the PHA will proceed with admission of the applicant family.

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Perpetrator Removal or Documentation of Rehabilitation

PHA Policy

The PHA will not admit an otherwise eligible family that consists both the victim and perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, when such behavior is the grounds for denial of admission, unless the perpetrator is removed from the application and will not reside in the public housing unit.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements

All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared database nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

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3-III.G. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

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

If a PHA 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 the PHA 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)].

PHA Policy

If, based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information an applicant family appears to be ineligible, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the denial and provide access to a copy of the record to the applicant and to the subject of the record. The family will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information

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

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

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EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

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

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(A), which reads:

  Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months

  In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of "blindness" as defined in section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.

- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:

  (A) IN GENERAL – The term *developmental disability* means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that-

  (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;

  (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;

  (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;

  (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) self-care, (II) receptive and expressive language, (III) learning, (IV) mobility, (V) self-direction, (VI) capacity for independent living, (VII) economic self-sufficiency; and

  (v) reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

  (B) INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN – An individual from birth to age 9, inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting 3 or more of the criteria described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A) if the individual, without services and supports, has a high probability of meeting those criteria later in life.

- Has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

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

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

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

Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

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

(1) Physical or mental impairment includes:

   (a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine

   (b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.

(2) Major life activities means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.

(3) Has a record of such an impairment means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(4) Is regarded as having an impairment means:

   (a) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation

   (b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment

   (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (a) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment

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Chapter 4

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

> Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications. It also specifies how the PHA will handle the applications it receives.
>
> Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how the PHA's waiting list is structured, when it is opened and closed, and how the public is notified of the opportunity to apply for public housing. It also discusses the process the PHA will use to keep the waiting list current.
>
> Part III: Tenant Selection. This part describes the policies that guide the PHA in selecting families from the waiting list as units become available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that the PHA has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

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PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Any family that wishes to reside in public housing must apply for admission to the program [24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii), 24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv), and PH Occ GB, p. 68]. HUD permits the PHA to determine the format and content of its applications, as well how such applications will be made available to interested families and how applications will be accepted by the PHA.

PHA Policy

Depending upon the length of time that applicants may need to wait to be housed, the PHA may use a one- or two-step application process.

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

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

Families may obtain application forms from the PHA's office during normal business hours. Families may also request – by telephone or by mail – that a form be sent to the family via first class mail.

Completed applications must be returned to the PHA by mail, by fax, or submitted in person during normal business hours. Applications must be complete in order to be accepted by the PHA for processing. If an application is incomplete, the PHA will notify the family of the additional information required.

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4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

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

The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation to the needs of individuals with disabilities. The application-taking facility and the application process must be fully accessible, or the PHA must provide an alternate approach that provides equal access to the application process. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of the PHA's policies related to providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities.

Limited English Proficiency

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

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4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

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

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

If the PHA 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, the PHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a completed application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal hearing and explain the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

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

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

Applicants will be placed on the waiting list according the date and time their complete application is received by the PHA.

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

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PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must have policies regarding the type of waiting list it will utilize as well as the 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 public housing, and conducting outreach to ensure a sufficient number of applicants.

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

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

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

PHA Policy

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

Name and social security number of head of household

Unit size required (number of family members)

Amount and source of annual income

Accessibility requirement, if any

Date and time of application or application number

Household type (family, elderly, disabled)

Race and ethnicity of the head of household

The specific site(s) selected (only if PHA offers site-based waiting lists)

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain site-based waiting list system with separate waiting lists for each of the following sites within the PHA's public housing stock:

Parsons Apartments

Scattered Homes

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will not merge the public housing waiting list with the waiting list for any other program the PHA operates.

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

Closing the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

The PHA may close the waiting list when the estimated waiting period for housing applicants on the list reaches 24 months for the most current applicants. PHA reserves the option of closing the list based on unit size.

Reopening the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will announce the reopening of the waiting list at least 10 business days prior to the date applications will first be accepted. If the list is only being reopened for certain unit sizes, this information will be contained in the notice. The notice will specify where, when, and how applications are to be received.

The PHA will give public notice by publishing the relevant information in suitable media outlets including, but not limited to:

[Spokesman Review, Inlander, emails and flyers to local service agencies.]

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

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

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

PHA 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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

PHA Policy

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

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

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4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST

HUD requires the PHA to establish policies to use when removing applicant names from the waiting list [24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv)].

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 the PHA's request for information or updates because of the family member's disability, the PHA must, upon the family's request, reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list as a reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 8.4(a), 24 CFR 100.204(a), and PH Occ GB, p. 39 and 40]. See Chapter 2 for further information regarding reasonable accommodations.

PHA Policy

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

To update the waiting list, the PHA will send an update request via first class mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program. This update request will be sent to the last address that the PHA 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, or by fax. Responses should be postmarked or received by the PHA not later than 15 business days from the date of the PHA letter.

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

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

If the notice is returned by the post office with a forwarding address, the notice will be re-sent to the address indicated. The family will have 15 business days to respond from the date the letter was re-sent. If the family fails to respond within this time frame, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

When a family is removed from the waiting list during the update process for failure to respond, no informal hearing will be offered. Such failures to act on the part of the applicant prevent the PHA from making an eligibility determination; therefore no informal hearing is required.

If a family is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, the Executive Director or their designee may reinstate the family if s/he determines the lack of response was due to PHA error, or to circumstances beyond the family's control.

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Removal from the Waiting List

PHA Policy

The PHA will remove applicants from the waiting list if they have requested that their name be removed. In such cases no informal hearing is required.

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

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

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PART III: TENANT SELECTION

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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4-III.B. SELECTION METHOD

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

Local Preferences [24 CFR 960.206]

PHAs are 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 the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources [24 CFR 960.206(a)].

PHA Policy

No local preferences have been established.

Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 960.202(b)]

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 40% of the families admitted to public housing during the PHA's fiscal year. ELI families are those with annual incomes at or below 30% of the area median income. To ensure this requirement is met, the PHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

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

PHA Policy

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

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Mixed Population Developments [24 CFR 960.407]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA does not have designated elderly or designated disabled housing at this time.

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

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

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

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

Public Housing has multiple Single Family units and Duplexes scattered throughout a myriad of neighborhoods consisting of a broad spectrum of financial status. Any future development will factor in NEWHS' commitment to offer housing in locations that foster personal development, avoiding the potential trappings of a concentration of poverty.

To implement the statutory requirement to deconcentrate poverty and provide for income mixing in covered developments, the PHA must comply with the following steps:

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

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA is not required to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing by bringing higher income tenants into lower income projects and lower income tenants into higher income projects.

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

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

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

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

Depending on local circumstances the PHA's deconcentration policy may include, but is not limited to the following:

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

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

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

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Order of Selection [24 CFR 960.206(e)]

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

PHA Policy

Families will be selected from the waiting list on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date and time their complete application is received by the PHA.

When selecting applicants from the waiting list the PHA will match the characteristics of the available unit (unit size, accessibility features, unit type) to the applicants on the waiting lists. The PHA will offer the unit to the highest ranking applicant who qualifies for that unit size or type, or that requires the accessibility features.

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

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4-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

When the family has been selected from the waiting list, the PHA must notify the family.

PHA Policy

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

The notice will inform the family of the following:

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

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

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4-III.D. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview (Chapter 7 provides details about longer submission deadlines for particular items, including documentation of Social Security numbers and eligible noncitizen status). If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. If the required documents and information are not provided within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of denial (see Chapter 3).

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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, the PHA will provide translation services in accordance with the PHA's LEP plan.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact the PHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend a scheduled interview, the PHA will send another notification letter with a new interview appointment time. Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled interviews without PHA approval will have their applications removed from the waiting list based on the family's failure to supply information needed to determine eligibility. The second appointment letter will state that failure to appear for the appointment without a request to reschedule will be interpreted to mean that the family is no longer interested and their application will be removed from the waiting list. Such failure to act on the part of the applicant prevents the PHA from making an eligibility determination, therefore the PHA will not offer an informal hearing.

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

PHA Policy

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

If the PHA 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 the PHA can move to deny the application. See Section 3-III.G for the PHA's policy regarding such circumstances.

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Chapter 5

OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Policies in this chapter are organized in two parts.

> Part I: Occupancy Standards. This part contains the PHA's standards for determining the appropriate unit size for families of different sizes and types.
>
> Part II: Unit Offers. This part contains the PHA's policies for making unit offers, and describes actions to be taken when unit offers are refused.

PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

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5-I.B. DETERMINING UNIT SIZE

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the same occupancy standards for each of its developments.

The PHA's occupancy standards are as follows:

The PHA 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 children under age 5) will not be required to share a bedroom.

Persons of different generations will not be required to share a bedroom.

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

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

Foster children will be included in determining unit size.

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

BEDROOM SIZE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8

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5-I.C. EXCEPTIONS TO OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

Types of Exceptions

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Requests from applicants to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy standards will be approved as long as the unit is not overcrowded according to local code, and the family agrees not to request a transfer for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a subsequent change in family size or composition.

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

Processing of Exceptions

PHA Policy

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

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

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

The PHA will notify the family of its decision within 30 days of receiving the family's request.

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PART II: UNIT OFFERS

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

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

PHA Policy

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

5-II.B. NUMBER OF OFFERS

PHA Policy

The PHA has adopted a "one offer plan" for offering units to applicants. Under this plan, the first qualified applicant in sequence on the waiting list will be made an offer of a unit of the appropriate size, at a site in which the applicant has applied to reside.

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

PHA Policy

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

Offers made by telephone will be confirmed by letter.

5-II.D. REFUSALS OF UNIT OFFERS

Good Cause for Unit Refusal

An elderly or disabled family may decline an offer for designated housing. Such a refusal must not adversely affect the family's position on or placement on the public housing waiting list [24 CFR 945.303(d)].

PHA Policy

Applicants may refuse to accept a unit offer for *"good cause." Good cause* includes situations in which an applicant is willing to move but is unable to do so at the time of the unit offer, or the applicant demonstrates that acceptance of the offer would cause undue hardship not related to considerations of the applicant's race, color, national origin, etc.

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[PH Occ GB, p. 104]. Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

> Inaccessibility to source of employment, education, or job training, children's day care, or educational program for children with disabilities, so that accepting the unit offer would require the adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities
>
> The family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, or risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption
>
> A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member

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The unit is inappropriate for the applicant's disabilities, or the family does not need the accessible features in the unit offered and does not want to be subject to a 30-day notice to move

The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six

In the case of a unit refusal for good cause the applicant will not be removed from the waiting list as described later in this section. The applicant will remain at the top of the waiting list until the family receives an offer for which they do not have good cause to refuse.

The PHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

Unit Refusal Without Good Cause

PHA Policy

When an applicant rejects the final unit offer without good cause, the PHA will remove the applicant's name from the waiting list and send notice to the family of such removal. The notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing and the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

The applicant may reapply for assistance if the waiting list is open. If the waiting list is not open, the applicant must wait to reapply until the PHA opens the waiting list.

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5-II.E. ACCESSIBLE UNITS [24 CFR 8.27]

PHAs must adopt suitable means to assure that information regarding the availability of accessible units reaches eligible individuals with disabilities, and take reasonable nondiscriminatory steps to maximize the utilization of such units by eligible individuals whose disability requires the accessibility features of a particular unit.

When an accessible unit becomes vacant, before offering such units to a non-disabled applicant the PHA must offer such units:

- First, to a current resident of another unit of the same development, or other public housing development under the PHA's control, who has a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit and is occupying a unit not having such features, or if no such occupant exists, then
- Second, to an eligible qualified applicant on the waiting list having a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit.

When offering an accessible unit to an applicant not having a disability requiring the accessibility features of the unit, the PHA may require the applicant to agree (and may incorporate this agreement in the lease) to move to a non-accessible unit when available.

PHA Policy

Families requiring an accessible unit may be over-housed in such a unit if there are no resident or applicant families of the appropriate size who also require the accessible features of the unit.

When there are no resident or applicant families requiring the accessible features of the unit, including families who would be over-housed, the PHA will offer the unit to a non-disabled applicant.

When offering an accessible unit to a non-disabled applicant, the PHA will require the applicant to agree to move to an available non-accessible unit within 30 days when either a current resident or an applicant needs the features of the unit and there is another unit available for the non-disabled family. This requirement will be a provision of the lease agreement.

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Chapter 6

INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 960, Subpart C]

INTRODUCTION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's rent payment. The PHA 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 PHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income to include and exclude to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.

Part II: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established HUD regulations require the PHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.

Part III: Calculating Rent. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining family rent payment. Also included here are flat rents and the family's choice in rents.

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PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

The general regulatory definition of *annual income* shown below is from 24 CFR 5.609.

> 5.609 Annual income.
>
> (a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:
>
> (1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
>
> (2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
>
> (3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].
>
> (4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Inclusions (Exhibit 6-1)
- Annual Income Exclusions (Exhibit 6-2)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- Earned Income Disallowance (Exhibit 6-4)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. HUD regulations present income inclusions and exclusions separately [24 CFR 5.609(b) and 24 CFR 5.609(c)]. In this ACOP, however, the discussions of income inclusions and exclusions are integrated by topic (e.g., all policies affecting earned income are discussed together in section 6-I.D). Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

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6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(a)(1)].
Head, spouse, or cohead Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included.
Children under 18 years of age	Employment income is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Employment income above $480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

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].

PHA 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

PHA 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 the PHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

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Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

PHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the PHA 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 Cohead

PHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or cohead absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to military deployment will continue to be considered a family member**.**

Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons

PHA Policy

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

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

Joint Custody of Children

PHA Policy

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

When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, the PHA 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.

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Caretakers for a Child

PHA Policy

If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving assistance, the PHA will take the following actions.

> If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.
>
> If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 90 days. After the 90 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases the PHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.
>
> At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the lease will be transferred to the caretaker, as head of household.
>
> During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

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6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME

The PHA is required to count all income "anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date" [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)]. Policies related to anticipating annual income are provided below.

Basis of Annual Income Projection

The PHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes the PHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected [HCV GB, p. 5-17]
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- The PHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

PHA Policy

When the PHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), the PHA 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. Anytime 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 the PHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

Known Changes in Income

If the PHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be calculated by applying each income amount to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving $6/hour will begin to receive $6.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case the PHA would calculate annual income as follows: ($6/hour × 40 hours × 7 weeks) + ($6.25 × 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 the PHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed even if the PHA's policy on reexaminations does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

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Using Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) to Project Income

HUD strongly recommends the use of up-front income verification (UIV). UIV is "the verification of income, before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a large number of individuals" [PIH Notice 2004-01 Verification Guidance ("VG"), p. 7].

HUD allows PHAs to use UIV information in conjunction with family-provided documents to anticipate income.

PHA Policy

PHA procedures for anticipating annual income will include the use of UIV methods approved by HUD in conjunction with family-provided documents dated within the last 60 days of the PHA interview date.

The PHA will follow "HUD Guidelines for Projecting Annual Income When Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) Data Is Available" in handling differences between UIV and family-provided income data. The guidelines depend on whether a difference is substantial or not. HUD defines *substantial difference* as a difference of $200 or more per month.

No Substantial Difference. If UIV information for a particular income source differs from the information provided by a family by less than $200 per month, the PHA will follow these guidelines:

If the UIV figure is less than the family's figure, the PHA will use the family's information.

If the UIV figure is more than the family's figure, the PHA will use the UIV data unless the family provides documentation of a change in circumstances to explain the discrepancy (e.g., a reduction in work hours). Upon receipt of acceptable family-provided documentation of a change in circumstances, the PHA will use the family-provided information.

Substantial Difference. If UIV information for a particular income source differs from the information provided by a family by $200 or more per month, the PHA will follow these guidelines:

The PHA will request written third-party verification from the discrepant income source in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236(b)(3)(i).

When the PHA cannot readily anticipate income (e.g., in cases of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), the PHA will review historical income data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income.

The PHA will analyze all UIV, third-party, and family-provided data and attempt to resolve the income discrepancy.

The PHA will use the most current verified income data and, if appropriate, historical income data to calculate anticipated annual income.

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6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income

Wages and Related Compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)]

The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services is included in annual income.

Some Types of Military Pay

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)] except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(c)(7)].

Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income

Temporary, Nonrecurring, or Sporadic Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)]

This type of income (including gifts) is not included in annual income.

> PHA Policy
>
> Sporadic income is income that is not received periodically and cannot be reliably predicted. For example, the income of an individual who works occasionally as a handyman would be considered sporadic if future work could not be anticipated and no historic, stable pattern of income existed.

Children's Earnings [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]

Employment income earned by children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years is not included in annual income. (See Eligibility chapter for a definition of *foster children*.)

Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students

Earnings in excess of $480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (except for the head, spouse, or cohead) are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. To be considered "full-time," a student must be considered "full-time" by an educational institution with a degree or certificate program [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Income of a Live-in Aide

Income earned by a live-in aide, as defined in [24 CFR 5.403], is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. (See Eligibility chapter for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

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Income Earned under Certain Federal Programs [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]

Income from some federal programs is specifically excluded from consideration as income, including:

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- 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 [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)]

Amounts received under a resident service stipend are not included in annual income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed $200 per individual per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA, 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.

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State and Local Employment Training Program

Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying state or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(v)].

PHA Policy

The PHA 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].

The PHA 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, the PHA 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 the PHA's interim reporting requirements (see chapter on reexaminations).

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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.

PHA Policy

To qualify as a training program, the program must meet the definition of *training program* provided above for state and local employment training programs.

Earned Income Tax Credit. Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), are excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. Although many families receive the EITC annually when they file taxes, an EITC can also be received throughout the year. The prorated share of the annual EITC is included in the employee's payroll check.

Earned Income Disallowance. The earned income disallowance is discussed in section 6-I.E below.

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6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE [24 CFR 960.255]

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time. The full text of 24 CFR 960.255 is included as Exhibit 6-4 at the end of this chapter. Eligibility criteria and limitations on the disallowance are summarized below.

Eligibility

This disallowance applies only to individuals in families already participating in the public housing program (not at initial examination). To qualify, the family must experience an increase in annual income that is the result of one of the following events:

- Employment of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment. *Previously unemployed* includes a person who annually has earned not more than the minimum wage applicable to the community multiplied by 500 hours. The applicable minimum wage is the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- Increased earnings by a family member whose earnings increase during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job-training program. A self-sufficiency program includes a program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work to such families [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
- New employment or increased earnings by a family member who has received benefits or services under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or any other state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act within the past six months. If the benefits are received in the form of monthly maintenance, there is no minimum amount. If the benefits or services are received in a form other than monthly maintenance, such as one-time payments, wage subsidies, or transportation assistance, the total amount received over the six-month period must be at least $500.

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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 his or her "prior income."

PHA Policy

The PHA defines *prior income*, or *prequalifying income*, as the family member's last certified income prior to qualifying for the EID.

The family member's prior, or prequalifying, income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is receiving the EID.

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial 12-month exclusion period, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

PHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In

During the second 12-month exclusion period, the exclusion is reduced to half (50 percent) of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a four-year (48-month) lifetime maximum. The four-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 48 months later. The one-time eligibility for the EID applies even if the eligible individual begins to receive assistance from another housing agency, if the individual moves between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or if there are breaks in assistance.

PHA Policy

During the 48-month eligibility period, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his/her prequalifying income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

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Individual Savings Accounts [24 CFR 960.255(d)]

PHA Policy

The PHA chooses not to establish a system of individual savings accounts (ISAs) for families who qualify for the EID.

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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].

PHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, the PHA 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 the PHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

PHA 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.

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Capital Indebtedness

HUD regulations do not permit the PHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

PHA Policy

Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means the PHA 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 the PHA 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.

PHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of a tenant family provided an up-front loan of $2,000 to help a business get started, the PHA 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.

6-I.G. ASSETS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.603(b)]

Overview

There is no asset limitation for participation in the public housing program. However, HUD requires that the PHA include in annual income the "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, the PHA 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 PHA policies related to each type of asset.

General Policies

Income from Assets

The PHA 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 the PHA

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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) the PHA 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, the PHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

PHA Policy

Any time 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 the PHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family's anticipated asset income.

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Valuing Assets

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires the PHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the balance in 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.

> PHA Policy
>
> Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions [HCV GB, p. 5-28 and PH Occ GB, p. 121].

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)]

When net family assets are $5,000 or less, the PHA 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, the PHA 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 the current HUD-established passbook savings rate.

Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets

It may or may not be necessary for the PHA 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 plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement fund.

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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."

PHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, the PHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when he or she 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, the PHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, the PHA 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 the PHA 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 PHA may set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 recertifications, the family may request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

Assets placed by the family in nonrevocable 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.

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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.

PHA 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

PHA 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. The PHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to the PHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

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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.

PHA Policy

In determining the value of a checking account, the PHA will use the average monthly balance for the last six months.

In determining the value of a savings account, the PHA will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account, the PHA 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.

PHA Policy

In determining the market value of an investment account, the PHA 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), the PHA will calculate asset income based on the earnings for the most recent reporting period.

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Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments

Equity (cash value) in a property or other capital asset is the estimated current market value of the asset less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs (such as broker fees) that would be incurred in selling the asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25 and PH, p. 121].

Equity in real property and other capital investments is considered in the calculation of asset income except for the following types of assets:

- Equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Equity in real property when a family member's main occupation is real estate [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. This real estate is considered a business asset, and income related to this asset will be calculated as described in section 6-I.F.
- Interests in Indian Trust lands [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Real property and capital assets that are part of an active business or farming operation [HCV GB, p. 5-25]

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.

PHA 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 the PHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

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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.

Nonrevocable 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, the PHA 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].

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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].

PHA Policy

In determining the value of personal property held as an investment, the PHA will use the family's estimate of the value. The PHA may obtain an appraisal if there is reason to believe that the family's estimated value is off by $50 or more. The family must cooperate with the appraiser but cannot be charged any costs related to the appraisal.

Generally, personal property held as an investment generates no income until it is disposed of. If regular income is generated (e.g., income from renting the personal property), the amount that is expected to be earned in the coming year is counted as actual income from the asset.

Necessary items of personal property are not considered assets [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

PHA Policy

Necessary personal property consists of only those items not held as an investment. It may include clothing, furniture, household furnishings, jewelry, and vehicles, including those specially equipped for persons with disabilities.

Life Insurance

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets [HCV GB 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.

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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

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 [CFR 5.609(b)(4)].

PHA Policy

When a delayed-start payment is received and reported during the period in which the PHA is processing an annual reexamination, the PHA will adjust the tenant rent.accordingly.

See the chapter on reexaminations for information about a family's obligation to report lump-sum receipts between annual reexaminations.

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Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)]

  PHA Policy

  The PHA will exclude payments for the care of foster children and foster adults only if the care is provided through an official arrangement with a local welfare agency [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]

- Amounts received under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 1626(c)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]

- Amounts received under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]

- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments (26 U.S.C. 32(j)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. *Note:* EITC may be paid periodically if the family elects to receive the amount due as part of payroll payments from an employer.

- Lump sums received as a result of delays in processing Social Security and SSI payments (see section 6-I.J.) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)].

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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.)

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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]

The PHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was a public housing resident at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families

The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those "who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ('welfare benefits') from a State or other public agency ('welfare agency') under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance" [24 CFR 5.615(b)]

Imputed Income

When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family's welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency's economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, the PHA must include in annual income "imputed" welfare income. The PHA must request that the welfare agency inform the PHA when the benefits of a public housing resident are reduced. The imputed income is the amount the family would have received if the family had not been sanctioned.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

For special procedures related to grievance hearings based upon the PHA's denial of a family's request to lower rent when the family experiences a welfare benefit reduction, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

Offsets

The amount of the imputed 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)].

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6-I.K. PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]

Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with a tenant family.

Alimony and Child Support

The PHA must count alimony or child support amounts awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

PHA Policy

The PHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless the PHA verifies that (1) the payments are not being made and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

Regular Contributions or Gifts

The PHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with a tenant family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

PHA 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 the PHA. For contributions that may vary from month to month (e.g., utility payments), the PHA will include an average amount based upon past history.

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6-I.L. 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)]
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)], except that in accordance with Section 224 of the FY 2005 Appropriations Act, the portion of any athletic scholarship assistance available for housing costs must be included in annual income [PIH Notice 2005-16].

  PHA Policy

  Regular financial support from parents or guardians to students for food, clothing personal items, and entertainment **is not** considered student financial assistance and is included **in** annual income.

- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(c)(10)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of $480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:

  (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))

  (b) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)

  (c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))

  (d) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)

  (e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))

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(f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)) (Effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).)

(g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)

(h) The first $2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first $2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)

(i) Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under the federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu)

(j) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))

(k) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)

(l) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)

(m) 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)

(n) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))

(o) 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)

(p) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))

(q) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran (38 U.S.C. 1805)

(r) 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)

(s) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

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PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require PHAs to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

> 5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity (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 child care 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, Verifications.

Anticipating Expenses

PHA Policy

Generally, the PHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and nonschool periods and cyclical medical expenses), the PHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. The PHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

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6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

A deduction of $480 is taken for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead 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, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

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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 cohead 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."

PHA Policy

The most current IRS Publication 502, *Medical and Dental Expenses*, will be used to determine the costs that qualify as medical expenses.

Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502	
Services of medical professionals Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, noncosmetic Services of medical facilities Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services Prescription medicines and insulin, but not nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheel chair, handrails)	Substance abuse treatment programs Psychiatric treatment Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth) Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)
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.	

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Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

PHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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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.

PHA 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, the PHA 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 the PHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the disability assistance expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members' incomes [PH Occ GB, p. 124].

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Eligible Disability Expenses

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* as follows: "Auxiliary apparatus: Including wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, reading devices for persons with visual disabilities, equipment added to cars and vans to permit their use by the family member with a disability, or service animals" [PH Occ GB, p. 124], but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

HUD advises PHAs to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus

PHA 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.

PHA 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, the PHA 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.

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Payments to Family Members

No disability expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of a tenant family [23 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the tenant family may be deducted if they are 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.

PHA Policy

The PHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and the PHA 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

PHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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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 child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income."

Child care expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family's household [VG, p. 26]. However, child care expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family's household, are included when determining the family's child care expenses.

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

PHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family's request, the PHA 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

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member's efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member's job search efforts are not commensurate with the child care expense being allowed by the PHA.

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Furthering Education

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further his or her education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the child care claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

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Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by "the amount of employment income that is included in annual income" [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above $480 is excluded, child care costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person's earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes $15,000 but because of the EID only $5,000 is included in annual income, child care expenses are limited to $5,000.

The PHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of child care. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

PHA Policy

When the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member's income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, the PHA generally will limit allowable child care expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

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Eligible Child Care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the tenant family. The PHA may not refuse to give a family the child care expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child Care Activities

PHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of child care.

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

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, the PHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Child care expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further his or her education, and (2) the family certifies, and the child care provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

PHA Policy

Child care expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For child care that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, the PHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and the PHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

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6-II.G. PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)]

Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If the PHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH Occ GB, p. 128].

The *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet* states that the maximum allowable amount for total permissive deductions is less than $90,000 per year.

PHA Policy

The PHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

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PART III: CALCULATING RENT

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF INCOME-BASED RENT CALCULATIONS

The first step in calculating income-based rent is to determine each family's total tenant payment (TTP). Then, if the family is occupying a unit that has tenant-paid utilities, the utility allowance is subtracted from the TTP. The result of this calculation, if a positive number, is the tenant rent. If the TTP is less than the utility allowance, the result of this calculation is a negative number, and is called the utility reimbursement, which may be paid to the family or directly to the utility company by the PHA.

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for a tenant family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between $0 and $50 that is established by the PHA

The PHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-III.B.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

PHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

PHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is $50.

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Optional Changes to Income-Based Rents [24 CFR 960.253(c)(2) and PH Occ GB, pp. 131-134]

PHAs have been given very broad flexibility to establish their own, unique rent calculation systems as long as the rent produced is not higher than that calculated using the TTP and mandatory deductions. At the discretion of the PHA, rent policies may structure a system that uses combinations of permissive deductions, escrow accounts, income-based rents, and the required flat and minimum rents.

The PHA's minimum rent and rent choice policies still apply to affected families. Utility allowances are applied to PHA designed income-based rents in the same manner as they are applied to the regulatory income-based rents.

The choices are limited only by the requirement that the method used not produce a TTP or tenant rent greater than the TTP or tenant rent produced under the regulatory formula.

PHA Policy

The PHA chooses not to adopt optional changes to income-based rents.

Ceiling Rents [24 CFR 960.253 (c)(2) and (d)]

Ceiling rents are used to cap income-based rents. They are part of the income-based formula. If the calculated TTP exceeds the ceiling rent for the unit, the ceiling rent is used to calculate tenant rent (ceiling rent/TTP minus utility allowance). Increases in income do not affect the family since the rent is capped. The use of ceiling rents fosters upward mobility and income mixing.

Because of the mandatory use of flat rents, the primary function of ceiling rents now is to assist families who cannot switch back to flat rent between annual reexaminations and would otherwise be paying an income-based tenant rent that is higher than the flat rent.

Ceiling rents must be set to the level required for flat rents (which will require the addition of the utility allowance to the flat rent for properties with tenant-paid utilities) [PH Occ GB, p. 135].

PHA Policy

The PHA chooses not to use ceiling rents.

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Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]

Utility reimbursement occurs when any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities exceeds the TTP. HUD permits the PHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

PHA Policy

Generally, the PHA will make utility reimbursements to the family. However, the PHA will retain the option of making the utility reimbursements directly to the utility provider after notification to residents of such a change.

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6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

Overview

If the PHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the PHA must 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 the PHA determines that a hardship exists, the TTP is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

(1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

PHA 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.

PHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent or tenant-paid utilities.

(3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

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(4) A death has occurred in the family.

PHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by the PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

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Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

The PHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

PHA Policy

The PHA 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.

The PHA may not evict the family for nonpayment of minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption.

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

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption Assume the PHA has established a minimum rent of $35.	
TTP – No Hardship	**TTP – 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 rent	$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = $35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = $15

PHA 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.

The PHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

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No Financial Hardship

If the PHA determines there is no financial hardship, the PHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon the PHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

PHA Policy

The PHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of the PHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If the PHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the PHA must reinstate the minimum rent from the beginning of the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

The family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay the PHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the PHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the PHA. The PHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon the PHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

PHA Policy

The PHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the PHA's repayment agreement policy (see Chapter 16).

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Long-Term Hardship

If the PHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the PHA 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.

PHA 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.

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6-III.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965, Subpart E]

Overview

Utility allowances are provided to families paying income-based rents when the cost of utilities is not included in the rent. When determining a family's income-based rent, the PHA must use the utility allowance applicable to the type of dwelling unit leased by the family.

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

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 8]

On request from a family, PHAs must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family with a disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

Residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies related to reasonable accommodations.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]

The PHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year. Between annual reviews, the PHA must revise the utility allowance schedule if there is a rate change that by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which such allowances were based. Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account in such revision became effective [PH Occ GB, p. 171].

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)].

> PHA Policy
>
> Unless the PHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

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6-III.D. PRORATED RENT FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. The PHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The PHA will first determine TTP as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the rent based upon the number of family members that actually are eligible. To do this, the PHA must:

(1) Subtract the TTP from a maximum rent applicable to the unit. The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible.

(2) Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who is eligible (member maximum subsidy).

(3) Multiply the member maximum subsidy by the number of eligible family members.

(4) Subtract the subsidy calculated in the last step from the maximum rent. This is the prorated TTP.

(5) Subtract the utility allowance for the unit from the prorated TTP. This is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

PHA Policy

Revised public housing maximum rents will be applied to a family's rent calculation at the first annual reexamination after the revision is adopted.

For policies related to the establishment of the public housing maximum rent see Chapter 16.

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6-III.E. FLAT RENTS AND FAMILY CHOICE IN RENTS [24 CFR 960.253]

Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)]

The flat rent is designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

There is no utility allowance or reimbursement with flat rents. When the family elects to pay the flat rent, the flat rent amount quoted to the family by the PHA is the amount the family pays. Changes in family income, expenses, or composition will not affect the flat rent amount because it is outside the income-based formula.

Policies related to the reexamination of families paying flat rent are contained in Chapter 9, and policies related to the establishment and review of flat rents are contained in Chapter 16.

Family Choice in Rents [24 CFR 960.253(a) and (e)]

Once each year, the PHA must offer families the choice between a flat rent and an income-based rent. The family may not be offered this choice more than once a year. The PHA must document that flat rents were offered to families under the methods used to determine flat rents for the PHA.

> PHA Policy
>
> The annual PHA offer to a family of the choice between flat and income-based rent will be conducted upon admission and upon each subsequent annual reexamination.
>
> The PHA will require families to submit their choice of flat or income-based rent in writing and will maintain such requests in the tenant file as part of the admission or annual reexamination process.

The PHA must provide sufficient information for families to make an informed choice. This information must include the PHA's policy on switching from flat rent to income-based rent due to financial hardship and the dollar amount of the rent under each option. However, if the family chose the flat rent for the previous year the PHA is required to provide an income-based rent amount only in the year that a reexamination of income is conducted or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information.

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Switching from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Due to Hardship [24 CFR 960.253(f)]

A family can opt to switch from flat rent to income-based rent at any time if they are unable to pay the flat rent due to financial hardship. If the PHA determines that a financial hardship exists, the PHA must immediately allow the family to switch from flat rent to the income-based rent.

PHA Policy

Upon determination by the PHA that a financial hardship exists, the PHA will allow a family to switch from flat rent to income-based rent effective the first of the month following the family's request.

Reasons for financial hardship include:

- The family has experienced a decrease in income because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family, or reduction in or loss of earnings or other assistance
- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education, or similar items
- Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate

PHA Policy

The PHA has not established any additional hardship criteria

Change in Flat Rents

PHA Policy

Changes to flat rents, up or down, will not affect families paying flat rent until their next annual flat rent offer, at which time the family will be given the choice of switching back to income-based rent or of remaining on flat rent at the current (most recently adjusted) flat rent for their unit [PH Occ GB, pp. 137-138].

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Flat Rents and Earned Income Disallowance [A&O FAQs]

Because the EID is a function of income-based rents, a family paying flat rent cannot qualify for the EID even if a family member experiences an event that would qualify the family for the EID. If the family later chooses to pay income-based rent, they would only qualify for the EID if a new qualifying event occurred.

A family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income-based rent and is currently within their 48 month period would have the 12 cumulative months of full (100 percent) and phase-in (50 percent) exclusion continue while paying flat rent as long as the employment that is the subject of the exclusion continues, and the 48-month lifetime limit would continue uninterrupted. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's 48-month lifetime limit expire while the family is paying flat rent.

Flat Rents and Mixed Families [A&O FAQs]

Mixed families electing to pay flat rent must first have a flat rent worksheet completed to see if the flat rent must be prorated. The worksheet is located in Appendix III of the *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet*.

If the flat rent is greater than or equal to the public housing maximum rent, there is no proration of flat rent and the family pays the flat rent for the unit.

If the flat rent is less than the maximum rent, the worksheet will calculate a prorated flat rent. The mixed family will pay the prorated flat rent.

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EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(a) *Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:*

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

(b) *Annual income includes, but is not limited to:*

(1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;

(2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

(3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of $5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

(4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);

(5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);

(6) Welfare assistance payments.

(i) Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:

(A) Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31[1]; and

(B) Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.

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[1] Text of 45 CFR 260.31 follows (next page).

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(ii) If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

(A) The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus

(B) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;

(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)

(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq*.), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

HHS DEFINITION OF "ASSISTANCE"

45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

260.31 What does the term "assistance" mean?

(a)(1) The term "assistance" includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

(2) It includes such benefits even when they are:

(i) Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and

(ii) Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).

(3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of "assistance"] excludes: (1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;

(ii) Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and

(iii) Will not extend beyond four months.

(2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);

(3) Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;

(4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and

(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance

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EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(c) *Annual income does not include the following:*

(1) Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;

(2) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);

(3) Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) of this section);

(4) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;

(5) Income of a live-in aide, as defined in Sec. 5.403;

(6) Subject to paragraph (b)(9) of this section, the full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;

(7) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;

(8) (i) Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;

(ii) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);

(iii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

(iv) Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed $200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;

(v) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives, and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;

(9) Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);

(10) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;

(11) Earnings in excess of $480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

(12) Adoption assistance payments in excess of $480 per adopted child;

(13) [Reserved]

(14) Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

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(15) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;

(16) Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or

(17) Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(c) apply. A notice will be published in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs and housing owners identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published and distributed when necessary. [See the following chart for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

Sources of Income Excluded by Federal Statute from Consideration as Income for Purposes of Determining Eligibility or Benefits

a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b));

b) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058);

c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c));

d) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e);

e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f));

f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b); (effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931);

g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub.L- 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04);

h) The first $2000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first $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);

i) Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu);

j) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f));

k) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);

l) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721);

m) 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);

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n) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j));

o) 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);

p) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d));

q) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran (38 U.S.C. 1805);

r) 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); and

s) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).

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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 therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

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EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE

24 CFR 960.255 Self-sufficiency incentive–Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) *Definitions*. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Previously unemployed includes a person who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Qualified family. A family residing in public housing:

(i) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was unemployed for one or more years previous to employment;

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

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

(b) *Disallowance of increase in annual income*.

(1) *Initial twelve month exclusion*. During the cumulative twelve month period beginning on the date a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income (as defined in 5.609 of this title) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

(2) *Second twelve month exclusion and phase-in*. During the second cumulative twelve month period after the date a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income of a qualified family fifty percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over income of that family member prior to the beginning of such employment.

(3) *Maximum four year disallowance*. The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 48 month period. It only applies for a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(1) and a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(2), during the 48 month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Inapplicability to admission*. The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility and income targeting).

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(d) *Individual Savings Accounts*. As an alternative to the disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment described in paragraph (b) of this section, a PHA may choose to provide for individual savings accounts for public housing residents who pay an income-based rent, in accordance with a written policy, which must include the following provisions:

(1) The PHA must advise the family that the savings account option is available;

(2) At the option of the family, the PHA must deposit in the savings account the total amount that would have been included in tenant rent payable to the PHA as a result of increased income that is disallowed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) Amounts deposited in a savings account may be withdrawn only for the purpose of:

(i) Purchasing a home;

(ii) Paying education costs of family members;

(iii) Moving out of public or assisted housing; or

(iv) Paying any other expense authorized by the PHA for the purpose of promoting the economic self-sufficiency of residents of public housing;

(4) The PHA must maintain the account in an interest bearing investment and must credit the family with the net interest income, and the PHA may not charge a fee for maintaining the account;

(5) At least annually the PHA must provide the family with a report on the status of the account; and

(6) If the family moves out of public housing, the PHA shall pay the tenant any balance in the account, minus any amounts owed to the PHA

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EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) *Imputed welfare income.*

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the PHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the PHA by the welfare agency).

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(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) The PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) *Review of PHA decision.*

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

(e) *PHA relation with welfare agency.*

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the PHA. However, the PHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The PHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the PHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

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Chapter 7

VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain the family's consent to collect the information. Applicants and tenants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The PHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The PHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in PIH Notice 2004-01 Verification Guidance ("VG") and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. More detailed requirements related to individual factors are provided in subsequent parts including family information (Part II), income and assets (Part III), and mandatory deductions (Part IV).

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies established by the PHA.

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230]

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 960.259(a)(1)].

Consent Forms

It is required that all adult applicants and tenants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the PHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate the lease of tenants. The family may request a hearing in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedures.

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7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

HUD's Verification Hierarchy [VG, p. 11-14]

HUD authorizes the PHA to use five methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

PHA Policy

In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:

Up-front Income Verification (UIV) whenever available

Third-party Written Verification

Third-party Oral Verification

Review of Documents

Self-Certification

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of the chapter contains an excerpt from the Verification Guidance that provides guidance with respect to how each method may be used.

Requirements for Acceptable Documents

PHA Policy

Any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and generally must be dated within 60 calendar days of the date they are provided to the PHA. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

The PHA will accept documents dated up to 6 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, the PHA would accept the most recent report.

Print-outs from web pages are considered original documents.

The PHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy, annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

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File Documentation

The PHA 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 the PHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this ACOP. The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

PHA Policy

The PHA will document, in the family file, the following:

Reported family annual income

Value of assets

Expenses related to deductions from annual income

Other factors influencing the adjusted income or income-based rent determination

When the PHA is unable to obtain 3rd party verification, the PHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available and will place a photocopy of the original document(s) in the family file. [24 CFR 960.259(c)(1); VG, p.15]

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7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA'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 the PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA will inform all applicants and residents of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

HUD's EIV system

Washington State Child Support services

Washington State DSHS services

Social Security Administration services

The PHA must restrict access to and safeguard UIV data in accordance with HUD guidance on security procedures, as issued and made available by HUD.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. No adverse action can be taken against a family until the PHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the PHA's informal review/hearing processes.

Definition of Substantial Difference

UIV information is used differently depending upon whether there is a *substantial difference* between information provided by the family and the UIV information. In "HUD Guidelines for Projecting Annual Income When UIV Data is Available," HUD recommends using $200 per month as the threshold for a substantial difference. The PHA will use the $200 per month as the threshold for a substantial difference.

See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policies on the definition of substantial difference and the use of UIV to project annual income and for the PHA's threshold for substantial difference.

When No Substantial Difference Exists

If UIV information does not differ substantially from family information, the UIV documentation may serve as third-party written verification.

When a Substantial Difference Exists [24 CFR 5.236(b)]

When there is a substantial difference between the information provided by the UIV source and the family, the PHA must request another form of third-party written verification and use any other verification methods (in priority order) to reconcile the difference(s).

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Use of HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and SSI benefits for resident families. HUD requires the PHA to use the EIV system when available. The following policies will apply when the PHA has access to HUD's EIV system.

The EIV system contains two main components: tenant income data reports and "exceeds threshold" reports.

Tenant Income Data (TID) Reports

The data shown on TID reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 months old at the time reports are generated.

PHA Policy

The PHA will obtain TID reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

TID reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. TID reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Chapter 6.I.C. TID reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between TID reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 6.I.C. and in this chapter.

TID reports will be used in interim reexaminations when it is necessary to verify and calculate earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits, and to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

TID reports will be retained in resident files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

When the PHA determines through TID reports and third party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15, Program Integrity.

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Exceeds Threshold Reports (ETRs)

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will generate and review ETRs on a monthly basis. The ETR threshold percentage will be adjusted as necessary based on the findings in the ETRs.

In reviewing ETRs, the PHA will begin with the largest discrepancies.

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

When it appears that a family may have concealed or under-reported income, the PHA will request third-party written verification of the income in question.

When the PHA determines through ETR 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 15, Program Integrity.

EIV Identity Verification

The EIV system verifies resident identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC data for a match on Social Security number, name, and date of birth.

When identity verification for a resident fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

PHA Policy

The PHA will identify residents whose identity verification has failed as part of the annual reexamination process.

The PHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by reviewing file documents. When the PHA determines that discrepancies exist due to PHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

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7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION

Reasonable Effort and Timing

Unless third-party verification is not required as described below, HUD requires the PHA to make at least two unsuccessful attempts to obtain third-party verification before using another form of verification [VG, p. 15].

PHA Policy

The PHA will diligently seek third-party verification using a combination of written and oral requests to verification sources. Information received orally from third parties may be used either to clarify information provided in writing by the third party or as independent verification when written third-party verification is not received in a timely fashion.

The PHA may mail, fax, e-mail, or hand deliver third-party written verification requests and will accept third-party responses using any of these methods. The PHA will send a written request for verification to each required source within 5 business days of securing a family's authorization for the release of the information and give the source 10 business days to respond in writing. If a response has not been received by the 11th business day, the PHA will request third-party oral verification.

The PHA will make a minimum of two attempts, one of which may be oral, to obtain third-party verification. A record of each attempt to contact the third-party source (including no-answer calls) and all contacts with the source will be documented in the file. Regarding third-party oral verification, PHA 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 the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

If a third party agrees to confirm in writing the information provided orally, the PHA will wait no more than 5 business days for the information to be provided. If the information is not provided by the 6th business day, the PHA will use any information provided orally in combination with reviewing family-provided documents (see below).

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When Third-Party Information is Late

When third-party verification has been requested and the timeframes for submission have been exceeded, the PHA will use the information from documents on a provisional basis. If the PHA later receives third-party verification that differs from the amounts used in income and rent determinations and it is past the deadline for processing the reexamination, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination to adjust the figures used for the reexamination, regardless of the PHA's interim reexamination policy.

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required

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.

Certain Assets and Expenses

The PHA may accept a self-certification from the family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

The PHA may determine that third-party verification is not available if the asset or expense involves an insignificant amount, making it not cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification [VG, p. 15].

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will use review of documents in lieu of requesting third-party verification when the market value of an individual asset or an expense is less than $500 annually and the family has original documents that support the declared amount.

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Certain Income, Asset and Expense Sources

The PHA will determine that third-party verification is not available when it is known that an income source does not have the ability to provide written or oral third-party verification [VG, p. 15]. For example, the PHA will rely upon review of documents when the PHA determines that a third party's privacy rules prohibit the source from disclosing information.

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine that third-party verification is not available when there is a service charge for verifying an asset or expense *and* the family has original documents that provide the necessary information.

If the family cannot provide original documents, the PHA 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].

The PHA will document, in the family file, the reason that the third-party verification was not available and will place a photocopy of the original document(s) in the family file. [VG, p. 15]

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7-I.E. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS

Using Review of Documents as Verification

PHA Policy

If the PHA has determined that third-party verification is not available or not required, the PHA will use documents provided by the family as verification.

The PHA may also review documents when necessary to help clarify information provided by third parties. In such cases the PHA will document in the file how the PHA arrived at a final conclusion about the income or expense to include in its calculations.

7-I.F. SELF-CERTIFICATION

PHA 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 the PHA.

The PHA 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 the PHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

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PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 Vehicle identification card U.S. military discharge (DD 214) U.S. passport Employer identification card	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID 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 the PHA'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 the PHA and be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

Legal identity will be verified on an as needed basis.

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7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and HCV, p. 5-12]

For every family member age 6 or older, the family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN), or a self-certification stating that no SSN has been issued. The self-certification must be executed personally by any family member 18 or older, or by a parent or guardian for a minor.

PHA Policy

The PHA will also accept the following documents as evidence if the SSN is provided on the document:

Driver's license

Other identification card issued by a federal, state, or local agency, a medical insurance company or provider, or employer or trade union

Payroll stubs

Benefit award letters from government agencies; retirement benefit letters; life insurance policies

Court records (real estate, tax notices, marriage and divorce, judgment or bankruptcy records)

If the family reports an SSN but cannot provide acceptable documentation of the number, the PHA will require a self-certification stating that documentation of the SSN cannot be provided at this time. The PHA will require documentation of the SSN within 60 calendar days from the date of the family member's self-certification mentioned above. If the family is an applicant, assistance cannot be provided until proper documentation of the SSN is provided.

PHA Policy

The PHA will instruct the family to obtain a duplicate card from the local Social Security Administration (SSA) office.

For individuals who are at least 62 years of age and are unable to submit the required documentation of their SSN within the initial 60-day period, the PHA will grant an additional 60 calendar days to provide documentation.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

If any family member obtains an SSN after admission to the program, the new SSN must be disclosed at the next regularly scheduled reexamination. In addition, if a child reaches the age of 6 and has no SSN, the parent or guardian must execute a self-certification stating that the child has no SSN at the next regularly scheduled reexamination.

The social security numbers of household members, such as live-in aids, must be verified for the purpose of conducting criminal background checks.

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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.

PHA Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, the PHA 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.

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7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and tenants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

PHA 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

PHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the PHA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, the PHA will require the family to document the marriage.

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

PHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the PHA has reasonable doubts about a separation or divorce, the PHA will require the family to document the divorce, or separation.

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.

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Absence of Adult Member

PHA 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

PHA Policy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

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7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

PHA Policy

The PHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family claims full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead, or

The family claims a child care deduction to enable a family member to further his or her education.

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7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

The PHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The PHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the PHA request a resident's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website at www.os.dhhs.gov.

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 receipt of SSA benefits or SSI based upon disability is sufficient for verification of disability for the purpose of qualification for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

PHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive SSI or other disability payments from the SSA, the PHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system when it is available, or HUD's Tenant Assessment Subsystem (TASS). If documentation from HUD's EIV System or TASS is not available, the PHA 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), the PHA 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 resident receives the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the PHA.

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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 5.603, necessary to qualify for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions.

PHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive SSI or other disability payments from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See 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. See the Eligibility chapter for detailed discussion of eligibility requirements. This chapter (7) discusses HUD and PHA 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.

The PHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

PHA Policy

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

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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 7-2 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

PHA 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 ACOP. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the PHA must verify immigration status with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The PHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

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7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

The PHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant.

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PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this ACOP 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 PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

PHA 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.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

PHA 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.

The PHA 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 the PHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, the PHA 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 the PHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

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7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Social Security/SSI Benefits

PHA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, the PHA 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), the PHA 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 the PHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of residents, the PHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System or the Tenant Assessment Subsystem (TASS). If benefit information is not available in HUD systems, the PHA 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) the PHA 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 resident has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the PHA.

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7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

PHA Policy

The way the PHA will seek verification for alimony and child support differs depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it *receives regular payments*, verification will be sought in the following order.

If payments are made through a state or local entity, the PHA will request a record of payments for the past 12 months and request that the entity disclose any known information about the likelihood of future payments.

Third-party verification from the person paying the support

Copy of a separation or settlement agreement or a divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules

Copy of the latest check and/or payment stubs

Family's self-certification of amount received and of the likelihood of support payments being received in the future, or that support payments are not being received.

If the family declares that it *receives irregular or no payments*, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts

If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

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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. The PHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

The PHA 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 the PHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this $10,000 to her son. The PHA 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, the PHA will verify the value of this asset.

7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

PHA 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, the PHA 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.

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7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

PHA Policy

When third-party verification is not available the type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

Before retirement, the PHA 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, the PHA 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, the PHA 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.

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7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

The PHA must obtain verification for income exclusions only if, without verification, the PHA would not be able to determine whether the income is to be excluded. For example: If a family's 16 year old has a job at a fast food restaurant, the PHA will confirm that PHA records verify the child's age but will not send a verification request to the restaurant. However, if a family claims the earned income disallowance for a source of income, both the source and the income must be verified.

PHA Policy

The PHA will reconcile differences in amounts reported by the third party and the family only when the excluded amount is used to calculate the family's rent (as is the case with the earned income disallowance). In all other cases, the PHA will report the amount to be excluded as indicated on documents provided by the family.

7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS

PHA Policy

The PHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SSI, etc. are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

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PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the PHA 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. The PHA will verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse or cohead 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 the Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. The PHA will verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

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7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to medical expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the medical provider requesting the needed information.

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, when possible

If third-party is not possible, copies of cancelled checks used to make medical expense payments and/or printouts or receipts from the source will be used. In this case the PHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. The PHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months

In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

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Eligible Household

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or a person with disabilities. The PHA will verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter, and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for the PHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA 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

PHA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, the PHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

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7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 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

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, when possible

If third-party is not possible, copies of cancelled checks used to make attendant care payments and/or receipts from care source

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months

Auxiliary Apparatus

PHA Policy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Third-party verification of anticipated purchase costs of auxiliary apparatus

If third-party is not possible, billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months

In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

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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. The PHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The PHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

PHA Policy

The PHA will seek 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 6-II.E.).

If third-party and document review 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.

PHA Policy

An attendant care provider will be asked to certify that, to the best of the provider's knowledge, the expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I. In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care.
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to pursue an eligible activity.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The PHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The child care provider will be asked to certify that, to the best of the provider's knowledge, the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

The family will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The PHA 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.

PHA Policy

Information to be Gathered

The PHA 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 the PHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases the PHA will request verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to the PHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, the PHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. The PHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

The PHA will ask that the academic or vocational educational institution verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered.

Gainful Employment

The PHA will seek verification from the employer of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified.

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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.

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

The PHA 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).

The PHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

PHA Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with the PHA'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, the PHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

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Exhibit 7-1: Excerpt from HUD Verification Guidance Notice (PIH 2004-01, pp. 11-14)

Upfront (UIV)	**Highest (Highly Recommended, highest level of third party verification)**
Written 3rd Party	**High (Mandatory if upfront income verification is not available or if UIV data differs substantially from tenant-reported information)**
Oral 3rd Party	**Medium (Mandatory if written third party verification is not available)**
Document Review	**Medium-Low (Use on provisional basis)**
Tenant Declaration	**Low (Use as a last resort)**

Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Wages/Salaries	Use of computer matching agreements with a State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) to obtain wage information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the independent sources to obtain wage information.	In the event the independent source does not respond to the PHA's written request for information, the PHA may contact the independent source by phone or make an in person visit to obtain the requested information.	When neither form of third party verification can be obtained, the PHA may accept original documents such as consecutive pay stubs (HUD recommends the PHA review at least three months of pay stubs, if employed by the same employer for three months or more), W-2 forms, etc. from the tenant. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares the family's total annual income from earnings. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
	Agreements with private vendor agencies, such as The Work Number or ChoicePoint to obtain wage and salary information.	The PHA may have the tenant sign a Request for Earnings Statement from the SSA to confirm past earnings. The PHA mails the form to SSA and the statement will be sent to the address the PHA specifies on the form.			
	Use of HUD systems, when available.				

Verification of Employment Income: The PHA should always obtain as much information as possible about the employment, such as start date (new employment), termination date (previous employment), pay frequency, pay rate, anticipated pay increases in the next twelve months, year-to-date earnings, bonuses, overtime, company name, address and telephone number, name and position of the person completing the employment verification form.
Effective Date of Employment: The PHA should always confirm start and termination dates of employment.

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Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Self-Employment	Not Available	The PHA mails or faxes a verification form directly to sources identified by the family to obtain income information.	The PHA may call the source to obtain income information.	The PHA may accept any documents (i.e. tax returns, invoices and letters from customers) provided by the tenant to verify self-employment income. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not obtained.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares the family's total annual income from self-employment. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
Verification of Self-Employment Income: Typically, it is a challenge for PHAs to obtain third party verification of self-employment income. When third party verification is not available, the PHA should always request a notarized tenant declaration that includes a perjury statement.					
Social Security Benefits	Use of HUD Tenant Assessment System (TASS) to obtain current benefit history and discrepancy reports.	The PHA mails or faxes a verification form directly to the local SSA office to obtain social security benefit information. **(Not Available in some areas because SSA makes this data available through TASS. SSA encourages PHAs to use TASS.)**	The PHA may call SSA, with the tenant on the line, to obtain current benefit amount. **(Not Available in some areas because SSA makes this data available through TASS. SSA encourages PHAs to use TASS.)**	The PHA may accept an original SSA Notice from the tenant. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares monthly social security benefits. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
Welfare Benefits	Use of computer matching agreements with the local Social Services Agency to obtain current benefit amount electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the local Social Services Agency to obtain welfare benefit information.	The PHA may call the local Social Services Agency to obtain current benefit amount.	The PHA may review an original award notice or printout from the local Social Services Agency provided by the tenant. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares monthly welfare benefits. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.

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Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Child Support	Use of agreement with the local Child Support Enforcement Agency to obtain current child support amount and payment status electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the local Child Support Enforcement Agency or child support payer to obtain current child support amount and payment status.	The PHA may call the local Child Support Enforcement Agency or child support payer to obtain current child support amount and payment status.	The PHA may review an original court order, notice or printout from the local Child Support Enforcement Agency provided by the tenant to verify current child support amount and payment status. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares current child support amount and payment status. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
Unemployment Benefits	Use of computer matching agreements with a State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain unemployment compensation electronically, by mail or fax or in person. Use of HUD systems, when available.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain unemployment compensation information.	The PHA may call the State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain current benefit amount.	The PHA may review an original benefit notice or unemployment check stub, or printout from the local State Wage Information Collection Agency provided by the tenant. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares unemployment benefits. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
Pensions	Use of computer matching agreements with a Federal, State, or Local Government Agency to obtain pension information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the pension provider to obtain pension information.	The PHA may call the pension provider to obtain current benefit amount.	The PHA may review an original benefit notice from the pension provider provided by the tenant. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares monthly pension amounts. **Note:** The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.

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Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Assets	Use of cooperative agreements with sources to obtain asset and asset income information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or emails a verification form directly to the source to obtain asset and asset income information.	The PHA may call the source to obtain asset and asset income information.	The PHA may review original documents provided by the tenant. **Note: The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.**	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares assets and asset income. **Note: The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.**
Comments	Whenever HUD makes available wage, unemployment, and SSA information, the PHA should use the information as part of the reexamination process. Failure to do so may result in disallowed costs during a RIM review.	**Note:** The independent source completes the form and returns the form directly to the PHA. Agency. The tenant should not hand carry documents to or from the independent source.	The PHA should document in the tenant file, the date and time of the telephone call or in person visit, along with the name and title of the person that verified the current income amount.		The PHA should use this verification method as a last resort, when all other verification methods are not possible or have been unsuccessful. **Notarized statement should include a perjury penalty statement.**

Note: The PHA must not pass verification costs along to the participant.

Note: In cases where the PHA cannot reliably project annual income, the PHA may elect to complete regular interim reexaminations (this policy should be apart of the PHA's written policies.)

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Exhibit 7-2: Summary of Documentation Requirements for Noncitizens
[HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">

- **All** noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the PHA.
- Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
- Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Elderly Noncitizens

- 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.

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All other Noncitizens

- Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>

- 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"

</td><td>

- 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).

</td></tr>
<tr><td>

- Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated "Section 245A" or Section 210".

</td><td>

Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated "Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)" or "Provision of Law 274a.12".

</td></tr>
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- 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*

</td></tr>
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Chapter 8

LEASING AND INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart G; 24 CFR 966, Subpart A]

INTRODUCTION

Public housing leases are the basis of the legal relationship between the PHA and the tenant. All units must be occupied pursuant to a dwelling lease agreement that complies with HUD's regulations.

HUD rules also require the PHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during occupancy. In addition, the PHA may require additional inspections in accordance with PHA policy.

This chapter is divided into two parts as follows:

> Part I: Leasing. This part describes pre-leasing activities and the PHA's policies pertaining to lease execution, modification, and payments under the lease.
>
> Part II: Inspections. This part describes the PHA's policies for inspecting dwelling units.

PART I: LEASING

8-I.A. OVERVIEW

An eligible family may occupy a public housing dwelling unit under the terms of a lease. The lease must meet all regulatory requirements, and must also comply with applicable state and local laws and codes.

The term of the lease must be for a period of 12 months. The lease must be renewed automatically for another 12-month term, except that the PHA may not renew the lease if the family has violated the community service requirement [24 CFR 966.4(a)(2)].

Part I of this chapter contains regulatory information, when applicable, as well as the PHA's policies governing leasing issues.

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8-I.B. LEASE ORIENTATION

PHA Policy

After unit acceptance but prior to occupancy, a PHA representative will provide a lease orientation to the family. The head of household or spouse is required to attend.

Orientation Agenda

PHA Policy

When families attend the lease orientation, they will be provided with:

- A copy of the lease
- A copy of the PHA's grievance procedure
- A copy of the house rules
- A copy of the PHA's schedule of maintenance charges
- A copy of the pamphlet *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*
- A copy of *Things You Should Know* (HUD-1140-OIG)

Topics to be discussed will include:

- Applicable deposits and other charges
- Review and explanation of lease provisions
- Unit maintenance and work orders
- The PHA's reporting requirements
- Explanation of occupancy forms
- Community service requirements
- Family choice of rent

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8-I.C. EXECUTION OF LEASE

The lease must be executed by the tenant and the PHA, except for automatic renewals of a lease [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

A lease is executed at the time of admission for all new residents. A new lease is also executed at the time of transfer from one PHA unit to another.

The lease must state the composition of the household as approved by the PHA (family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide) [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)]. See Section 8-I.D. for policies regarding changes in family composition during the lease term.

PHA Policy

The head of household, spouse or cohead, and all other adult members of the household will be required to sign the public housing lease prior to admission. An appointment will be scheduled for the parties to execute the lease. The head of household will be provided a copy of the executed lease and the PHA will retain a copy in the resident's file.

Files for households that include a live-in aide will contain file documentation signed by the live-in aide, that the live-in aide is not a party to the lease and is not entitled to PHA assistance. The live-in aide is only approved to live in the unit while serving as the attendant for the participant family member.

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8-I.D. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LEASE

The lease may be modified at any time by written agreement of the tenant and the PHA [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

Modifications to the Lease Form

The PHA may modify its lease from time to time. However, the PHA must give residents 30 days advance notice of the proposed changes and an opportunity to comment on the changes. The PHA must also consider any comments before formally adopting the new lease [24 CFR 966.3].

After proposed changes have been incorporated into the lease and approved by the Board, each family must be notified at least 60 days in advance of the effective date of the new lease or lease revision. A resident's refusal to accept permissible and reasonable lease modifications that are made in accordance with HUD requirements, or are required by HUD, is grounds for termination of tenancy [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(E)].

> PHA Policy
>
> The family will have 30 days to accept the revised lease. If the family does not accept the offer of the revised lease within that 30 day timeframe, the family's tenancy will be terminated for other good cause in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Schedules of special charges and rules and regulations are subject to modification or revision. Because these schedules are incorporated into the lease by reference, residents and resident organizations must be provided at least thirty days written notice of the reason(s) for any proposed modifications or revisions, and must be given an opportunity to present written comments. The notice must be delivered directly or mailed to each tenant; or posted in at least three conspicuous places within each structure or building in which the affected dwelling units are located, as well as in a conspicuous place at the project office, if any, or if none, a similar central business location within the project. Comments must be taken into consideration before any proposed modifications or revisions become effective [24 CFR 966.5].

After the proposed revisions become effective they must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the project office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

> PHA Policy
>
> When the PHA proposes to modify or revise schedules of special charges or rules and regulations, the PHA will post a copy of the notice in the central office, and will mail a copy of the notice to each resident family. Documentation of proper notice will be included in each resident file.

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Other Modifications

PHA Policy

The lease will be amended to reflect all changes in family composition.

If, for any reason, any member of the household ceases to reside in the unit, the lease will be amended by drawing a line through the person's name. The head of household and PHA will be required to initial and date the change.

If a new household member is approved by the PHA to reside in the unit, the person's name and birth date will be added to the lease. The head of household and PHA will be required to initial and date the change. If the new member of the household is an adult, s/he will also be required to sign and date the lease.

Policies governing when and how changes in family composition must be reported are contained in Chapter 9, Reexaminations.

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8-I.E. SECURITY DEPOSITS [24 CFR 966.4(b)(5)]

At the option of the PHA, the lease may require security deposits. The amount of the security deposit cannot exceed one month's rent or a reasonable fixed amount as determined by the PHA. The PHA may allow for gradual accumulation of the security deposit by the family, or the family may be required to pay the security deposit in full prior to occupancy. Subject to applicable laws, interest earned on security deposits may be refunded to the tenant after vacating the unit, or used for tenant services or activities.

PHA Policy

Residents must pay a security deposit to the PHA at the time of admission. The amount of the security deposit will be equal to the family's total tenant payment at the time of move-in. Payment plans allow for for security deposit to be paid in 3 payments with the 1st payment due upon move in.

The PHA will hold the security deposit for the period the family occupies the unit. The PHA will not use the security deposit for rent or other charges while the resident is living in the unit.

Within 14 days of move-out, the PHA will refund to the resident the amount of the security deposit (including interest earned on the security deposit), less any amount needed to pay the cost of unpaid rent, damages listed on the move-out inspection report that exceed normal wear and tear, and other charges due under the lease.

The PHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the security deposit within 14 days of the move-out.. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

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8-I.F. PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE

Rent Payments [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)]

Families must pay the amount of the monthly tenant rent determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements. The amount of the tenant rent is subject to change in accordance with HUD requirements.

The lease must specify the initial amount of the tenant rent at the beginning of the initial lease term, and the PHA must give written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent and when the change is effective.

> PHA Policy
>
> The tenant rent is due on the 1st of the monthand payable by the 10th. at the PHA-designated location.
>
> If a family's tenant rent changes, the PHA will notify the family of the new amount and the effective date by sending a "Notice of Rent Adjustment" which will become an attachment to the lease.

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Late Fees and Nonpayment

At the option of the PHA, the lease may provide for payment of penalties when the family is late in paying tenant rent [24 CFR 966.4(b)(3)].

The lease must provide that late payment fees are not due and collectible until two weeks after the PHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the PHA grievance procedures. The PHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

PHA Policy

If the family fails to pay their rent by the tenth day of the month, and the PHA has not agreed to accept payment at a later date, a 14 day Notice to Vacate will be issued to the resident for failure to pay rent, demanding payment in full or the surrender of the premises.

In addition, if the resident fails to make payment by the end of office hours on the fifth day of the month, a late fee of $20.00 will be charged. Notices of late fees will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the fee until the conclusion of the grievance process..

When a check is returned for insufficient funds or is written on a closed account, the rent will be considered unpaid and a returned check fee of $25.00 will be charged to the family. The fee will be due and payable 14 days after billing.

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Excess Utility Charges

If the PHA charges the tenant for consumption of excess utilities, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges. The imposition of charges for consumption of excess utilities is permissible only if the charges are determined by an individual check meter servicing the leased unit or result from the use of major tenant-supplied appliances [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for utilities that are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

The lease must provide that charges for excess utility consumption are not due and collectible until two weeks after the PHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the PHA grievance procedures. The PHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

PHA Policy

When applicable, families will be charged for excess utility usage according to the PHA's current posted schedule. Notices of excess utility charges will be mailed monthly and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of excess utility charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

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Maintenance and Damage Charges

If the PHA charges the tenant for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for services and repairs which are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

The lease must provide that charges for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear are not due and collectible until two weeks after the PHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the PHA grievance procedures. The PHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

PHA Policy

When applicable, families will be charged for maintenance and/or damages according to the PHA's current schedule. Work that is not covered in the schedule will be charged based on the actual cost of labor and materials to make needed repairs (including overtime, if applicable).

Notices of maintenance and damage charges will be mailed monthly and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of maintenance and damage charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

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PART II: INSPECTIONS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD rules require the PHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during occupancy. In addition, the PHA may require additional inspections, in accordance with PHA Policy. This part contains the PHA's policies governing inspections, notification of unit entry, and inspection results.

8-II.B. TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

Move-In Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]

The lease must require the PHA and the family to inspect the dwelling unit prior to occupancy in order to determine the condition of the unit and equipment in the unit. A copy of the initial inspection, signed by the PHA and the resident, must be provided to the tenant and be kept in the resident file.

> PHA Policy
>
> Any adult family member may attend the initial inspection and sign the inspection form for the head of household.

Move-Out Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]

The PHA must inspect the unit at the time the resident vacates the unit and must allow the resident to participate in the inspection if he or she wishes, unless the tenant vacates without notice to the PHA. The PHA must provide to the tenant a statement of any charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear.

The difference between the condition of the unit at move-in and move-out establishes the basis for any charges against the security deposit so long as the work needed exceeds that for normal wear and tear.

> PHA Policy
>
> When applicable, the PHA will provide the tenant with a statement of charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear, within 14 days of the move-out.

Annual Inspections

Under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS), the PHA is required to inspect all occupied units annually using HUD's Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) [24 CFR 902.43(a)(4)].

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Quality Control Inspections

The purpose of quality control inspections is to assure that all defects were identified in the original inspection, and that repairs were completed at an acceptable level of craftsmanship and within an acceptable time frame

PHA Policy

Supervisory quality control inspections will be conducted in accordance with the PHA's maintenance plan.

Special Inspections

PHA Policy

PHA staff may conduct a special inspection for any of the following reasons:

- Housekeeping
- Unit condition
- Suspected lease violation
- Preventive maintenance
- Routine maintenance
- There is reasonable cause to believe an emergency exists

Other Inspections

PHA Policy

Building exteriors, grounds, common areas and systems will be inspected according to the PHA's maintenance plan.

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8-II.C. NOTICE AND SCHEDULING OF INSPECTIONS

Notice of Entry

Non-emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(1)]

The PHA may enter the unit, with reasonable advance notification to perform routine inspections and maintenance, make improvements and repairs, or to show the unit for re-leasing. A written statement specifying the purpose of the PHA entry delivered to the dwelling unit at least two days before such entry is considered reasonable advance notification.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the resident in writing at least 48 hours prior to any non-emergency inspection.

Entry for repairs requested by the family without permission to enter given will be given a 48 hour notice prior to entry, . Resident-requested repairs with permission to enter given will not require notice of entry prior to entering the unit. .

Emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(2)]

The PHA may enter the dwelling unit at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists. If no adult household member is present at the time of an emergency entry, the PHA must leave a written statement showing the date, time and purpose of the entry prior to leaving the dwelling unit.

Scheduling of Inspections

PHA Policy

Inspections will be conducted during business hours. If a family needs to reschedule an inspection, they must notify the PHA at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled inspection. The PHA will reschedule the inspection no more than once unless the resident has a verifiable good cause to delay the inspection. The PHA may request verification of such cause.

Attendance at Inspections

Residents are required to be present for move-in inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]. There is no such requirement for other types of inspections.

PHA Policy

Except at move-in inspections, the resident is not required to be present for the inspection. The resident may attend the inspection if he or she wishes.

If no one is at home, the inspector will enter the unit, conduct the inspection and leave a notice of entry.

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8-II.D. INSPECTION RESULTS

The PHA is obligated to maintain dwelling units and the project in decent, safe and sanitary condition and to make necessary repairs to dwelling units [24 CFR 966.4(e)].

Emergency Repairs [24 CFR 966.4(h)]

If the unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to the life, health, or safety of the occupants, the tenant must immediately notify the PHA of the damage, and the PHA must make repairs within a reasonable time frame.

If the damage was caused by a household member or guest, the PHA must charge the family for the reasonable cost of repairs. The PHA may also take lease enforcement action against the family.

If the PHA cannot make repairs quickly, the PHA must offer the family standard alternative accommodations. If the PHA can neither repair the defect within a reasonable time frame nor offer alternative housing, rent shall be abated in proportion to the seriousness of the damage and loss in value as a dwelling. Rent shall not be abated if the damage was caused by a household member or guest, or if the resident rejects the alternative accommodations.

PHA Policy

When conditions in the unit are hazardous to life, health, or safety, the PHA will make repairs or otherwise abate the situation within 24 hours.

Defects hazardous to life, health or safety include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit
- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling
- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks
- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire
- Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit
- Utilities not in service, including no running hot water
- Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury
- Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit
- Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit
- Inoperable smoke detectors

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Non-emergency Repairs

PHA Policy

The PHA will correct non-life threatening health and safety defects within 15 business days of the inspection date. If the PHA is unable to make repairs within that period due to circumstances beyond the PHA's control (e.g. required parts or services are not available, weather conditions, etc.) the PHA will notify the family of an estimated date of completion.

The family must allow the PHA access to the unit to make repairs.

Resident-Caused Damages

PHA Policy

Damages to the unit beyond wear and tear will be billed to the tenant in accordance with the policies in 8-I.G., Maintenance and Damage Charges.

Repeated or excessive damages to the unit beyond normal wear and tear will be considered a serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Housekeeping

PHA Policy

Residents whose housekeeping habits pose a non-emergency health or safety risk, encourage insect or rodent infestation, or cause damage to the unit are in violation of the lease. In these instances, the PHA will provide proper notice of a lease violation.

A reinspection will be conducted within 30 days to confirm that the resident has complied with the requirement to abate the problem. Failure to abate the problem or allow for a reinspection is considered a violation of the lease and may result in termination of tenancy in accordance with Chapter 13.

Notices of lease violation will also be issued to residents who purposely disengage the unit's smoke detector. Only one warning will be given. A second incidence will result in lease termination.

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Chapter 9

REEXAMINATIONS

[24 CFR 960.257, 960.259, 966.4]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is required to monitor each family's income and composition over time, and to adjust the family's rent accordingly. PHAs must adopt policies concerning the conduct of annual and interim reexaminations that are consistent with regulatory requirements, and must conduct reexaminations in accordance with such policies [24 CFR 960.257(c)].

The frequency with which the PHA must reexamine income for a family depends on whether the family pays income-based or flat rent. HUD requires the PHA to offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. The PHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations.

> Part I: Annual Reexaminations for Families Paying Income Based Rents. This part discusses the requirements for annual reexamination of income and family composition. Full reexaminations are conducted at least once a year for families paying income-based rents.
>
> Part II: Reexaminations for Families Paying Flat Rents. This part contains the PHA's policies for conducting full reexaminations of family income and composition for families paying flat rents. These full reexaminations are conducted at least once every 3 years. This part also contains the PHA's policies for conducting annual updates of family composition for flat rent families.
>
> Part III: Interim Reexaminations. This part includes HUD requirements and PHA policies related to when a family may and must report changes that occur between annual reexaminations.
>
> Part IV: Recalculating Tenant Rent. After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA must recalculate the tenant rent. 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.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this ACOP, apply to annual and interim reexaminations.

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PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING INCOME BASED RENTS [24 CFR 960.257]

9-I.A. OVERVIEW

For those families who choose to pay income-based rent, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of income and family composition at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)]. For families who choose flat rents, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. Policies related to the reexamination process for families paying flat rent are located in Part II of this chapter.

For all residents of public housing, whether those residents are paying income-based or flat rents, the PHA must conduct an annual review of community service requirement compliance. This annual reexamination is also a good time to have residents sign consent forms for criminal background checks in case the criminal history of a resident is needed at some point to determine the need for lease enforcement or eviction.

The PHA is required to obtain information needed to conduct reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the PHA. Families are required to provide current and accurate information on income, assets, allowances and deductions, family composition and community service compliance as part of the reexamination process [24 CFR 960.259].

This part contains the PHA's policies for conducting annual reexaminations.

9-I.B. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The PHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family paying an income-based rent is completed within a 12 month period [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

PHA Policy

Generally, the PHA will schedule annual reexaminations to coincide with the family's anniversary date. The PHA will begin the annual reexamination process approximately 120 days in advance of the scheduled effective date.

Anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family transfers to a new unit, the PHA will perform a new annual reexamination, and the anniversary date will be changed.

The PHA may also schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

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Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process

The PHA is required to obtain information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the PHA.

PHA Policy

Families are required to participate in an annual reexamination interview, which must be attended by adult household members. If participation in an in-person interview poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact the PHA to request a reasonable accommodation.

Notification of annual reexamination interviews will be sent by first-class mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact the PHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend the scheduled interview the PHA will send a second notification with a new interview appointment time.

If a family fails to attend two scheduled interviews without PHA approval, the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process.

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9-I.C. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information necessary for the redetermination of rent and family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

PHA Policy

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include a PHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documentation related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family 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, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the agency has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

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Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. The PHA may use the results of the annual reexamination to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

Criminal Background Checks

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)(1)(ii)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

PHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for a criminal background check as part of the annual reexamination process.

Compliance with Community Service

For families who include nonexempt individuals, the PHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for the PHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

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9-I.D. EFFECTIVE DATES

As part of the annual reexamination process, the PHA must make appropriate adjustments in the rent after consultation with the family and upon verification of the information [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

PHA Policy

In general, an *increase* in the tenant 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 the PHA 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 the PHA, 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 underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a *decrease* in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If the PHA 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 the PHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, d*ecreases* 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 the PHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents the PHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

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PART II: REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING FLAT RENTS [24 CFR 960.257(2)]

9-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires that the PHA offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. The PHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

For families who choose flat rents, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. The PHA is only required to provide the amount of income-based rent the family might pay in those years that the PHA conducts a full reexamination of income and family composition, or upon request of the family after the family submits updated income information [24 CFR 960.253(e)(2)].

As it does for families that pay income-based rent, on an annual basis, the PHA must also review community service compliance and should have each adult resident consent to a criminal background check.

This part contains the PHA's policies for conducting reexaminations of families who choose to pay flat rents.

9-II.B. FULL REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY INCOME AND COMPOSITION

Frequency of Reexamination

PHA Policy

For families paying flat rents, the PHA will conduct a reexamination of family income once every 3 years. Family Composition will be reexamined annually.

Reexamination Policies

PHA Policy

In conducting full reexaminations for families paying flat rents, the PHA will follow the policies used for the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Sections 9-I.B through 9-I.D above.

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9-II.C. REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY COMPOSITION ("ANNUAL UPDATE")

As noted above, full reexaminations are conducted every 3 years for families paying flat rents. In the years between full reexaminations, regulations require the PHA to conduct a reexamination of family composition ("annual update") [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

The annual update process is similar to the annual reexamination process, except that the PHA does not collect information about the family's income and expenses, and the family's rent is not recalculated following an annual update.

Scheduling

The PHA must establish a policy to ensure that the reexamination of family composition for families choosing to pay the flat rent is completed at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

PHA Policy

In scheduling the annual update, the PHA will follow the policy used for scheduling the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Section 9-I.B. above.

Conducting Annual Updates

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information necessary for the redetermination of rent and family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

PHA Policy

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an annual update. However, if the PHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Notification of the annual update will be sent by first-class mail and will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be provided to the PHA. The family will have 10 business days to submit the required information to the PHA. If the family is unable to obtain the information or documents within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. The PHA will accept required documentation by mail, by fax, or in person.

If the family's submission is incomplete, or the family does not submit the information in the required time frame, the PHA will send a second written notice to the family. The family will have 10 business days from the date of the second notice to provide the missing information or documentation to the PHA.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

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Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. The PHA may use the results of the annual update to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

Criminal Background Checks

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

PHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for criminal background check as part of the annual update process.

Compliance with Community Service

For families who include nonexempt individuals, the PHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for the PHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

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PART III: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 960.257; 24 CFR 966.4]

9-III.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change throughout the period between annual reexaminations. HUD and PHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances the PHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit the PHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time.

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition change. The PHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and PHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how the PHA will process both PHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

9-III.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family composition. However, due to provisions of the public housing lease, the PHA has limited discretion in this area.

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

PHA Policy

All families, those paying income-based rent as well as flat rent, must report all changes in family and household composition that occur between annual reexaminations (or annual updates).

The PHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require PHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the PHA of the addition [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)].

PHA Policy

The family must inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business days.

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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 PHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)].

The PHA may adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child or a live-in aide, and defining the circumstances in which PHA consent will be given or denied. Under such policies, the factors considered by the PHA may include [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)(i)]:

- Whether the addition of a new occupant may necessitate a transfer of the family to another unit, and whether such units are available.
- The PHA's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for handicapped persons.

PHA Policy

Families must request PHA 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 cumulative days during any 12 month period, and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by the PHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

The PHA will not approve the addition of new family or household members other than by birth, adoption, court-awarded custody, or marriage, if it will require the family to transfer to a larger size unit (under the transfer policy in Chapter 12), unless the family can demonstrate that there are medical needs or other extenuating circumstances, including reasonable accommodation, that should be considered by the PHA. Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

The PHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets the PHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3).

If the PHA determines that an individual does not meet the PHA's eligibility criteria as defined in Chapter 3, the PHA 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.

The PHA 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

PHA Policy

If a family member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the PHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to family members who had been considered temporarily absent, who are now permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the PHA within 10 business days.

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9-III.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because the PHA 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, the PHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

PHA Policy

This section only applies to families paying income-based rent. Families paying flat rent are not required to report changes in income or expenses.

PHA-initiated Interim Reexaminations

PHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by the PHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start, to adjust the exclusion with any changes in income, and at the conclusion of the second 12 month exclusion period (50 percent phase-in period).

If the family has reported zero income, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination every 3 months as long as the family continues to report that they have no income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), the PHA 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-provided documents were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

The PHA 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.

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Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family income or expenses [24 CFR 960.257(c)]. In addition, HUD regulations require that the family be permitted to obtain an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

Required Reporting

HUD regulations give the PHA the freedom to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

> PHA Policy
>
> Families are required to report all increases in earned income, including new employment, within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect.
>
> The PHA will only conduct interim reexaminations for families that qualify for the earned income disallowance (EID), and only when the EID family's rent will change as a result of the increase. In all other cases, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.
>
> Families are not required to report any other changes in income or expenses.

Optional Reporting

The family may request an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)]. The PHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [PH Occ GB, p. 159].

If a family reports a decrease in income from the loss of welfare benefits due to fraud or non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, the family's share of the rent will not be reduced [24 CFR 5.615]. For more information regarding the requirement to impute welfare income see Chapter 6.

> PHA Policy
>
> If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in an increase in the tenant rent, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.
>
> If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in a decrease in the tenant rent, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 9-III.D. for effective dates.
>
> Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

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9-III.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

Method of Reporting

PHA Policy

The family may notify the PHA of changes in writing. If the family provides oral notice, the PHA will also require the family to submit the changes in writing.

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if the PHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Based on the type of change reported, the PHA 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 the PHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with PHA approval. The PHA will accept required documentation by mail, by fax, or in person.

Effective Dates

The PHA must make the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family request [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

PHA 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 frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively, to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If the family share of the rent is to *decrease*:

The decrease will be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.

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PART IV: RECALCULATING TENANT RENT

9-IV.A. OVERVIEW

For those families paying income-based rent, the PHA must recalculate the rent amount based on the income information received during the reexamination process and notify the family of the changes [24 CFR 966.4, 960.257]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

9-IV.B. CHANGES IN UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965.507, 24 CFR 966.4]

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

PHA Policy

Unless the PHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

9-IV.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW TENANT RENT

The public housing lease requires the PHA to give the tenant written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent, and when the change is effective [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)(ii)].

When the PHA redetermines the amount of rent (Total Tenant Payment or Tenant Rent) payable by the tenant, not including determination of the PHA's schedule of Utility Allowances for families in the PHA's Public Housing Program, or determines that the tenant must transfer to another unit based on family composition, the PHA must notify the tenant that the tenant may ask for an explanation stating the specific grounds of the PHA determination, and that if the tenant does not agree with the determination, the tenant shall have the right to request a hearing under the PHA's grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.4(c)(4)].

PHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the tenant rent.

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9-IV.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the PHA may discover errors made by the PHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of rent are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 15.

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Chapter 10

PETS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the PHA's policies on the keeping of pets and any criteria or standards pertaining to the policies. The rules adopted are reasonably related to the legitimate interest of the PHA to provide a decent, safe and sanitary living environment for all tenants, and to protect and preserve the physical condition of the property, as well as the financial interest of the PHA.

The chapter is organized as follows:

Part I: Assistance Animals. This part explains the difference between assistance animals and pets and contains policies related to the designation of an assistance animal as well as their care and handling.

Part II: Pet policies for all developments. This part includes pet policies that are common to both elderly/disabled developments and general occupancy developments.

Part III: Pet deposits and fees for elderly/disabled developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to elderly/disabled developments.

Part IV: Pet deposits and fees for general occupancy developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to general occupancy developments.

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PART I: ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

[Section 504; Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C.); 24 CFR 5.303]

10-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part discusses situations under which permission for an assistance animal may be denied, and also establishes standards for the care of assistance animals.

Assistance animals are animals that work, provide assistance, or perform tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, or that provide emotional support that alleviates one or more identified symptoms or effects of a person's disability. Assistance animals – often referred to as “service animals,” “assistive animals,” “support animals,” or “therapy animals” – perform many disability-related functions, including but not limited to the following:

- Guiding individuals who are blind or have low vision
- Alerting individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired
- Providing minimal protection or rescue assistance
- Pulling a wheelchair
- Fetching items
- Alerting persons to impending seizures
- Providing emotional support to persons with disabilities who have a disability-related need for such support

Assistance animals that are needed as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities are not considered pets, and thus, are not subject to the PHA’s pet policies described in Parts II through IV of this chapter [24 CFR 5.303; 960.705].

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10-I.B. APPROVAL OF ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

A person with a disability is not automatically entitled to have an assistance animal. Reasonable accommodation requires that there is a relationship between the person's disability and his or her need for the animal [PH Occ GB, p. 179].

A PHA may not refuse to allow a person with a disability to have an assistance animal merely because the animal does not have formal training. Some, but not all, animals that assist persons with disabilities are professionally trained. Other assistance animals are trained by the owners themselves and, in some cases, no special training is required. The question is whether or not the animal performs the assistance or provides the benefit needed by the person with the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 178].

A PHA's refusal to permit persons with a disability to use and live with an assistance animal that is needed to assist them, would violate Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Fair Housing Act unless [PH Occ GB, p. 179]:

- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others that cannot be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation
- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal would cause substantial physical damage to the property of others

PHAs have the authority to regulate assistance animals under applicable federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303(b)(3); 960.705(b)(3)].

PHA Policy

For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered an assistance animal, there must be a person with disabilities in the household, and the family must request and the PHA approve a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the policies contained in Chapter 2.

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10-I.C. CARE AND HANDLING

HUD regulations do not affect any authority a PHA may have to regulate assistance animals under federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705].

PHA Policy

Residents must care for assistance animals in a manner that complies with state and local laws, including anti-cruelty laws.

Residents must ensure that assistance animals do not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others, or cause substantial physical damage to the development, dwelling unit, or property of other residents.

When a resident's care or handling of an assistance animal violates these policies, the PHA will consider whether the violation could be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation. If the PHA determines that no such accommodation can be made, the PHA may withdraw the approval of a particular assistance animal.

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PART II: PET POLICIES FOR ALL DEVELOPMENTS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of a pet policy is to establish clear guidelines for ownership of pets and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets. This part contains pet policies that apply to all developments.

10-II.B. MANAGEMENT APPROVAL OF PETS

Registration of Pets

PHAs may require registration of the pet with the PHA [24 CFR 960.707(b)(5)].

PHA Policy

Pets must be registered with the PHA before they are brought onto the premises.

Registration includes documentation signed by a licensed veterinarian or state/local authority that the pet has received all inoculations required by state or local law, and that the pet has no communicable disease(s) and is pest-free. This registration must be renewed annually and will be coordinated with the annual reexamination date.

Pets will not be approved to reside in a unit until completion of the registration requirements.

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Refusal to Register Pets

PHA Policy

The PHA will refuse to register a pet if:

The pet is not *a common household pet* as defined in Section 10-II.C. below

Keeping the pet would violate any pet restrictions listed in this policy

The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information, or fails to update the registration annually

The applicant has previously been charged with animal cruelty under state or local law; or has been evicted, had to relinquish a pet or been prohibited from future pet ownership due to pet rule violations or a court order

The PHA reasonably determines that the pet owner is unable to keep the pet in compliance with the pet rules and other lease obligations. The pet's temperament and behavior may be considered as a factor in determining the pet owner's ability to comply with provisions of the lease.

If the PHA refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner within 10 business days of the PHA's decision. The notice will state the reason for refusing to register the pet and will inform the family of their right to appeal the decision in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedures.

Pet Agreement

PHA Policy

Residents who have been approved to have a pet must enter into a pet agreement with the PHA, or the approval of the pet will be withdrawn.

The pet agreement is the resident's certification that he or she has received a copy of the PHA's pet policy and applicable house rules, that he or she has read the policies and/or rules, understands them, and agrees to comply with them. Residents will be given a copy of the pet policy for their reference upon request.

The resident further certifies by signing the pet policy that he or she understands that noncompliance with the PHA's pet policy and applicable house rules may result in the withdrawal of PHA approval of the pet or termination of tenancy.

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10-II.C. STANDARDS FOR PETS [24 CFR 5.318; 960.707(b)]

PHAs may establish reasonable requirements related to pet ownership including, but not limited to:

- Limitations on the number of animals in a unit, based on unit size
- Prohibitions on types of animals that the PHA classifies as dangerous, provided that such classifications are consistent with applicable state and local law
- Prohibitions on individual animals, based on certain factors, including the size and weight of the animal
- Requiring pet owners to have their pets spayed or neutered

PHA's may not require pet owners to have any pet's vocal cords removed.

Definition of "Common Household Pet"

There is no regulatory definition of common household pet for public housing programs, although the regulations for pet ownership in both elderly/disabled and general occupancy developments use the term. The regulations for pet ownership in elderly/disabled developments expressly authorize PHAs to define the term [24 CFR 5.306(2)].

PHA Policy

Pet Restrictions

PHA Policy

Number of Pets

PHA Policy

Other Requirements

PHA Policy

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10-II.D. PET RULES

Pet owners must maintain pets responsibly, in accordance with PHA policies, and in compliance with applicable state and local public health, animal control, and animal cruelty laws and regulations [24 CFR 5.315; 24 CFR 960.707(a)].

Pet Area Restrictions

PHA Policy

Designated Pet/No-Pet Areas [24 CFR 5.318(g), PH Occ GB, p. 182]

PHA Policy

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Cleanliness

PHA Policy

The pet owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from the exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in a container provided by the PHA.

The pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times.

Litter box requirements:

Pet owners must promptly dispose of waste from litter boxes and must maintain litter boxes in a sanitary manner.

Litter shall not be disposed of by being flushed through a toilet.

Litter boxes shall be kept inside the resident's dwelling unit.

Alterations to Unit

PHA Policy

Pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal.

Installation of pet doors is prohibited.

Noise

PHA Policy

Pet owners must agree to control the noise of pets so that such noise does not constitute a nuisance to other residents or interrupt their peaceful enjoyment of their housing unit or premises. This includes, but is not limited to loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities.

Pet Care

PHA Policy

Each pet owner shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for his/her pet.

Each pet owner shall be responsible for appropriately training and caring for his/her pet to ensure that the pet is not a nuisance or danger to other residents and does not damage PHA property.

No animals may be tethered or chained inside or outside the dwelling unit at any time.

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Responsible Parties

PHA Policy

The pet owner will be required to designate two responsible parties for the care of the pet if the health or safety of the pet is threatened by the death or incapacity of the pet owner, or by other factors that render the pet owner unable to care for the pet.

A resident who cares for another resident's pet must notify the PHA and sign a statement that they agree to abide by all of the pet rules.

Pets Temporarily on the Premises

PHA Policy

Pets that are not owned by a tenant are not allowed on the premises. Residents are prohibited from feeding or harboring stray animals.

This rule does not apply to visiting pet programs sponsored by a humane society or other non-profit organizations, and approved by the PHA.

Pet Rule Violations

PHA Policy

All complaints of cruelty and all dog bites will be referred to animal control or an applicable agency for investigation and enforcement.

If a determination is made on objective facts supported by written statements, that a resident/pet owner has violated the pet rules, written notice will be served.

The notice will contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule(s) that were violated. The notice will also state:

> That the pet owner has 10 business days from the effective date of the service of notice to correct the violation or make written request for a meeting to discuss the violation
>
> That the pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of his or her choice at the meeting
>
> That the pet owner's failure to correct the violation, request a meeting, or appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to remove the pet, or to terminate the pet owner's tenancy

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Notice for Pet Removal

PHA Policy

If the pet owner and the PHA are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by the PHA, the PHA may serve notice to remove the pet.

The notice will contain:

- A brief statement of the factual basis for the PHA's determination of the pet rule that has been violated
- The requirement that the resident /pet owner must remove the pet within 30 calendar days of the notice
- A statement that failure to remove the pet may result in the initiation of termination of tenancy procedures

Pet Removal

PHA Policy

If the death or incapacity of the pet owner threatens the health or safety of the pet, or other factors occur that render the owner unable to care for the pet, the situation will be reported to the responsible party designated by the pet owner.

If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or if the PHA after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, the PHA may contact the appropriate state or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

Termination of Tenancy

PHA Policy

The PHA may initiate procedures for termination of tenancy based on a pet rule violation if:

- The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a pet rule violation within the time period specified
- The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate tenancy under terms of the lease

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Emergencies

PHA Policy

The PHA will take all necessary steps to ensure that pets that become vicious, display symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrate behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of others, are immediately removed from the premises by referring the situation to the appropriate state or local entity authorized to remove such animals.

If it is necessary for the PHA to place the pet in a shelter facility, the cost will be the responsibility of the pet owner.

If the pet is removed as a result of any aggressive act on the part of the pet, the pet will not be allowed back on the premises.

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PART III: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN ELDERLY/DISABLED DEVELOPMENTS

10-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for pet deposits and fees in elderly, disabled and mixed population developments. Policies governing deposits and fees in general occupancy developments are described in Part IV.

10-III.B. PET DEPOSITS

Payment of Deposit

The PHA may require tenants who own or keep pets in their units to pay a refundable pet deposit. This deposit is in addition to any other financial obligation generally imposed on tenants of the project [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)].

The maximum amount of pet deposit that may be charged by a PHA on a per dwelling unit basis, is the higher of the total tenant payment (TTP) or such reasonable fixed amount as the PHA may require. The PHA may permit gradual accumulation of the pet deposit by the pet owner [24 CFR 5.318(d)(3)].

The pet deposit is not part of the rent payable by the resident [24 CFR 5.318(d)(5)].

PHA Policy

Pet owners are required to pay a pet deposit of $150.00 in addition to any other required deposits. The pet owner must pay at least one-half the deposit at the time the pet is brought on the premises. The remainder of the deposit may be paid in 3 equal payments due by the first of each of the 3 months following the day the pet is brought on the premises.

Refund of Deposit [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)]

The PHA may use the pet deposit only to pay reasonable expenses directly attributable to the presence of the pet, including (but not limited to) the costs of repairs and replacements to, and fumigation of, the tenant's dwelling unit. The PHA must refund the unused portion of the pet deposit to the tenant within a reasonable time after the tenant moves from the project or no longer owns or keeps a pet in the unit.

PHA Policy

The PHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 14 days of move-out..

The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

The PHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 14 days of the move-out . If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

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10-III.C. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

PHA Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit

Fumigation of the dwelling unit

Repairs to common areas of the project

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G, Maintenance and Damage Charges. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Pet Waste Removal Charge

The regulations do not address the PHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of PHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and PHA tenancy rules.

PHA Policy

A separate pet waste removal charge of $10.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Notices of pet waste removal charges will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charge until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

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PART IV: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN GENERAL OCCUPANCY DEVELOPMENTS

10-IV.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for pet deposits and fees for those who reside in general occupancy developments.

10-IV.B. PET DEPOSITS

A PHA may require a refundable pet deposit to cover additional costs attributable to the pet and not otherwise covered [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

A PHA that requires a resident to pay a pet deposit must place the deposit in an account of the type required under applicable State or local law for pet deposits, or if there are no such requirements, for rental security deposits, if applicable. The PHA must comply with such laws as to retention of the deposit, interest, and return of the deposit to the resident, and any other applicable requirements [24 CFR 960.707(d)].

Payment of Deposit

PHA Policy

Pet owners are required to pay a pet deposit of $150.00 in addition to any other required deposits.

The pet owner must pay at least one-half of the pet deposit at the time the pet is brought onto the premises. The remainder of the deposit may be paid in three equal payments, due by the first of each of the following 3 months following the day the pet is brought on the premises.

The pet deposit is not part of rent payable by the resident.

Refund of Deposit

PHA Policy

The PHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 14 days of move-out.

The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

The PHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 14 days of the move-out. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

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10-IV.D. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

PHA Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit

Fumigation of the dwelling unit

Repairs to common areas of the project

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G, Maintenance and Damage Charges. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Pet Waste Removal Charge

The regulations do not address the PHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of PHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and PHA tenancy rules.

PHA Policy

A separate pet waste removal charge of $10.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Such charges will be due and payable 14 calendar days after billing.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

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Chapter 11

COMMUNITY SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains HUD regulations requiring PHAs to implement a community service program for all non-exempt adults living in public housing.

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

> Part I: Community Service Requirements. This part describes who is subject to the community service requirement, who is exempt, and HUD's definition of economic self-sufficiency.
>
> Part II: PHA Implementation of Community Service. This part provides PHA policy regarding PHA implementation and program design.

PART I: COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations pertaining to the community service requirement are contained in 24 CFR 960 Subpart F (960.600 through 960.609). PHAs and residents must comply with the community service requirement, effective with PHA fiscal years that commenced on or after October 1, 2000. Per 903.7(l)(1)(iii), the PHA Plan must contain a statement of the how the PHA will comply with the community service requirement, including any cooperative agreement that the PHA has entered into or plans to enter into.

Community service is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities [24 CFR 960.601(b)].

In administering community service requirements, the PHA must comply with all nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(5)].

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11-I.B. REQUIREMENTS

Each adult resident of the PHA, who is not exempt, must [24 CFR 960.603(a)]:

- Contribute 8 hours per month of community service; or
- Participate in an economic self-sufficiency program (as defined in the regulations) for 8 hours per month; or
- Perform 8 hours per month of combined activities (community service and economic self-sufficiency programs).

PHA Policy

An individual may not skip a month and then double up the following month, unless special circumstances warrant it. The PHA will make the determination of whether to permit a deviation from the schedule.

Individuals who have special circumstances which they believe will prevent them from completing the required community service hours for a given month, must notify the PHA in writing within 5 business days of the circumstances becoming known. The PHA will review the request and notify the individual, in writing, of its determination within 10 business days. The PHA may require those individuals to provide documentation to support their claim.

Definitions

Exempt Individual [24 CFR 960.601(b)]

An *exempt individual* is an adult who:

- Is age 62 years or older
- Is blind or disabled (as defined under section 216[i][l] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability s/he is unable to comply with the service provisions
- Is a primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in work activities

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider 30 hours per week as the minimum number of hours needed to qualify for a work activity exemption.

- Meets the requirements for being exempted from having to engage in a work activity under the state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program; or
- Is in a family receiving assistance under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program, and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program.

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Community Service [PH Occ GB, p. 174]

Community service is volunteer work which includes, but is not limited to:

- Work at a local institution including but not limited to: school, child care center, hospital, hospice, recreation center, senior center, adult day care center, homeless shelter, indigent feeding program, cooperative food bank, etc.
- Work with a nonprofit organization that serves PHA residents or their children such as: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Clubs, 4-H programs, PAL, Garden Center, community clean-up programs, beautification programs, other youth or senior organizations
- Work at the PHA to help improve physical conditions
- Work at the PHA to help with children's programs
- Work at the PHA to help with senior programs
- Helping neighborhood groups with special projects
- Working through a resident organization to help other residents with problems, serving as an officer in a resident organization, serving on the resident advisory board
- Caring for the children of other residents so they may volunteer

NOTE: Political activity is excluded for purposes of eligible community service activities.

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

For purposes of satisfying the community service requirement, an *economic self-sufficiency program* is defined by HUD as: Any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate economic independence of assisted families or to provide work for such families.

These economic self-sufficiency programs can include job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeships (formal or informal), or any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health treatment).

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Work Activities [42 U.S.C. 607(d)]

As it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, *work activities* means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment
- Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate
- Provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program

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Notification Requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(2)]

The PHA must give each family a written description of the community service requirement, the process for claiming status as an exempt person, and the process for PHA verification of exempt status. The PHA must also notify the family of its determination identifying the family members who are subject to the service requirement, and the family members who are exempt.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the family with a copy of the Community Service Policy found in Exhibit 11-1 of this chapter, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member is determined to be subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request.

On an annual basis, at the time of lease renewal, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the family members who are subject to the community service requirement and the family members who are exempt. If the family includes non-exempt individuals the notice will include a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which they may record the activities they perform and the number of hours contributed. The form will also have a place for a signature by an appropriate official, who will certify to the activities and hours completed.

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11-I.C. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION STATUS AND COMPLIANCE [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]

The PHA must review and verify family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term. The policy for documentation and verification of compliance with service requirements may be found at Section 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification.

PHA Policy

Where the lease term does not coincide with the effective date of the annual reexamination, the PHA will change the effective date of the annual reexamination to coincide with the lease term. In making this change, the PHA will ensure that the annual reexamination is conducted within 12 months of the last annual reexamination.

Annual Determination

Determination of Exemption Status

An exempt individual is excused from the community service requirement [24 CFR 960.603(a)].

PHA Policy

At least 60 days prior to lease renewal, the PHA will review and verify the exemption status of all adult family members. This verification will only be done on an annual basis unless the family reports a change or the PHA has reason to believe that an individual's exemption status has changed. For individuals who are exempt because they are 62 years of age and older, verification of exemption status will be done only at the initial examination.

Upon completion of the verification process, the PHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the policy in Section 11-I.B., Notification Requirements.

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Determination of Compliance

The PHA must review resident family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]. As part of this review, the PHA must verify that any family member that is not exempt from the community service requirement has met his or her service obligation.

PHA Policy

Approximately 60 days prior to the end of the lease term, the PHA will provide written notice requiring the family to submit documentation that all subject family members have complied with the service requirement. The family will have 10 business days to submit the PHA required documentation form(s).

If the family fails to submit the required documentation within the required timeframe, or PHA approved extension, the subject family members will be considered noncompliant with community service requirements, and notices of noncompliance will be issued pursuant to the policies in Section 11-I.E., Noncompliance.

Change in Status Between Annual Determinations

PHA Policy

Exempt to Non-Exempt Status

If an exempt individual becomes non-exempt during the twelve month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to the PHA within 10 business days.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or the PHA determining such a change is necessary, the PHA will provide written notice of the effective date of the requirement, a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which the family member may record the activities performed and number of hours contributed.

The effective date of the community service requirement will be the first of the month following 30 day notice.

Non-Exempt to Exempt Status

If a non-exempt person becomes exempt during the twelve month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to the PHA within 10 business days. Any claim of exemption will be verified by the PHA in accordance with the policy at 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or the PHA determining such a change is necessary, the PHA will provide the family written notice that the family member is no longer subject to the community service requirement, if the PHA is able to verify the exemption.

The exemption will be effective immediately.

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11-I.D. DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION [24 CFR 960.605(c)(4)]

The PHA must retain reasonable documentation of service requirement performance or exemption in participant files.

Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status

PHA Policy

All family members who claim they are exempt from the community service requirement will be required to sign the community service exemption certification form found in Exhibit 11-3. The PHA will provide a completed copy to the family and will keep a copy in the tenant file.

The PHA will verify that an individual is exempt from the community service requirement by following the verification hierarchy and documentation requirements in Chapter 7.

The PHA makes the final determination whether or not to grant an exemption from the community service requirement. If a resident does not agree with the PHA's determination, s/he can dispute the decision through the PHA's grievance procedures (see Chapter 14).

Documentation and Verification of Compliance

If qualifying community service activities are administered by an organization other than the PHA, a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement must provide certification to the PHA, signed by the organization, that the family member has performed the qualifying activities [24 CFR 960.607].

PHA Policy

If anyone in the family is subject to the community service requirement, the PHA will provide the family with community service documentation forms at admission, at lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, or upon request by the family.

Each individual who is subject to the requirement will be required to record their community service or self-sufficiency activities and the number of hours contributed on the required form. The certification form will also include places for signatures and phone numbers of supervisors, instructors, and counselors certifying to the number of hours contributed.

Families will be required to submit the documentation to the PHA, upon request by the PHA.

If the PHA has reasonable cause to believe that the certification provided by the family is false or fraudulent, the PHA has the right to require third-party verification.

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11-I.E. NONCOMPLIANCE

Initial Noncompliance

The lease specifies that it is renewed automatically for all purposes, unless the family fails to comply with the community service requirement. Violation of the service requirement is grounds for nonrenewal of the lease at the end of the twelve month lease term, but not for termination of tenancy during the course of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.603(b)].

If the tenant or another family member has violated the community service requirement, the PHA may not renew the lease upon expiration of the twelve-month term of the lease, unless the tenant and any other noncompliant family member enter into a written agreement with the PHA. Under this agreement the tenant or noncompliant family member must agree to cure the noncompliance by completing the additional hours of community service or economic self-sufficiency needed to make up the total number of hours required, over the twelve-month term of the new lease. In addition, all other members of the family who are subject to the service requirement must be currently complying with the service requirement or must no longer be residing in the unit [24 CFR 960.607(c)].

Notice of Initial Noncompliance [24 CFR 960.607(b)]

If the PHA determines that there is a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement, but who has failed to comply with this obligation (noncompliant resident), the PHA must notify the tenant of this determination.

The notice to the tenant must briefly describe the noncompliance. The notice must state that the PHA will not renew the lease at the end of the twelve-month lease term unless the tenant, and any other noncompliant resident, enter into a written agreement with the PHA to cure the noncompliance, or the family provides written assurance satisfactory to the PHA that the tenant or other noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit.

The notice must also state that the tenant may request a grievance hearing on the PHA's determination, in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedures, and that the tenant may exercise any available judicial remedy to seek timely redress for the PHA's nonrenewal of the lease because of the PHA's determination.

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PHA Policy

The notice of initial noncompliance will be sent at least 45 days prior to the end of the lease term.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of noncompliance to enter into a written agreement to cure the noncompliance over the 12 month term of the new lease, provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before the PHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice of noncompliance within the required 10 business day timeframe, the PHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Section 13-IV.D.

Continued Noncompliance [24 CFR 960.607(b)]

If, after the 12 month cure period, the family member is still not compliant, the PHA must terminate tenancy of the entire family, according to the PHA's lease, unless the family provides documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit.

PHA Policy

Notices of continued noncompliance will be sent at least 30 days prior to the end of the lease term and will also serve as the family's termination notice. The notice will meet the requirements for termination notices described in Section 13-IV.D, Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of non-compliance to provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before the PHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the noncompliant family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or provide such documentation within the required 10 business day timeframe, the family's lease and tenancy will automatically terminate at the end of the current lease term without further notice.

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PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Each PHA must develop a policy for administration of the community service and economic self-sufficiency requirements for public housing. It is in the PHA's best interests to develop a viable, effective community service program, to provide residents the opportunity to engage in the community and to develop competencies.

PHA Implementation of Community Service

The PHA may not substitute any community service or self-sufficiency activities performed by residents for work ordinarily performed by PHA employees, or replace a job at any location where residents perform activities to satisfy the service requirement [24 CFR 960.609].

PHA Policy

The PHA has insurance that covers volunteers. In addition, the PHA will ensure that the conditions under which the work is to be performed are not hazardous.

If a disabled resident certifies that s/he is able to perform community service, the PHA will ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are handled in accordance with the policies in Chapter 2.

PHA Program Design

The PHA may administer qualifying community service or economic self-sufficiency activities directly, or may make community service activities available through a contractor, or through partnerships with qualified organizations, including resident organizations, and community agencies or institutions [24 CFR 960.605(b)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will attempt to provide the broadest choice possible to residents as they choose community service activities.

The PHA's goal is to design a service program that gives residents viable opportunities to become involved in the community and to gain competencies and skills. The PHA will work with resident organizations and community organizations to design, implement, assess and recalibrate its community service program.

The PHA will make every effort to identify volunteer opportunities throughout the community, especially those in proximity to public housing developments. To the greatest extent possible, the PHA will provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including persons with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.

Any written agreements or partnerships with contractors and/or qualified organizations, including resident organizations, are described in the PHA Plan.

The PHA will provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency programs when possible.

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EXHIBIT 11-1: COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY

A. Background

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 requires that all non-exempt (see definitions) public housing adult residents (18 or older) contribute eight (8) hours per month of community service (volunteer work) or participate in eight (8) hours of training, counseling, classes or other activities that help an individual toward self-sufficiency and economic independence. This is a requirement of the public housing lease.

B. Definitions

Community Service – volunteer work which includes, but is not limited to:

- Work at a local institution, including but not limited to: school, child care center, hospital, hospice, recreation center, senior center, adult day care center, homeless shelter, indigent feeding program, cooperative food bank, etc.
- Work with a nonprofit organization such as: Parks and Recreation, United Way, Red Cross, Volunteers of America, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Clubs, 4-H Program, PAL, Garden Center, community clean-up programs, beautification programs, other counseling, aid, youth or senior organizations
- Work at the housing authority to help with litter control
- Work at the housing authority to help with children's programs
- Work at the housing authority to help with senior programs
- Helping neighborhood groups with special projects
- Working through a resident organization to help other residents with problems
- Serving as an officer in a resident organization
- Serving on the Resident Advisory Board
- Caring for children of other residents so they may volunteer

NOTE: Political activity is excluded.

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Self-Sufficiency Activities – activities that include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness programs
- Job training programs
- GED classes
- Substance abuse or mental health counseling
- English proficiency or literacy (reading) classes
- Apprenticeships
- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any kind of class that helps a person toward economic independence
- Student status at any school, college or vocation school

Exempt Adult – an adult member of the family who meets any of the following criteria:

- Is 62 years of age or older
- Is blind or a person with disabilities (as defined under section 216[i][l] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability he or she is unable to comply with the service provisions, or is the primary caretaker of such an individuals
- Is working at least 30 hours per week
- Meets the requirements for being exempted from having to engage in a work activity under TANF or any other State welfare program including a State-administered welfare-to-work program
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits or services under TANF or any other State welfare program and has not been found to be in noncompliance with such program

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C. Requirements of the Program

1. The eight (8) hours per month may be either volunteer work or self-sufficiency program activity, or a combination of the two.
2. At least eight (8) hours of activity must be performed each month. An individual may not skip a month and then double up the following month, unless special circumstances warrant special consideration. The housing authority will make the determination of whether to allow or disallow a deviation from the schedule based on a family's written request.
3. Family obligation:
   - At lease execution, all adult members (18 or older) of a public housing resident family must:
     - Sign a certification that they have received and read this policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the community service requirement will result in a nonrenewal of their lease; and
     - Declare if they are exempt. If exempt, they must complete the Exemption Form (Exhibit 11-3) and provide documentation of the exemption.
   - Upon written notice from the PHA, non-exempt family members must present complete documentation of activities performed during the applicable lease term. This documentation will include places for signatures of supervisors, instructors, or counselors, certifying to the number of hours contributed.
   - If a family member is found to be noncompliant at the end of the 12-month lease term, he or she, and the head of household, will be required to sign an agreement with the housing authority to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period, as a condition of continued occupancy.
4. Change in exempt status:
   - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, a non-exempt person becomes exempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to the PHA and provide documentation of exempt status.
   - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, an exempt person becomes non-exempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to the PHA. Upon receipt of this information the PHA will provide the person with the appropriate documentation form(s) and a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities.

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D. Authority Obligation

1. To the greatest extent possible and practicable, the PHA will:
   - Provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including residents with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.
   - Provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency activities.
2. The PHA will provide the family with a copy of this policy, and all applicable exemption verification forms and community service documentation forms, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request.
3. Although exempt family members will be required to submit documentation to support their exemption, the PHA will verify the exemption status in accordance with its verification policies. The PHA will make the final determination as to whether or not a family member is exempt from the community service requirement. Residents may use the PHA's grievance procedure if they disagree with the PHA's determination.
4. Noncompliance of family member:
   - At least thirty(30) days prior to the end of the 12-month lease term, the PHA will begin reviewing the exempt or non-exempt status and compliance of family members;
   - If, at the end of the initial 12-month lease term under which a family member is subject to the community service requirement, the PHA finds the family member to be noncompliant, the PHA will not renew the lease unless:
     - The head of household and any other noncompliant resident enter into a written agreement with the PHA, to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period; or
     - The family provides written documentation satisfactory to the PHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit.
   - If, at the end of the next 12-month lease term, the family member is still not compliant, a 30-day notice to terminate the lease will be issued and the entire family will have to vacate, unless the family provides written documentation satisfactory to the PHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit;
   - The family may use the PHA's grievance procedure to dispute the lease termination.

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All adult family members must sign and date below, certifying that they have read and received a copy of this Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Policy.

Resident	Date
Resident	Date
Resident	Date
Resident	Date

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EXHIBIT 11-2: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACTS 216(i)(l) and Section 1416(excerpt) FOR PURPOSES OF EXEMPTION FROM COMMUNITY SERVICE

Social Security Act:

216(i)(1): Except for purposes of sections 202(d), 202(e), 202(f), 223, and 225, the term "disability" means (A) inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, or (B) blindness; and the term "blindness" means central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of this paragraph as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less.

Section 1416 (excerpt):

SEC. 1614. *[42 U.S.C. 1382c]* (a)(1) For purposes of this title, the term "aged, blind, or disabled individual" means an individual who—

> (A) is 65 years of age or older, is blind (as determined under paragraph (2)), or is disabled (as determined under paragraph (3)), and
>
> (B)(i) is a resident of the United States, and is either (I) a citizen or (II) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law (including any alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), or
>
> (ii) is a child who is a citizen of the United States and, who is living with a parent of the child who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore outside the United States.
>
> (2) An individual shall be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of the first sentence of this subsection as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less. An individual shall also be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he is blind as defined under a State plan approved under title X or XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of blindness) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously blind as so defined.
>
> (3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), an individual shall be considered to be disabled for purposes of this title if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.

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EXHIBIT 11-3: PHA DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

Family: _____

Adult family member: _____

This adult family member meets the requirements for being exempted from the PHA's community service requirement for the following reason:

❒ 62 years of age or older. *(Documentation of age in file)*

❒ Is a person with disabilities and self-certifies below that he or she is unable to comply with the community service requirement. (*Documentation of HUD definition of disability in file)*

Tenant certification: I am a person with disabilities and am unable to comply with the community service requirement.

_____ _____

Signature of Family Member Date

❒ Is the primary caretaker of such an individual in the above category. *(Documentation in file)*

❒ Is working at least 30 hours per week. *(Employment verification in file)*

❒ Is participating in a welfare-to-work program. (*Documentation in file).*

❒ Meets the requirements for being exempted from having to engage in a work activity under TANF or any other State welfare program, including a State-administered welfare-to-work program (*Documentation in file*)

❒ Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits or services under TANF or any other State welfare program and has not been found to be in noncompliance with such program. *(Documentation in file)*

_____ _____

Signature of Family Member Date

_____ _____

Signature of PHA Official Date

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Chapter 12

TRANSFER POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the PHA's transfer policy, based on HUD regulations, HUD guidance, and PHA policy decisions.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to transfers in four parts:

> Part I: Emergency Transfers. This part describes emergency transfers, emergency transfer procedures, and payment of transfer costs.
>
> Part II: PHA Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by the PHA, notice requirements, and payment of transfer costs.
>
> Part III: Transfers Requested by Residents. This part describes types of transfers that may be requested by residents, eligibility requirements, security deposits, payment of transfer costs, and handling of transfer requests.
>
> Part IV: Transfer Processing. This part describes creating a waiting list, prioritizing transfer requests, the unit offer policy, examples of good cause, deconcentration, transferring to another development and reexamination.

The PHA may require the tenant to move from the unit under some circumstances. There are also emergency circumstances under which alternate accommodations for the tenant must be provided, that may or may not require a transfer.

The tenant may also request a transfer, such as a request for a new unit as a reasonable accommodation.

The PHA must have specific policies in place to deal with acceptable transfer requests.

PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD categorizes certain actions as emergency transfers [PH Occ GB, p. 147]. The emergency transfer differs from a typical transfer in that it requires immediate action by the PHA.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that the PHA will have the time or resources to immediately transfer a tenant. Due to the immediate need to vacate the unit, placing the tenant on a transfer waiting list would not be appropriate. Under such circumstances, if an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the PHA should find alternate accommodations for the tenant until the emergency passes, or a permanent solution, i.e., return to the unit or transfer to another unit, is reached.

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12-I.B. EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

If the dwelling unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to life, health, or safety of the occupants, the PHA must offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, where necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time [24 CFR 966.4(h)].

PHA Policy

The following is considered an emergency circumstance warranting an immediate transfer of the tenant or family:

Maintenance conditions in the resident's unit, building or at the site that pose an immediate, verifiable threat to the life, health or safety of the resident or family members that cannot be repaired or abated within 24 hours. Examples of such unit or building conditions would include: a gas leak; no heat in the building during the winter; no water; toxic contamination; and serious water leaks.

12-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES

PHA Policy

If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the PHA will provide temporary accommodations to the tenant by arranging for temporary lodging at a hotel or similar location. If the conditions that required the transfer cannot be repaired, or the condition cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time, the PHA will transfer the resident to the first available and appropriate unit after the temporary relocation.

Emergency transfers are mandatory for the tenant.

12-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER

PHA Policy

The PHA will bear the reasonable costs of temporarily accommodating the tenant and of long term transfers, if any, due to emergency conditions.

The reasonable cost of transfers includes the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

The PHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The PHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the PHA's established moving allowance.

The PHA will reimburse for utility hookup excluding satellite dish hookup fees.

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PART II: PHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations regarding transfers are minimal, leaving it up to the PHA to develop reasonable transfer policies.

The PHA may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, the PHA may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a disabled family. The PHA may also transfer a resident in order to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, a PHA may transfer residents in order to demolish or renovate the unit.

A transfer that is required by the PHA is an adverse action, and is subject to the notice requirements for adverse actions [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)].

12-II.B. TYPES OF PHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

PHA Policy

The types of transfers that may be required by the PHA, include, but are not limited to, transfers to make an accessible unit available for a disabled family, transfers to comply with occupancy standards, transfers for demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation, and emergency transfers as discussed in Part I of this chapter.

Transfers required by the PHA are mandatory for the tenant.

Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available

When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, the PHA may require the family to agree to move to a non-accessible unit when it becomes available [24 CFR 8.27(b)].

PHA Policy

When a non-accessible unit becomes available, the PHA will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. The PHA may wait until a disabled resident requires the accessible unit before transferring the family that does not require the accessible features out of the accessible unit.

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Occupancy Standards Transfers

The PHA may require a resident to move when a reexamination indicates that there has been a change in family composition, and the family is either overcrowded or over-housed according to PHA policy [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. On some occasions, the PHA may initially place a resident in an inappropriately sized unit at lease-up, where the family is over-housed, to prevent vacancies. The public housing lease must include the tenant's agreement to transfer to an appropriately sized unit based on family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(3)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will transfer a family when the family size has changed and the family is now too large (overcrowded) or too small (over-housed) for the unit occupied.

For purposes of the transfer policy, overcrowded and over-housed are defined as follows:

Overcrowded: the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides, according to the chart in Section 5-I.B.

Over-housed: the family no longer qualifies for the bedroom size in which they are living based on the PHA's occupancy standards as described in Section 5-I.B.

The PHA may also transfer a family who was initially placed in a unit in which the family was over-housed to a unit of an appropriate size based on the PHA's occupancy standards, when the PHA determines there is a need for the transfer.

The PHA may elect not to transfer an over-housed family in order to prevent vacancies.

A family that is required to move because of family size will be advised by the PHA that a transfer is necessary and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.

Families that request and are granted an exception to the occupancy standards (for either a larger or smaller size unit) in accordance with the policies in Section 5-I.C. will only be required to transfer if it is necessary to comply with the approved exception.

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Demolition, Disposition, Revitalizations, or Rehabilitation Transfers

These transfers permit the PHA to demolish, sell or do major capital or rehabilitation work at a building site [PH Occ GB, page 148].

PHA Policy

The PHA will relocate a family when the unit or site in which the family lives is undergoing major rehabilitation that requires the unit to be vacant, or the unit is being disposed of or demolished. The PHA's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to other available public housing units.

If the relocation plan calls for transferring public housing families to other public housing units, affected families will be placed on the transfer list.

In cases of revitalization or rehabilitation, the family may be offered a temporary relocation if allowed under Relocation Act provisions, and may be allowed to return to their unit, depending on contractual and legal obligations, once revitalization or rehabilitation is complete.

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12-II.C. ADVERSE ACTION [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)]

A PHA required transfer is an adverse action. As an adverse action, the transfer is subject to the requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

12-II.D. COST OF TRANSFER

PHA Policy

The PHA will bear the reasonable costs of transfers that the PHA requires, except that residents will be required to bear the cost of occupancy standards transfers.

The reasonable costs of transfers include the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

The PHA will reimburse for utility hookup excluding satellite dish hookup fees.

The PHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The PHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the PHA's established moving allowance.

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PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

HUD provides the PHA with discretion to consider transfer requests from tenants. The only requests that the PHA is required to consider are requests for reasonable accommodation. All other transfer requests are at the discretion of the PHA. To avoid administrative costs and burdens, this policy limits the types of requests that will be considered by the PHA.

Some transfers that are requested by tenants should be treated as higher priorities than others due to the more urgent need for the transfer.

12-III.B. TYPES OF RESIDENT REQUESTED TRANSFERS

PHA Policy

The types of requests for transfers that the PHA will consider are limited to requests for transfers to alleviate a serious or life threatening medical condition, transfers due to a threat of physical harm or criminal activity, reasonable accommodation, transfers to a different unit size as long as the family qualifies for the unit according to the PHA's occupancy standards, and transfers to a location closer to employment. No other transfer requests will be considered by the PHA.

The PHA will consider the following as high priority transfer requests:

When a transfer is needed to alleviate verified medical problems of a serious or life-threatening nature

When there has been a verified threat of physical harm or criminal activity. Such circumstances may, at the PHA's discretion, include an assessment by law enforcement indicating that a family member is the actual or potential victim of a criminal attack, retaliation for testimony, a hate crime, or domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

When a family requests a transfer as a reasonable accommodation. Examples of a reasonable accommodation transfer include, but are not limited to, a transfer to a first floor unit for a person with mobility impairment, or a transfer to a unit with accessible features

The PHA will consider the following as regular priority transfer requests:

When a family requests a larger bedroom size unit even though the family does not meet the PHA's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets the PHA's occupancy standards for the requested size unit

When the head of household or spouse is employed 25 miles or more from the public housing unit, has no reliable transportation, and public transportation is not adequate

Transfers requested by the tenant are considered optional for the tenant.

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12-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER

Transferring residents do not have to meet the admission eligibility requirements pertaining to income or preference. However, the PHA may establish other standards for considering a transfer request [PH Occ GB, p. 150].

PHA Policy

Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, the PHA will only consider transfer requests from residents that meet the following requirements:

Have not engaged in criminal activity that threatens the health and safety or residents and staff

Owe no back rent or other charges, or have a pattern of late payment

Have no housekeeping lease violations or history of damaging property

Can get utilities turned on in the name of the head of household (applicable only to properties with tenant-paid utilities)

A resident with housekeeping standards violations will not be transferred until the resident passes a follow-up housekeeping inspection.

Exceptions to the good record requirement may be made when it is to the PHA's advantage to make the transfer.

If a family requested to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines, the family will not be eligible to transfer to a larger size unit for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.

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12-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

PHA Policy

When a family transfers from one unit to another, the family will be required to pay a new security deposit upon acceptance of a new unit, The amount of the deposit will be equal to to the family's current TTP.

Security deposits from the "old unit" will be refunded minus any damage or cleaning charges applicable to that unit. The tenant will be responsible for any charges that exceed the security deposit.

If the PHA determines, based on family provided documentation, that paying a new security deposit will create a financial hardship for the family, the PHA will enter into a payment agreement with the family allowing them to pay the deposit in installments. Any unused portion of the deposit from the family's "old unit" will be applied to the balance on the new security deposit. If the family does not make payments in accordance with the agreement, the family's tenancy may be terminated.

12-III.E. COST OF TRANSFER

PHA Policy

The resident will bear all of the costs of transfer s/he requests. However, the PHA will bear reasonable transfer costs when the transfer is done as a reasonable accommodation.

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12-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS

PHA Policy

Residents requesting a transfer to another unit or development will be required to submit a written request for transfer.

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

The PHA will respond by approving the transfer and putting the family on the transfer list, by denying the transfer, or by requiring more information or documentation from the family.

If the family does not meet the "good record" requirements under Section 12-III.C., the manager will address the problem and, until resolved, the request for transfer will be denied.

The PHA will respond within thirty days of the submission of the family's request. If the PHA denies the request for transfer, the family will be informed of its grievance rights.

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PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING

12-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Generally, transfers should be placed on a transfer list and handled in the appropriate order. The transfer process must be clearly auditable to ensure that residents do not experience disparate treatment.

12-IV.B. TRANSFER LIST

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain a centralized transfer list to ensure that transfers are processed in the correct order and that procedures are uniform across all properties.

Emergency transfers will not automatically go on the transfer list. Instead emergency transfers will be handled immediately, on a case by case basis. If the emergency will not be finally resolved by a temporary accommodation, and the resident requires a permanent transfer, that transfer will be placed at the top of the transfer list.

Transfers will be processed in the following order:

1. Emergency transfers (hazardous maintenance conditions)
2. High-priority transfers (verified medical condition, threat of harm or criminal activity, and reasonable accommodation)
3. Transfers to make accessible units available
4. Demolition, renovation, etc.
5. Occupancy standards
6. Other PHA-required transfers
7. Other tenant-requested transfers

Within each category, transfers will be processed in order of the date a family was placed on the transfer list, starting with the earliest date.

With the approval of the executive director, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, transfer a family without regard to its placement on the transfer list in order to address the immediate need of a family in crisis.

Demolition and renovation transfers will gain the highest priority as necessary to allow the PHA to meet the demolition or renovation schedule.

Emergency transfers, high-priority teant requested transfers, transfers to make accessible units available, and demolition transfers will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

All other transfers will be processed at rate of 2 transfers to 1 admissions.

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12-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY

PHA Policy

Residents will receive one offer of a transfer.

When the transfer is required by the PHA, refusal of that offer without good cause will result in lease termination.

When the transfer has been requested by the resident, refusal of that offer without good cause will result in the removal of the household from the transfer list and the family must wait six months to reapply for another transfer.

12-IV.D. GOOD CAUSE FOR UNIT REFUSAL

PHA Policy

Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

> Inaccessibility to source of employment, education, or job training, children's day care, or an educational program for children with disabilities, so that accepting the unit offer would require the adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.
>
> The family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, or risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption.
>
> A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.
>
> The unit is inappropriate for the applicant's disabilities, or the family does not need the accessible features in the unit offered and does not want to be subject to a 30-day notice to move.
>
> The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six.

The PHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

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12-IV.E. DECONCENTRATION

PHA Policy

Not applicable.

12-IV.F. REEXAMINATION POLICIES FOR TRANSFERS

PHA Policy

The reexamination date will be changed to the first of the month in which the transfer took place.

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Chapter 13

LEASE TERMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Either party in a lease agreement may terminate the lease under certain circumstances. A public housing lease is different from a private dwelling lease in that the family's rental assistance is tied to their tenancy. When the family moves from their public housing unit, they lose their rental assistance. Therefore, there are additional safeguards to protect the family's tenancy in public housing.

Likewise, there are safeguards to protect HUD's interest in the public housing program, to assure that qualified families are provided decent, safe, and sanitary housing which is in good repair. The PHA may terminate the lease because of the family's failure to comply with HUD regulations, for serious or repeated violations of the terms of the lease, and for other good cause. HUD regulations specify some reasons for which a PHA can terminate a family's lease, and give PHAs authority to determine other reasons.

When determining PHA policy on terminations, state and local landlord-tenant laws must be considered, since such laws could vary from one location to another. These variances may be either more or less restrictive than federal law or HUD regulation.

This chapter presents the policies that govern both the family's and PHA's termination of the lease. It is presented in four parts:

> Part I: Termination by Tenant. This part discusses the family's voluntary termination of the lease and the requirements the PHA places upon families who wish to terminate their lease.
>
> Part II: Termination by PHA - Mandatory. This part describes the policies that govern how, and under what circumstances, a mandatory lease termination by the PHA occurs. This part also includes nonrenewal of the lease for noncompliance with community service requirements.
>
> Part III: Termination by PHA – Other Authorized Reasons. This part describes the PHA's options for lease termination that are not mandated by HUD regulation but for which HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate. For some of these options HUD requires the PHA to establish policies and lease provisions for termination, but termination is not mandatory. For other options the PHA has full discretion whether to consider the options as just cause to terminate as long as the PHA policies are reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and do not violate state or local landlord-tenant law. This part also discusses the alternatives that the PHA may consider in lieu of termination, and the criteria the PHA will use when deciding what actions to take.
>
> Part IV: Notification Requirements. This part presents the federal requirements for disclosure of criminal records to the family prior to termination, the HUD requirements and PHA policies regarding the timing and content of written notices for lease termination and eviction, and notification of the post office when eviction is due to criminal activity. This part also discusses record keeping related to lease termination.

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PART I: TERMINATION BY TENANT

13-I.A. TENANT CHOOSES TO TERMINATE THE LEASE [24 CFR 966.4(k)(1)(ii) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(1)]

The family may terminate the lease at any time, for any reason, by following the notification procedures as outlined in the lease. Such notice must be in writing and delivered to the project office or the PHA central office or sent by pre-paid first-class mail, properly addressed.

PHA Policy

If a family desires to move and terminate their tenancy with the PHA, they must give at least 20 days days advance written notice, prior to the next rent due date, to the PHA of their intent to vacate. When a family must give less than the required notice due to circumstances beyond their control the PHA, at its discretion, may waive the 20 day requirement.

The notice of lease termination must be signed by the head of household, spouse, or cohead.

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PART II: TERMINATION BY PHA – MANDATORY

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires the PHA to terminate the lease in certain circumstances. In other circumstances HUD requires the PHA to establish provisions for lease termination, but it is still a PHA option to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether termination is warranted. For those tenant actions or failures to act where HUD requires termination, the PHA has no such option. In those cases, the family's lease must be terminated. This part describes situations in which HUD requires the PHA to terminate the lease.

13-II.B. FAILURE TO PROVIDE CONSENT [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form s/he is required to sign for any reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

13-II.C. FAILURE TO DOCUMENT CITIZENSHIP [24 CFR 5.514(c) and (d) and 24 CFR 960.259(a)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family, resulting in no eligible family members; or (3) a family member, as determined by the PHA, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit. For (3), such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible noncitizens already in the household where the family's assistance has been prorated.

See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation requirements.

13-II.D. FAILURE TO PROVIDE SOCIAL SECURITY DOCUMENTATION [24 CFR 5.218(c) and 24 CFR 960.259(a)(3)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if a resident family fails to provide the documentation or certification required for any family member who obtains a social security number, joins the family, or reaches 6 years of age. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation and certification requirements.

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13-II.E. FAILURE TO ACCEPT THE PHA'S OFFER OF A LEASE REVISION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(E)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if the family fails to accept the PHA's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease, provided the PHA has done the following:

- The revision is on a form adopted by the PHA in accordance with 24 CFR 966.3 pertaining to requirements for notice to tenants and resident organizations and their opportunity to present comments.
- The PHA has made written notice of the offer of the revision at least 60 calendar days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect.
- The PHA has specified in the offer a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.

See Chapter 8 for information pertaining to PHA policies for offering lease revisions.

13-II.F. METHAMPHETAMINE CONVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(A)]

The PHA must immediately terminate the lease if the PHA determines that any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.

See Part 13-III.B. below for the HUD definition of *premises.*

13-II.G. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)(2)(ii) and (c)]

The PHA is prohibited from renewing the lease at the end of the 12 month lease term when the family fails to comply with the community service requirements as described in Chapter 11.

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PART III: TERMINATION BY PHA – OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS

13-III.A. OVERVIEW

Besides requiring PHAs to terminate the lease under the circumstances described in Part II, HUD requires the PHA to establish provisions in the lease for termination pertaining to certain criminal activity, alcohol abuse, and certain household obligations stated in the regulations. While these provisions for lease termination must be in the lease agreement, HUD does not require PHAs to terminate for such violations in all cases. The PHA has the discretion to consider circumstances surrounding the violation or, in applicable situations, whether the offending household member has entered or completed rehabilitation, and the PHA may, as an alternative to termination, require the exclusion of the culpable household member. The PHA must make policy decisions concerning these options.

In addition, HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate the lease for other grounds, but for only those grounds that constitute serious or repeated violations of material terms of the lease or that are for other good cause. The PHA must develop policies pertaining to what constitutes serious or repeated lease violations, and other good cause, based upon the content of the PHA lease. In the development of the terms of the lease, the PHA must consider the limitations imposed by state and local landlord-tenant law, as well as HUD regulations and federal statutes. Because of variations in state and local landlord-tenant law, and because HUD affords PHAs wide discretion in some areas, a broad range of policies could be acceptable.

The PHA, with some restrictions, also has the option to terminate the tenancies of families who are over income.

The PHA may consider alternatives to termination and must establish policies describing the criteria the PHA will use when deciding what action to take, the types of evidence that will be acceptable, and the steps the PHA must take when terminating a family's lease.

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13-III.B. MANDATORY LEASE PROVISIONS [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)]

This section addresses provisions for lease termination that must be included in the lease agreement according to HUD regulations. Although the provisions are required, HUD does not require PHAs to terminate for such violations in all cases, therefore PHA policies are needed.

Definitions **[24 CFR 5.100]**

The following definitions will be used for this and other parts of this chapter:

Covered person means a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control.

Dating violence is defined in section 3-III.F.

Domestic violence is defined in section 3-III.F.

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802].

Drug-related criminal activity means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with the intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

Guest means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Household means the family and PHA-approved live-in aide. The term household also includes foster children and/or foster adults that have been approved to reside in the unit [HUD-50058, Instruction Booklet, p. 65].

Immediate family member is defined in section 3-III.F.

Other person under the tenant's control means that the person, although not staying as a guest in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not *under the tenant's control*.

Premises means the building or complex or development in which the public or assisted housing dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Stalking is defined in section 3-III.F.

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.

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Drug Crime On or Off the Premises [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]

The lease must provide that drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by the tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, or any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control is grounds for termination.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease for drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by any tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, and any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the drug-related criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Section 13-III.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Illegal Use of a Drug [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]

The lease must provide that a PHA may evict a family when the PHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease when the PHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or the PHA determines that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of illegal drug use means more than one incident of any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Section 13-III.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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Threat to Other Residents [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(ii)(A)]

The lease must provide that any criminal activity by a covered person that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including PHA management staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is grounds for termination of tenancy.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease when a covered person engages in any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including PHA management staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

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

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Alcohol Abuse [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(A)]

PHAs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if the PHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease if the PHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of such alcohol abuse means more than one incident of any such abuse of alcohol during the previous six months.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the abuse of alcohol.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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Furnishing False or Misleading Information Concerning Illegal Drug Use or Alcohol Abuse or Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(B)]

PHAs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if the PHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease if the PHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol, and any records or other documentation (or lack of records or documentation) supporting claims of rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Section 13-III.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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Other Serious or Repeated Violations of Material Terms of the Lease – Mandatory Lease Provisions [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(i) and 24 CFR 966.4(f)]

HUD regulations require certain tenant obligations to be incorporated into the lease. Violations of such regulatory obligations are considered to be serious or repeated violations of the lease and grounds for termination. Incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or stalking [Pub.L. 109-162].

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease for the following violations of tenant obligations under the lease:

Failure to make payments due under the lease, including nonpayment of rent (see Chapter 8 for details pertaining to lease requirements for payments due);

Repeated late payment of rent or other charges. Four late payments within a 12 month period shall constitute a repeated late payment.

Failure to fulfill the following household obligations:

Not to assign the lease or to sublease the dwelling unit. Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

Not to provide accommodations for boarders or lodgers

To use the dwelling unit solely as a private dwelling for the tenant and the tenant's household as identified in the lease, and not to use or permit its use for any other purpose

To abide by necessary and reasonable regulations promulgated by the PHA for the benefit and well-being of the housing project and the tenants which shall be posted in the project office and incorporated by reference in the lease

To comply with all obligations imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety

To keep the dwelling unit and such other areas as may be assigned to the tenant for the tenant's exclusive use in a clean and safe condition

To dispose of all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste from the dwelling unit in a sanitary and safe manner

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To use only in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other facilities and appurtenances including elevators

To refrain from, and to cause the household and guests to refrain from destroying, defacing, damaging, or removing any part of the dwelling unit or project

To pay reasonable charges (other than for normal wear and tear) for the repair of damages to the dwelling unit, or to the project (including damages to project buildings, facilities or common areas) caused by the tenant, a member of the household or a guest

To act, and cause household members or guests to act, in a manner which will not disturb other residents' peaceful enjoyment of their accommodations and will be conducive to maintaining the project in a decent, safe and sanitary condition

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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13-III.C. OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS FOR TERMINATION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2) and (5)(ii)(B)]

HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate the lease for reasons other than those described in the previous sections. These reasons are referred to as "other good cause."

Other Good Cause [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(B) and (C)]

HUD regulations state that the PHA may terminate tenancy for other good cause. The regulations provide a few examples of other good cause, but do not limit the PHA to only those examples. The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 explicitly prohibits PHAs from considering incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking as "other good cause" for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease for the following reasons.

Fugitive Felon or Parole Violator. If a tenant is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

Persons subject to sex offender registration requirement. If any member of the household has, during their current public housing tenancy, become subject to a registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

Discovery after admission of facts that made the tenant ineligible

Discovery of material false statements or fraud by the tenant in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income

Failure to furnish such information and certifications regarding family composition and income as may be necessary for the PHA to make determinations with respect to rent, eligibility, and the appropriateness of dwelling size

Failure to transfer to an appropriate size dwelling unit based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by the PHA that such a dwelling unit is available

Failure to permit access to the unit by the PHA after proper advance notification for the purpose of performing routine inspections and maintenance, for making improvements or repairs, or to show the dwelling unit for re-leasing, or without advance notice if there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists

Failure to promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. In such a case, promptly means within 10 business days of the event.

Failure to abide by the provisions of the PHA pet policy

If the family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with the PHA

If a family member has violated federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

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If a household member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel.

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

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

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors described in Sections 13-III.E and 13 III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Family Absence from Unit [24 CFR 982.551(i)]

It is reasonable that the family may be absent from the public housing unit for brief periods. However, the PHA needs a policy on how long the family may be absent from the unit. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

PHA Policy

The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with the PHA for this purpose.

The family must promptly notify the PHA 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. In such a case promptly means within 10 business days of the start of the extended absence.

If a family is absent from the public housing unit for more than 120 consecutive days, and the family does not adequately verify that they are living in the unit, the PHA will terminate the lease for other good cause.

Abandonment. If the family appears to have vacated the unit without giving proper notice, the PHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law pertaining to abandonment before taking possession of the unit..

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Over-Income Families [24 CFR 960.261 and FR 11/26/04, p. 68786]

Subject to certain restrictions, HUD authorizes PHAs to evict or terminate the tenancies of families because they are over income. Unless required to do so by local law, the PHA may not evict or terminate the tenancy of a family solely because the family is over income if: (1) the family has a valid contract of participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, or (2) the family is currently receiving the earned income disallowance. This rule does not require PHAs to evict over-income residents, but rather gives PHAs the discretion to do so thereby making units available for applicants who are income-eligible.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not evict or terminate the tenancies of families solely because they are over income.

13-III.D. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF TENANCY

Exclusion of Culpable Household Member [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(C)]

As an alternative to termination of the lease for criminal activity or alcohol abuse HUD provides that the PHA may consider exclusion of the culpable household member. Such an alternative can be used, by PHA policy, for any other reason where such a solution appears viable.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider requiring the tenant to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

As a condition of the family's continued occupancy, the head of household must certify that the culpable household member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former household member's current address upon PHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

PHA Policy

If a family owes amounts to the PHA, as a condition of continued occupancy, the PHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 14 days of receiving notice from the PHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

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13-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE TENANCY

A PHA that has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so, except as explained in Part II of this chapter, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision.

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

For criminal activity, HUD permits the PHA to terminate the lease if a *preponderance of the evidence* indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted, and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

PHA Policy

The PHA 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.

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Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(B)]

Although it is required that certain lease provisions exist for criminal activity and alcohol abuse, HUD provides that the PHA may consider all circumstances relevant to a particular case in order to determine whether or not to terminate the lease.

Such relevant circumstances can also be considered when terminating the lease for any other reason.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider the following factors before deciding whether to terminate the lease for any of the HUD required lease provisions or for any other reasons:

- The seriousness of the offending action, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents
- The extent of participation or culpability of the leaseholder, or other household members, in the offending action, including whether the culpable member is a minor, a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in section 13-III.F) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking
- The effects that the eviction will have on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the PHA's failure to terminate the tenancy
- The effect of the PHA's decision on the integrity of the public housing program
- The demand for housing by eligible families who will adhere to lease responsibilities
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and whether they have taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action
- The length of time since the violation occurred, the family's recent history, and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

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Consideration of Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(D)]

HUD authorizes PHAs to take into consideration whether a household member who had used illegal drugs or abused alcohol and is no longer engaging in such use or abuse is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

PHA Policy

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 966.7]

If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA's decision to terminate the family's lease is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

PHA Policy

If a family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of lease, the PHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, the PHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. The PHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed lease termination. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

Nondiscrimination Limitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(F)]

The PHA's eviction actions must be consistent with fair housing and equal opportunity provisions of 24 CFR 5.105.

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13-III.F. PROHIBITION AGAINST TERMINATING TENANCY OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING [Pub.L. 109-162 and 109-271]

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), provides that "criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, shall not be cause for termination of the tenancy or occupancy rights, if the tenant or immediate family member of the tenant's family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse." VAWA further provides that incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may not be construed either as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim of such violence or as good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.

VAWA does not limit the PHA's authority to terminate the tenancy of any tenant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property.

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Victim Documentation

PHA Policy

When a tenant family is facing lease termination because of the actions of a tenant, household member, guest, or other person under the tenant's control and a tenant or immediate family member of the tenant's family claims that she or he is the victim of such actions and that the actions are related to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the PHA will require the individual to submit documentation affirming that claim.

The documentation must include two elements:

A signed statement by the victim that provides the name of the perpetrator and certifies that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

One of the following:

A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse

A statement signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a medical professional; or another knowledgeable professional from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing the actual or threatened abuse. The professional must attest under penalty of perjury that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse, and the victim must sign or attest to the statement.

The required certification and supporting documentation must be submitted to the PHA within 14 business days after the individual claiming victim status receives a request for such certification. The PHA, owner or manager will be aware that the delivery of the certification form to the tenant in response to an incident via mail may place the victim at risk, e.g., the abuser may monitor the mail. The PHA may require that the tenant come into the office to pick up the certification form and will work with tenants to make delivery arrangements that do not place the tenant at risk. This 14-day deadline may be extended at the PHA's discretion. If the individual does not provide the required certification and supporting documentation within 14 business days, or the approved extension period, the PHA may proceed with assistance termination.

The PHA also reserves the right to waive these victim verification requirements and accept only a self-certification from the victim if the PHA deems the victim's life to be in imminent danger.

Once a victim has completed certification requirements, the PHA will continue to assist the victim and may use bifurcation as a tool to remove a perpetrator from assistance. Owners will be notified of their legal obligation to continue housing the victim, while using lease bifurcation to remove the perpetrator from a unit. The PHA will make all best efforts to work with victims of domestic violence before terminating the victim's assistance.

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In extreme circumstances when the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other participants or those employed at or providing service to the property if the participant's (including the victim's) tenancy is not terminated, the PHA will bypass the standard process and proceed with the immediate termination of the family's assistance.

Terminating or Evicting a Perpetrator of Domestic Violence

Although VAWA provides protection from termination for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide protection for perpetrators. In fact, VAWA gives the PHA the explicit authority to bifurcate a lease, or to remove a household member from a lease, "in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or 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 evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant." This authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if the PHA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law for eviction, lease termination, or termination of assistance [Pub.L. 109-271].

PHA Policy

When the actions of a tenant or other family member result in a determination by the PHA to terminate the family's lease and another family member claims that the actions involve criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, the PHA will request that the victim submit the above required certification and supporting documentation in accordance with the stated time frame. If the certification and supporting documentation are submitted within the required time frame or any approved extension period, the PHA will bifurcate the lease and evict or terminate the occupancy rights of the perpetrator. If the victim does not provide the certification and supporting documentation, as required, the PHA will proceed with termination of the family's lease.

If the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if the tenant's tenancy is not terminated, the PHA will bypass the standard process and proceed with the immediate termination of the family.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements

All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared data base nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

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PART IV: NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, EVICTION PROCEDURES AND RECORD KEEPING

13-IV.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations specify the requirements for the notice that must be provided prior to lease termination. This part discusses those requirements and the specific requirements that precede and follow termination for certain criminal activities which are addressed in the regulations. This part also discusses specific requirements pertaining to the actual eviction of families and record keeping.

13-IV.B. CONDUCTING CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECKS [24 CFR 5.903(e)(ii) and 24 CFR 960.259]

HUD authorizes PHAs to conduct criminal records checks on public housing residents for lease enforcement and eviction. PHA policy determines when the PHA will conduct such checks.

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will conduct criminal records checks when it has come to the attention of the PHA, either from local law enforcement or by other means, that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration records on an annual basis.

The PHA may not pass along to the tenant the costs of a criminal records check.

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13-IV.C. DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS TO FAMILY [24 CFR 5.903(f), 24 CFR 5.905(d) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iv)]

In conducting criminal records checks, if the PHA uses the authority of 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905 to obtain such information, certain protections must be afforded the tenant before any adverse action is taken. In such cases if the PHA obtains criminal records information from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime, or is subject to a sex offender registration requirement, relevant to lease enforcement or eviction, the PHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

PHA Policy

In all cases where criminal record or sex offender registration information would result in lease enforcement or eviction, the PHA will notify the household in writing of the proposed adverse action and will provide the subject of the record and the tenant access to a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

The family will be given 10 business days from the date of the PHA notice, to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact the PHA to dispute the information within that 10 business day period, the PHA will proceed with the termination action.

Should the tenant not exercise their right to dispute prior to any adverse action, the tenant still has the right to dispute in the grievance hearing or court trial.

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13-IV.D. LEASE TERMINATION NOTICE [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)]

Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice

Notices of lease termination must be in writing. The notice must state the specific grounds for termination, the date the termination will take place, the resident's right to reply to the termination notice, and their right to examine PHA documents directly relevant to the termination or eviction. If the PHA does not make the documents available for examination upon request by the tenant, the PHA may not proceed with the eviction [24 CFR 996.4(m)].

When the PHA is required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing, the notice must also inform the resident of their right to request a hearing in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedure. In these cases, the tenancy shall not terminate until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired and the grievance procedure has been completed.

When the PHA is not required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing because HUD has made a due process determination and the lease termination is for criminal activity that threatens health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment or for drug-related criminal activity, the notice of lease termination must state that the tenant is not entitled to a grievance hearing on the termination. It must specify the judicial eviction procedure to be used by the PHA for eviction of the tenant, and state that HUD has determined that the eviction procedure provides the opportunity for a hearing in court that contains the basic elements of due process as defined in HUD regulations. The notice must also state whether the eviction is for a criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of the PHA, or for a drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

PHA Policy

The PHA will attempt to deliver notices of lease termination directly to the tenant or an adult member of the household. If such attempt fails, the notice will be sent by first-class mail the same day.

All notices of lease termination will include a statement of the protection against termination provided by VAWA for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Any family member who claims that the cause for termination involves (a) criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others or (b) incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking of which a family member is the victim will be given the opportunity to provide documentation in accordance with the policies in Section 13-III.F.

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Timing of the Notice [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(i)]

The PHA must give written notice of lease termination of:

- 14 calendar days in the case of failure to pay rent
- A reasonable period of time considering the seriousness of the situation (but not to exceed 30 calendar days)

  If the health or safety of other residents, PHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened

  If any member of the household has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity

  If any member of the household has been convicted of a felony
- 30 calendar days in any other case, except that if a state or local law allows a shorter notice period, such shorter period shall apply

  PHA Policy

  The PHA will give written notice of 14 calendar days for nonpayment of rent. For all other lease terminations the PHA will give 30 days written notice or, if state or local law allows less than 30 days, such shorter notice will be given.

The Notice to Vacate that may be required under state or local law may be combined with or run concurrently with the notice of lease termination.

Notice of Nonrenewal Due to Community Service Noncompliance [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)]

When the PHA finds that a family is in noncompliance with the community service requirement, the tenant and any other noncompliant resident must be notified in writing of this determination. Notices of noncompliance will be issued in accordance with the requirements and policies in Section 11-I.E.

PHA Policy

If after receiving a notice of initial noncompliance the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice within the required timeframe, a termination notice will be issued in accordance with the policies above.

If a family agreed to cure initial noncompliance by signing an agreement, and is still in noncompliance after being provided the 12-month opportunity to cure, the family will be issued a notice of continued noncompliance. The notice of continued noncompliance will be sent in accordance with the policies in Section 11-I.E. and will also serve as the notice of termination of tenancy.

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Notice of Termination Based on Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.514 (c) and (d)]

In cases where termination of tenancy is based on citizenship status, HUD requires the notice of termination to contain additional information. In addition to advising the family of the reasons their assistance is being terminated, the notice must also advise the family of any of the following that apply: the family's eligibility for proration of assistance, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families, the family's right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal, and the family's right to request an informal hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal. Please see Chapter 14 for the PHA's informal hearing procedures.

13-IV.E. EVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(4) and 966.4(m)]

Eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The PHA may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action, unless the law of the jurisdiction permits eviction by administrative action, after a due process administrative hearing, and without a court determination of the rights and liabilities of the parties.

> PHA Policy
>
> When a family does not vacate the unit after receipt of a termination notice, by the deadline given in the notice, the PHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law in filing an eviction action with the local court that has jurisdiction in such cases.
>
> If the eviction action is finalized in court and the family remains in occupancy beyond the deadline to vacate given by the court, the PHA will seek the assistance of the court to remove the family from the premises as per state and local law.

The PHA may not proceed with an eviction action if the PHA has not made available the documents to be used in the case against the family, and has not afforded the family the opportunity to examine and copy such documents in accordance with the provisions of 24 CFR 966.4(l)(3) and (m).

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13-IV.F. NOTIFICATION TO POST OFFICE [24CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iii)(B)]

When the PHA evicts an individual or family for criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity, the PHA must notify the local post office serving the dwelling unit that the individual or family is no longer residing in the unit.

13-IV.G. RECORD KEEPING

For more information concerning general record keeping, see Chapter 16.

PHA Policy

A written record of every termination and/or eviction will be maintained by the PHA at the development where the family was residing, and will contain the following information:

Name of resident, number and identification of unit occupied

Date of the notice of lease termination and any other notices required by state or local law; these notices may be on the same form and will run concurrently

Specific reason(s) for the notices, citing the lease section or provision that was violated, and other facts pertinent to the issuing of the notices described in detail (other than any criminal history reports obtained solely through the authorization provided in 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905)

Date and method of notifying the resident

Summaries of any conferences held with the resident including dates, names of conference participants, and conclusions

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Chapter 14

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses grievances and appeals pertaining to PHA actions or failures to act that adversely affect public housing applicants or residents. The policies are discussed in the following three parts:

> Part I: Informal Hearings for Public Housing Applicants. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal hearings for public housing applicants.
>
> Part II: Informal Hearings with Regard to Noncitizens. This part discusses informal hearings regarding citizenship status and where they differ from the requirements for general applicant and tenant grievances.
>
> Part III: Grievance Procedures for Public Housing Residents. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for handling grievances for public housing residents.

Note that this chapter is not the PHA's grievance procedure. The grievance procedure is a document separate from the ACOP. This chapter of the ACOP provides the policies that drive the grievance procedure.

PART I: INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS

14-I.A. OVERVIEW

When the PHA makes a decision that has a negative impact on an applicant family, the family is often entitled to appeal the decision. For applicants, the appeal takes the form of an informal hearing. HUD regulations do not provide a structure for or requirements regarding informal hearings for applicants (except with regard to citizenship status, to be covered in Part II). This part discusses the PHA policies necessary to respond to applicant appeals through the informal hearing process.

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14-I.B. INFORMAL HEARING PROCESS [24 CFR 960.208(a) and PH Occ GB, p. 58]

Informal hearings are provided for public housing applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the public housing program, but is not yet a tenant in the program. Informal hearings are intended to provide a means for an applicant to dispute a determination of ineligibility for admission to a project [24 CFR 960.208(a)]. Applicants to public housing are not entitled to the same hearing process afforded tenants in the PHA grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.53(a) and PH Occ GB, p. 58].

Informal hearings provide the applicant a means to hear the details of the reasons for rejection, and an opportunity to present evidence to the contrary if available, and to claim mitigating circumstances if possible.

Use of Informal Hearing Process

While the PHA must offer the opportunity of an informal hearing to applicants who have been determined as ineligible for admission, the PHA could make the informal hearing process available to applicants who wish to dispute other PHA actions that adversely affect them.

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will only offer informal hearings to applicants for the purpose of disputing denials of admission.

Notice of Denial [24 CFR 960.208(a)]

The PHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying eligibility for admission. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the PHA decision, and must also state that the applicant may request an informal hearing to dispute the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal hearing.

Prior to notification of denial based on information obtained from criminal or sex offender registration records, the family, in some cases, must be given the opportunity to dispute the information in those records which would be the basis of the denial. See Section 3-III.G for details concerning this requirement.

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Scheduling an Informal Hearing

PHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to the PHA 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 the PHA's notification of denial of admission.

Except as provided in Section 3-III.F, the PHA will schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing within 10 business days of the family's request.

Conducting an Informal Hearing [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

PHA Policy

The informal hearing will be conducted by a person other than the one who made the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant will be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of the PHA.

The person conducting the informal hearing will make a recommendation to the PHA, but the PHA is responsible for making the final decision as to whether admission should be granted or denied.

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Informal Hearing Decision [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the applicant of the PHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

In rendering a decision, the PHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice

The validity of grounds for denial of admission. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations or in PHA policy, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned. See Chapter 3 for a detailed discussion of the grounds for applicant denial.

The validity of the evidence. The PHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of admission. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, the PHA will uphold the decision to deny admission.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, the PHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal hearing in making the final decision whether to deny admission.

The PHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed, with return receipt requested, within 10 business days of the informal hearing, to the applicant and his or her representative, if any.

If the informal hearing decision overturns the denial, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal hearing, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.7]

Persons with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the informal hearing process and the PHA must consider such accommodations. The PHA must also consider reasonable accommodation requests pertaining to the reasons for denial if related to the person's disability. See Chapter 2 for more detail pertaining to reasonable accommodation requests.

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PART II: INFORMAL HEARINGS WITH REGARD TO NONCITIZENS

14-II.A. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NONCITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. These special hearings are referred to in the regulations as informal hearings, but the requirements for such hearings are different from the informal hearings used to deny applicants for reasons other than immigration status.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or the PHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]

As discussed in Chapters 3 and 13, the notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family of any of the following that apply:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a tenant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with the PHA 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.

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United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]

When the PHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the PHA 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 the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 10 business days of receiving the results.

The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 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 the PHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies the PHA of the decision, the PHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 10 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

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Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, an applicant family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA 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

The PHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

Evidence

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the PHA 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.

> PHA Policy
>
> The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of $.25 per page. The family must request discovery of PHA 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 the PHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the PHA 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 the PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties. If the family does not arrange for their own interpreter, the PHA is still obligated to provide oral translation services in accordance with its LEP Plan.

Recording of the Hearing

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. The PHA may, but is not required to provide a transcript of the hearing.

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA will not provide a transcript of an audio taped informal hearing.

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Hearing Decision

The PHA must provide the family with a written notice of the final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The notice must state the basis for the decision.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]

The PHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to the PHA by the family, or provided to the PHA as part of the USCIS appeal or the PHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form
- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, a resident family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for resident families whose tenancy is being terminated based on immigration status is the same as for any grievance under the grievance procedures for resident families found in Part III below.

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PART III: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS

14-III.A. REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 966.52]

PHAs must have a grievance procedure in place through which residents of public housing are provided an opportunity to grieve any PHA action or failure to act involving the lease or PHA policies which adversely affect their rights, duties, welfare, or status.

The PHA grievance procedure must be included in, or incorporated by reference in, the lease.

PHA Policy

The PHA grievance procedure will be incorporated by reference in the tenant lease.

The PHA must provide at least 30 days notice to tenants and resident organizations setting forth proposed changes in the PHA grievance procedure, and providing an opportunity to present written comments. Comments submitted must be considered by the PHA before adoption of any grievance procedure changes by the PHA.

PHA Policy

Residents and resident organizations will have 30 calendar days from the date they are notified by the PHA of any proposed changes in the PHA grievance procedure, to submit written comments to the PHA.

The PHA must furnish a copy of the grievance procedure to each tenant and to resident organizations.

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14-III.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 966.53; 24 CFR 966.51(a)(2)(i)]

There are several terms used by HUD with regard to public housing grievance procedures, which take on specific meanings different from their common usage. These terms are as follows:

- **Grievance** – any dispute which a tenant may have with respect to PHA action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant's lease or PHA regulations which adversely affect the individual tenant's rights, duties, welfare or status
- **Complainant** – any tenant whose grievance is presented to the PHA or at the project management office
- **Due Process Determination** – a determination by HUD that law of the jurisdiction requires that the tenant must be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from the dwelling unit
- **Elements of Due Process** – an eviction action or a termination of tenancy in a state or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
  - Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction
  - Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel
  - Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by the PHA including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have
  - A decision on the merits
- **Hearing Officer/Panel** – a person/panel selected in accordance with HUD regulations to hear grievances and render a decision with respect thereto
- **Tenant** – the adult person (or persons) (other than a live-in aide)
  - Who resides in the unit, and who executed the lease with the PHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such person now resides in the unit,
  - Who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit
- **Resident Organization** – includes a resident management corporation

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14-III.C. APPLICABILITY [24 CFR 966.51]

Potential grievances could address most aspects of a PHA's operation. However, there are some situations for which the grievance procedure is not applicable.

The grievance procedure is applicable only to individual tenant issues relating to the PHA. It is not applicable to disputes between tenants not involving the PHA. Class grievances are not subject to the grievance procedure and the grievance procedure is not to be used as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes of the PHA.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, a PHA may exclude from the PHA grievance procedure any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of the PHA
- Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises
- Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member

In states without due process determinations, PHAs must grant opportunity for grievance hearings for all lease terminations, regardless of cause, but may use expedited grievance procedures, as described in Section 14-III.E. below, to deal with the first two of the above three categories of lease terminations.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, the PHA may evict through the state/local judicial eviction procedures. In this case, the PHA is not required to provide the opportunity for a hearing under the PHA's grievance procedure as described above.

> PHA Policy
>
> The PHA is located in a due process state. Therefore, the PHA will not offer grievance hearings for lease terminations involving criminal activity that resulted in a felony conviction of a household member or that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises to other residents or employees of the PHA, or for drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

See Chapter 13 for related policies on the content of termination notices.

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14-III.D. INFORMAL SETTLEMENT OF GRIEVANCE [24 CFR 966.54]

HUD regulations state that any grievance must be personally presented, either orally or in writing, to the PHA office or to the office of the project in which the complainant resides so that the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept requests for an informal settlement of a grievance either orally or in writing, to the PHA office within 10 business days of the grievable event. Within 10 business days of receipt of the request the PHA will arrange a meeting with the tenant at a mutually agreeable time and confirm such meeting in writing to the tenant.

If a tenant fails to attend the scheduled meeting without prior notice, the PHA will reschedule the appointment only if the tenant can show good cause for failing to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family.

HUD regulations require that a summary of such discussion will be prepared within a reasonable time and one copy will be given to the tenant and one retained in the PHA's tenant file.

The summary must specify the names of the participants, dates of meeting, the nature of the proposed disposition of the complaint and the specific reasons therefore, and will specify the procedures by which a hearing may be obtained if the complainant is not satisfied.

PHA Policy

The PHA will prepare a summary of the informal settlement within 10 business days; one copy to be given to the tenant and one copy to be retained in the PHA's tenant file.

For PHAs who have the option to establish an expedited grievance procedure, and who exercise this option, the informal settlement of grievances is not applicable to those grievances for which the expedited grievance procedure applies.

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14-III.E. PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN A HEARING [24 CFR 966.55]

Requests for Hearing and Failure to Request [24 CFR 966.55(a), (c), and (d)]

All grievances must be presented in accordance with the informal procedures prescribed above as a condition prior to a grievance hearing. However, if the complainant can show good cause for failure to proceed with the informal settlement process to the hearing officer/panel, the hearing officer/panel may waive this provision [24 CFR 966.55(d)].

The complainant must submit the request in writing for a grievance hearing within a reasonable time after receipt of the summary of informal discussion [24 CFR 966.55(a)]. The request must specify the reasons for the grievance and the action or relief sought.

PHA Policy

The resident must submit a written request for a grievance hearing to the PHA within 5 business days of the tenant's receipt of the summary of the informal settlement.

If the complainant does not request a hearing, the PHA's disposition of the grievance under the informal settlement process will become final. However, failure to request a hearing does not constitute a waiver by the complainant of the right to contest the PHA's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding [24 CFR 966.55(c)].

Escrow Deposits [24 CFR 966.55(e)]

Before a hearing is scheduled in any grievance involving the amount of rent that the PHA claims is due, the family must pay an escrow deposit to the PHA. When a family is required to make an escrow deposit, the amount is the amount of rent the PHA states is due and payable as of the first of the month preceding the month in which the family's act or failure to act took place. After the first deposit the family must deposit the same amount monthly until the family's complaint is resolved by decision of the hearing officer/panel.

The PHA must waive the requirement for an escrow deposit where the family has requested a financial hardship exemption from minimum rent requirements or is grieving the effect of welfare benefits reduction in calculation of family income [24 CFR 5.630(b)(3)].

Unless the PHA waives the requirement, the family's failure to make the escrow deposit will terminate the grievance procedure. A family's failure to pay the escrow deposit does not waive the family's right to contest the PHA's disposition of the grievance in any appropriate judicial proceeding.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not waive the escrow requirement for grievances involving rent amounts except where required to do so by regulation.

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Scheduling of Hearings [24 CFR 966.55(f)]

If the complainant has complied with all requirements for requesting a hearing as described above, a hearing must be scheduled by the hearing officer/panel promptly for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the complainant and the PHA. A written notification specifying the time, place and the procedures governing the hearing must be delivered to the complainant and the appropriate PHA official.

PHA Policy

Within 10 business days of receiving a written request for a hearing, the hearing officer will schedule and send written notice of the hearing to both the complainant and the PHA.

The PHA may wish to permit the tenant to request to reschedule a hearing for good cause.

PHA Policy

The tenant may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, the PHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

Expedited Grievance Procedure [24 CFR 966.55(g)]

The PHA may establish an expedited grievance procedure for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of the PHA, or
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises

In such expedited grievances, the informal settlement of grievances as discussed in 14-III.D is not applicable.

The PHA may adopt special procedures concerning expedited hearings, including provisions for expedited notice or scheduling, or provisions for expedited decision on the grievance.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not offer expedited grievance procedures.

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14-III.F. SELECTION OF HEARING OFFICER/PANEL [24 CFR 966.55(b)]

The grievance hearing must be conducted by an impartial person or persons appointed by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the PHA action under review, or a subordinate of such person.

PHA Policy

PHA grievance hearings will be conducted by a single hearing officer and not a panel. The PHA has designated the following to serve as hearing officers:

Operations Manager

Director of Assets

Facilities Manager

Assisted Housing Manager

Assisted Housing Director

The PHA must determine the methodology for appointment of the hearing officer and it must be stated in the grievance procedure.

PHA Policy

The PHA will appoint a person who has been selected in the manner required under the grievance procedure. Efforts will be made to assure that the person selected is not a friend, nor enemy, of the complainant and that they do not have a personal stake in the matter under dispute or will otherwise have an appearance of a lack of impartiality.

The PHA must consult with resident organizations before a person is appointed as a hearing officer or hearing panel member. Comments from the resident organizations must be considered before making the appointment.

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14-III.G. PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HEARING [24 CFR 966.56]

Rights of Complainant [24 CFR 966.56(b)]

The complainant will be afforded a fair hearing. This includes:

- The opportunity to examine before the grievance hearing any PHA documents, including records and regulations that are directly relevant to the hearing. The tenant must be allowed to copy any such document at the tenant's expense. If the PHA does not make the document available for examination upon request by the complainant, the PHA may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

  PHA Policy

  The tenant will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of $.25 per page. The family must request discovery of PHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

- The right to be represented by counsel or other person chosen as the tenant's representative and to have such person make statements on the tenant's behalf.

  PHA Policy

  Hearings may be attended by the following applicable persons:

  A PHA representative(s) and any witnesses for the PHA

  The tenant and any witnesses for the tenant

  The tenant's counsel or other representative

  Any other person approved by the PHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

- The right to a private hearing unless the complainant requests a public hearing.
- The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the tenant's complaint, to controvert evidence relied on by the PHA or project management, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information the PHA or project management relies.
- A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing.

Decision without Hearing [24 CFR 966.56(c)]

The hearing officer/panel may render a decision without proceeding with the hearing if the hearing officer/panel determines that the issue has been previously decided in another proceeding.

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Failure to Appear [24 CFR 966.56(d)]

If the complainant or the PHA fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer/panel may make a determination to postpone the hearing for not to exceed five business days or may make a determination that the party has waived his/her right to a hearing. Both the complainant and the PHA must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer/panel: Provided, That a determination that the complainant has waived his/her right to a hearing will not constitute a waiver of any right the complainant may have to contest the PHA's disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

There may be times when a complainant does not appear due to unforeseen circumstances which are out of their control and are no fault of their own.

PHA Policy

If the tenant does not appear at the scheduled time of the hearing, the hearing officer will wait up to 30 minutes. If the tenant appears within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, the hearing will be held. If the tenant does not arrive within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, they will be considered to have failed to appear.

If the tenant fails to appear and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance, the tenant must contact the PHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. The hearing officer will reschedule the hearing only if the tenant can show good cause for the failure to appear, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

"Good cause" is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family.

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General Procedures [24 CFR 966.56(e), (f), and (g)]

At the hearing, the complainant must first make a showing of an entitlement to the relief sought and thereafter the PHA must sustain the burden of justifying the PHA action or failure to act against which the complaint is directed [24 CFR 966.56(e)].

The hearing must be conducted informally by the hearing officer/panel. The PHA and the tenant must be given the opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence pertinent to the facts and issues raised by the complaint and question any witnesses. In general, all evidence is admissible and may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings [24 CFR 966.56(f)].

PHA 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 the PHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, emails, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

Demonstrative evidence: Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

Real evidence: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence 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 the PHA fails to comply with the discovery requirements (providing the tenant with the opportunity to examine PHA documents prior to the grievance hearing), the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of the PHA to comply with discovery requirements, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

The hearing officer/panel must require the PHA, the complainant, counsel and other participants or spectators to conduct themselves in an orderly fashion. Failure to comply with the directions of the hearing officer/panel to obtain order may result in exclusion from the proceedings or in a decision adverse to the interests of the disorderly party and granting or denial of the relief sought, as appropriate [24 CFR 966.56(f)].

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The complainant or the PHA may arrange, in advance and at the expense of the party making the arrangement, for a transcript of the hearing. Any interested party may purchase a copy of such transcript [24 CFR 966.56(g)].

PHA Policy

If the complainant would like the PHA to record the proceedings by audiotape, the request must be made to the PHA by 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The PHA will consider that an audio tape recording of the proceedings is a transcript.

Accommodations of Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.56(h)]

The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing. Reasonable accommodation may include qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants.

If the tenant is visually impaired, any notice to the tenant which is required in the grievance process must be in an accessible format.

See Chapter 2 for a thorough discussion of the PHA's responsibilities pertaining to reasonable accommodation.

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14-III.H. DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER/PANEL [24 CFR 966.57]

The hearing officer/panel must issue a written decision, stating the reasons for the decision, within a reasonable time after the hearing. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing. A copy of the decision must be sent to the tenant and the PHA. The PHA must retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's folder. A copy of the decision, with all names and identifying references deleted, must also be maintained on file by the PHA and made available for inspection by a prospective complainant, his/her representative, or the hearing officer/panel [24 CFR 966.57(a)].

PHA Policy

In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

PHA Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for the PHA's decision are factually stated in the notice.

Discovery: The hearing officer will determine if the family was given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with PHA policy.

PHA Evidence to Support the PHA 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 the PHA's conclusion.

Validity of Grounds for Termination of Tenancy (when applicable): The hearing officer will determine if the termination of tenancy is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and PHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with PHA policies, then the decision of the PHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and the PHA no later than 10 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

Hearing information:

Name of the complainant

Date, time and place of the hearing

Name of the hearing officer

Name of the PHA representative(s)

Name of family representative (if any)

Names of witnesses (if any)

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing and the date(s) on which the informal settlement was held, who held it, and a summary of the results of the informal settlement. Also includes the date the complainant requested the grievance hearing.

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Summary of the Evidence: The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of his/her 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 the PHA's decision.

Order: The hearing report will include a statement of whether the PHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct the PHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of tenancy, the hearing officer will instruct the PHA to restore the family's status.

Procedures for Further Hearing

PHA 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 the PHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

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Final Decision [24 CFR 966.57(b)]

The decision of the hearing officer/panel is binding on the PHA which must take the action, or refrain from taking the action cited in the decision unless the PHA Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time, and notifies the complainant that:

- The grievance does not concern PHA action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the complainant's lease on PHA policies which adversely affect the complainant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; or
- The decision of the hearing officer/panel is contrary to Federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations or requirements of the annual contributions contract between HUD and the PHA

PHA Policy

The decision of the hearing officer is binding.

A decision by the hearing officer/panel, or Board of Commissioners in favor of the PHA or which denies the relief requested by the complainant in whole or in part must not constitute a waiver of any rights the complainant may have to a subsequent trial or judicial review in court [24 CFR 966.57(c)].

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Chapter 15

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is committed to ensuring that funds made available to the PHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and PHA 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 PHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.
>
> Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the PHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

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PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

15-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

PHA Policy

The PHA anticipates that the vast majority of families and PHA employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that the PHA's program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, the PHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

The PHA will provide each applicant and resident with the publication *Things You Should Know (HUD-1140-OIG)* that explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

The PHA will require mandatory orientation sessions for all prospective residents either prior to or upon execution of the lease. The PHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues. At the conclusion of all program orientation sessions, the family representative will be required to sign a program briefing certificate to confirm that all rules and pertinent regulations were explained to them.

The PHA will routinely provide resident counseling as part of every reexamination interview in order to clarify any confusion pertaining to program rules and requirements.

PHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and PHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

The PHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in the False Statement Act, U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key PHA forms and form letters that request information from a family member.

The PHA will provide each PHA 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. P*rogram 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.

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15-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the PHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

PHA Policy

The PHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse, including:

The PHA routinely will use available sources of up-front income verification to compare with family-provided information.

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.

The PHA 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 PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 the PHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

PHA Policy

The PHA will encourage staff, residents, and the public to report possible program abuse.

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15-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the PHA Will Investigate

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 the PHA 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.

The PHA will investigate inconsistent information related to the family that is identified through file reviews and the verification process.

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 960.259]

The PHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available PHA and public records. If necessary, the PHA will require applicant/resident families to give consent to the release of additional information.

Analysis and Findings

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 the PHA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the PHA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

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Consideration of Remedies

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether the PHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the PHA 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, (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

Notice and Appeals

PHA Policy

The PHA 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 the PHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through an informal hearing or grievance hearing (see Chapter 14).

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PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

15-II.A. UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENT

An under- or overpayment includes an incorrect tenant rent payment by the family, or an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect rental determination is an overpayment or underpayment, the PHA must promptly correct the tenant rent and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

> PHA Policy
>
> Increases in the tenant rent will be implemented only after the family has received 30 days notice.
>
> Any decreases in tenant rent will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family is required to reimburse the PHA or the PHA is required to reimburse the family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

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15-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

General administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect rent determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows the PHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to PHA

PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any amounts of rent underpaid. The PHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the amount owed, the PHA will terminate the family's lease in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

PHA Reimbursement to Family

PHA Policy

The PHA will not reimburse the family for any overpayment of rent when the overpayment clearly is caused by the family.

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Prohibited Actions

An applicant or resident in the public housing program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Provide incomplete or false information to the PHA [24 CFR 960.259(a)(4)].
- Commit fraud, or make false statements in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(C)].

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the PHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other PHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to the PHA on the family's behalf

Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents

Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g., misreporting of income or family composition)

Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

The PHA 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 the PHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- The PHA may require the family to repay any amounts owed to the program (see 15-II.B., Family Reimbursement to PHA).
- The PHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 13 (for residents).
- The PHA may deny admission or terminate the family's lease following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 13 respectively.
- The PHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 15-II.D.

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15-II.C. PHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of PHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section specifically addresses actions of a PHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the public housing program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the PHA personnel policy.

PHA-caused incorrect rental determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply public housing rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, and (2) errors in calculation.

Repayment to the PHA

The family is not required to repay an underpayment of rent if the error or program abuse is caused by PHA staff.

PHA Reimbursement to Family

PHA Policy

The PHA will reimburse a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff program abuse. Reimbursement will be by way of a rent credit, exceptions will be considered on a case by case basis.

Prohibited Activities

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by PHA staff:

- Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements for personal gain
- Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant or resident
- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, residents, vendors, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to the PHA
- Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties
- Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of PHA activities, policies, or practices
- Misappropriating or misusing public housing funds
- Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the public housing program
- Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

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15-II.D. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

PHA Policy

When the PHA determines that program abuse by a family or PHA staff member has occurred and the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, the PHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the public housing program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

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15-II.E. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

PHAs who enter into a repayment agreement with a family to collect rent owed, initiate litigation against the family to recover rent owed, or begin eviction proceedings against a family may retain 100 percent of program funds that the PHA recovers [Notice PIH 2005-7 (HA)].

If the PHA does none of the above, all amounts that constitute an underpayment of rent must be returned to HUD.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for a hearing through the PHA's grievance process.

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Chapter 16

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this ACOP. The policies are discussed in seven parts as described below:

Part I: Setting Utility Allowances. This part describes how utility allowances are established and revised. Also discussed are the requirements to establish surcharges for excess consumption of PHA-furnished utilities.

Part II: Establishing Flat Rents and Public Housing Maximum Rents. This part describes the requirements and policies related to establishing and updating flat rent amounts and public housing maximum rents.

Part III: Repayment of Family Debts. This part contains policies for recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families, and describes the circumstances under which the PHA will offer repayment agreements to families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part IV: Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS). This part describes the PHAS indicators, how PHAs are scored under PHAS, and how those scores affect a PHA.

Part V: Record-Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies the PHA will follow.

Part VI: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. This part describes the PHA's reporting responsibilities related to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

Part VII: Notification to Applicants and Tenants regarding Protections under the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA). This part includes policies for notifying applicants and tenants of VAWA requirements.

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PART I: SETTING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965 Subpart E]

16-I.A. OVERVIEW

PHAs must establish allowances for PHA-furnished utilities for all check metered utilities and for resident-purchased utilities for all utilities purchased directly by residents from a utility supplier [24 CFR 965.502(a)].

PHAs must also establish surcharges for excess consumption of PHA-furnished utilities [24 CFR 965.506].

The PHA must maintain a record that documents the basis on which utility allowances and scheduled surcharges are established and revised, and the record must be made available for inspection by residents [24 CFR 965.502(b)].

16-I.B UTILITY ALLOWANCES

The PHA must establish separate allowances for each utility and for each category of dwelling units the PHA determines to be reasonably comparable as to factors affecting utility usage [24 CFR 965.503].

The objective of a PHA in establishing utility allowances for each dwelling unit category and unit size is to approximate a reasonable consumption of utilities by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment [24 CFR 965.505].

Utilities include gas, electricity, fuel for heating, water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal for a dwelling unit. In addition, if the PHA does not furnish a range and refrigerator, the family must be granted a utility allowance for the range and refrigerator they provide [24 CFR 965.505].

Costs for telephone, cable/satellite TV, and internet services are not considered utilities [PH Occ GB, p. 138].

Utility allowance amounts will vary by the rates in effect, size and type of unit, climatic location and sitting of the unit, type of construction, energy efficiency of the dwelling unit, and other factors related to the physical condition of the unit. Utility allowance amounts will also vary by residential demographic characteristics affecting home energy usage [PH Occ GB, p. 138].

Chapter 14 of the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* provides detailed guidance to the PHA about establishing utility allowances.

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Air-Conditioning

"If a PHA installs air conditioning, it shall provide, to the maximum extent economically feasible, systems that give residents the option of choosing to use air conditioning in their units. The design of systems that offer each resident the option to choose air conditioning shall include retail meters or check meters, and residents shall pay for the energy used in its operation. For systems that offer residents the option to choose air conditioning but cannot be check metered, residents are to be surcharged in accordance with 965.506. If an air conditioning system does not provide for resident option, residents are not to be charged, and these systems should be avoided whenever possible." [24 CFR 965.505(e)].

PHA Policy

The PHA has not installed air-conditioning.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]

The PHA must review at least annually the basis on which utility allowances have been established and must revise the allowances if necessary in order to adhere to the standards for establishing utility allowances that are contained in 24 CFR 965.505.

The PHA may revise its allowances for resident-purchased utilities between annual reviews if there is a rate change, and is required to do so if such change, by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which the allowance was based.

Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account became effective.

PHA Policy

Between annual reviews of utility allowances, the PHA will only revise its utility allowances due to a rate change, when required to by the regulation.

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16-I.C. SURCHARGES FOR PHA-FURNISHED UTILITIES [24 CFR 965.506]

For dwelling units subject to allowances for PHA-furnished utilities where check meters have been installed, the PHA must establish surcharges for utility consumption in excess of the allowances. Surcharges may be computed on a straight per unit of purchase basis or for stated blocks of excess consumption, and must be based on the PHA's average utility rate. The basis for calculating the surcharges must be described in the PHA's schedule of allowances. Changes in the amount of surcharges based directly on changes in the PHA's average utility rate are not subject to the advance notice requirements discussed under 16-I.D.

For dwelling units served by PHA-furnished utilities where check meters have not been installed, the PHA must establish schedules of surcharges indicating additional dollar amounts residents will be required to pay by reason of estimated utility consumption attributable to resident-owned major appliances or to optional functions of PHA-furnished equipment. The surcharge schedule must state the resident-owned equipment (or functions of PHA-furnished equipment) for which surcharges will be made and the amounts of such charges. Surcharges must be based on the cost to the PHA of the utility consumption estimated to be attributable to reasonable usage of such equipment.

PHA Policy

The PHA does have PHA-furnished utilities.

16-I.D. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS [965.502]

The PHA must give notice to all residents of proposed allowances and scheduled surcharges, and revisions thereof. The notice must be given in the manner provided in the lease and must:

- Be provided at least 60 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
- Describe the basis for determination of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions, including a statement of the specific items of equipment and function whose utility consumption requirements were included in determining the amounts of the allowances and schedule of surcharges.
- Notify residents of the place where the PHA's documentation on which allowances and surcharges are based is available for inspection.
- Provide all residents an opportunity to submit written comments during a period expiring not less than 30 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.

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16-I.E. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION [24 CFR 965.508]

On request from a family that includes a disabled or elderly person, the PHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

Likewise, residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations.

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PART II: ESTABLISHING FLAT RENTS AND PUBLIC HOUSING MAXIMUM RENTS

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Flat rents are designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

Public housing maximum rents are needed to prorate assistance for a mixed family. A mixed family is one whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigrations status [24 CFR 5.504].

This part discusses how the PHA establishes and updates flat rents and public housing maximum rents. Policies related to the use of flat rents, family choice of rent, flat rent hardships, and public housing maximum rents are discussed in Chapter 6.

16-II.B. FLAT RENTS [24 CFR 960.253(b)]

Establishing Flat Rents

Flat rents for public housing units are based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market. The flat rent should be equal to the estimated rent for which the PHA could promptly lease the public housing unit after preparation for occupancy.

The PHA must use a reasonable method to determine flat rents. In determining flat rents, PHAs must consider the following:

- Location
- Quality
- Unit size
- Unit type
- Age of property
- Amenities at the property and in immediate neighborhood
- Housing services provided
- Maintenance provided by the PHA
- Utilities provided by the PHA

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Review of Flat Rents

The PHA must ensure that flat rents continue to mirror market rent values [24 CFR 960.253(b)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will review flat rents on an annual basis, and adjust them as necessary to ensure that flat rents continue to mirror market rent values.

Posting of Flat Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will publicly post the schedule of flat rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable PHA or project office during its annual public hearing process.

Documentation of Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)(5)]

The PHA must maintain records that document the method used to determine flat rents, and that show how flat rents were determined by the PHA in accordance with this method.

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16-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING MAXIMUM RENTS

Establishing Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHAs are prohibited from making financial assistance available to persons who are not citizens or nationals of the United States, and to those who do not have eligible immigration status [24 CFR 5.500]. Therefore, in order to assist mixed families, PHAs must prorate assistance. Public housing maximum rents are needed in order to calculate the tenant rent for a mixed family.

The public housing maximum rent is based on value of the 95th percentile of the total tenant payment (TTP) for each tenant within the PHA. PHAs may calculate a maximum rent on either a PHA- or project wide basis. A separate maximum rent can be provided for each separate project or projects may be combined into logical groups, if appropriate. HUD recommends that a single project basis be avoided for a project unless at least 50 dwelling units are involved.

PHAs may use the "direct comparison" or the "unit distribution" method for establishing the public housing maximum rents for each unit size. Appendix H, of Guidebook 7465.G, Restrictions on Assistance to Noncitizens provides detailed guidance on how to establish public housing maximum rents using the methodologies identified above.

Review of Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will recalculate the public housing maximum rents on an annual basis.

Posting of Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will publicly post the schedule of public housing maximum rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable PHA or project office During annual hearing process.

Documentation of Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain records that document how the PHA determined the 95th percentile of TTP, whether the maximum rent was determined PHA-wide,on an asset based and the methodology used to determine maximum rents for each unit size.

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PART III: FAMILY DEBTS TO THE PHA

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families.

PHA Policy

When an action or inaction of a resident family results in the underpayment of rent or other amounts, the PHA holds the family liable to return any underpayments to the PHA.

The PHA will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments. The term r*epayment agreement* refers to a formal document signed by a tenant and provided to the PHA in which a tenant acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

When a family refuses to repay monies owed to the PHA, the PHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

Collection agencies

Small claims court

Civil law suit

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16-III.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Family Debts to the PHA

PHA Policy

Any amount due to the PHA by a public housing family must be repaid. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 14 days, the PHA will offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

If the family refuses to repay the debt, enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, the PHA will terminate the family's tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13. The PHA will also pursue other modes of collection.

Repayment Agreement Guidelines

Down Payment Requirement

PHA Policy

Prior to the execution of a repayment agreement, the family must pay 10 percent of the balance owed to the PHA.

Payment Thresholds

PHA Policy

Balances owed to the PHA must be repaid within 12 months. Exceptions may be considered on a case by case basis

Execution of the Agreement

PHA Policy

The head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable) must sign the repayment agreement.

Due Dates

PHA Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 10th day of the month.

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Non-Payment

PHA 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 the PHA, it will be considered a breach of the agreement and the PHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

PHA Policy

The PHA will not enter into a repayment agreement if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family, or if the family has had a repayment agreement within the last 12 months, or the amounts owed by the family exceed the Federal or State threshold for criminal prosecution or if the family has previously defauted on a repayment agreement.

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PART IV: PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (PHAS)

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) is to improve the delivery of services in public housing and enhance trust in the public housing system among PHAs, public housing residents, HUD and the general public by providing a management tool for effectively and fairly measuring the performance of a public housing agency in essential housing operations.

16-IV.B. PHAS INDICATORS [24 CFR 902 Subparts A, B, C, D, and E]

The table below lists each of the PHAS indicators, the points possible under each indicator, and a brief description of each indicator. A PHA's performance is based on a combination of all four indicators.

Indicator 1: Physical condition of the PHA's properties **Maximum Score: 30** • The objective of this indicator is to determine the level to which a PHA is maintaining its public housing in accordance with the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. • To determine the physical condition of a PHA's properties, inspections are performed of the following five major areas of public housing: site, building exterior, building systems, dwelling units, and common areas. The inspections are performed by an independent inspector arranged by HUD, and include a statistically valid sample of the units in the PHA's public housing portfolio.
Indicator 2: Financial condition of a PHA **Maximum Score: 30** • The objective of this indicator is to measure the financial condition of a PHA for the purpose of evaluating whether it has sufficient financial resources and is capable of managing those financial resources effectively to support the provision of housing that is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. • A PHA's financial condition is determined by measuring the PHA's entity-wide performance in each of the following components: current ratio, number of months expendable fund balance, tenant receivable outstanding, occupancy loss, expense management/utility consumption, and net income or loss divided by the expendable fund balance.

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Indicator 3: Management operations of a PHA **Maximum Score: 30** • The objective of this indicator is to measure certain key management operations and responsibilities of a PHA for the purpose of assessing the PHA's management operations capabilities. • A PHA's management operations are assessed based on the following sub-indicators: vacant unit turnaround time, capital fund, work orders, PHA annual inspection of units and systems, security, and economic self-sufficiency.
Indicator 4: Resident service and satisfaction **Maximum Score: 10** • The objective of this indicator is to measure the level of resident satisfaction with living conditions at the PHA. • The PHA's score for this indicator is based on the results of resident surveys and the level of implementation and follow-up or corrective actions the PHA takes based on the results of the survey.

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16-IV.C. PHAS SCORING [24 CFR 902.63 and 902.67]

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) issues overall PHAS scores, which are based on the scores of the four PHAS indicators, and the components under each indicator. PHAS scores translate into a designation for each PHA as high performing, standard, or troubled.

A high performer is a PHA that achieves a score of at least 60 percent of the points available under each of the four indicators, and achieves an overall PHAS score of 90 or greater.

A standard performer is a PHA that has an overall PHAS score between 60 and 89, and does not achieve less than 60 percent of the total points available under one of the following Indicators: 1, 2, or 3.

A troubled performer is a PHA that achieves an overall PHAS score of less than 60, or achieves less than 60 percent of the total points available under more than one of the following indicators: 1, 2, or 3.

These designations can affect a PHA in several ways:

- High-performing PHAs are eligible for incentives including relief from specific HUD requirements and bonus points in funding competitions [24 CFR 902.71].
- PHAs that are standard performers may be required to submit an improvement plan to eliminate deficiencies in the PHA's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)].
- PHAs with an overall rating of "troubled" are subject to additional HUD oversight, and are required to enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with HUD to improve PHA performance [24 CFR 902.75].
- PHAs that fail to execute or meet MOA requirements may be referred to the Departmental Enforcement Center [24 CFR 902.77].

PHAs must post a notice of its final PHAS score and status in appropriate conspicuous and accessible locations in its offices within two weeks of receipt of its final score and status.

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PART V: RECORD KEEPING

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA 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, the PHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights.

16-V.B. RECORD RETENTION

PHA Policy

During the term of each public housing tenancy, and for at least three years thereafter, the PHA will keep all documents related to a family's eligibility, tenancy, and termination.

In addition, the PHA will keep the following records for at least three years:

- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B
- Documentation supporting the establishment of flat rents and the public housing maximum rent
- Documentation supporting the establishment of utility allowances and surcharges
- Documentation supporting PHAS scores
- Accounts and other records supporting PHA budget and financial statements for the program
- Other records as determined by the PHA or as required by HUD

If a hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 14-II.A.

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16-V.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

PHAs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

PHA Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized PHA staff.

PHA 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 the PHA may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records

PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with Federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g. electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD issued document, *Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Data*.

PHA Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, the PHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

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Criminal Records

The PHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which the PHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by the PHA 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 the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by the PHA from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information, or is obtained by a PHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records

PHAs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA should not place this information in the tenant file. The PHA should destroy the document.

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PART VI: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VI.A. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 35.1130(e)]

The PHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

The PHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The PHA must also report each known case of a child with an environmental intervention blood lead level to the HUD field office.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level.

The PHA will provide written notice of each known case of a child with an environmental intervention blood level to the HUD field office within 5 business days of receiving the information.

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PART VII: NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS AND TENANTS REGARDING PROTECTIONS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005 (VAWA)

16-VII.A. NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all applicants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law, inform each applicant of PHA confidentiality requirements, and provide contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

The PHA will also include in all notices of denial a statement explaining the protection against denial provided by VAWA (see section 3-III.F).

16-VII.B. NOTIFICATION TO TENANTS [Pub.L. 109-162]

VAWA requires PHAs to notify tenants assisted under public housing of their rights under this law, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all tenants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time of admission and at annual reexamination.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law, inform the tenant of PHA confidentiality requirements, and provide contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

The PHA will also include in all lease termination notices a statement explaining the protection against termination or eviction provided by VAWA (see Section 13-IV.D).

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Northeast Washington Housing Solutions

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

Revised 03/24/2008

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TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Northeast Washington Housing Solutions' (NEWHS) largest housing assistance program is the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. This program is a partnership with private property owners in Spokane, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Whitman, and Lincoln Counties to provide affordable housing to low income families. NEWHS administers a number of rental assistance programs that have different funding sources that target specific groups.

These programs currently include:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance – HUD-funding for low income families.

Mainstream for Disabilities – HUD-funding for low-income families with an adult with disabilities;

Welfare-to-Work – HUD-funding for families who are currently, or have been receiving TANF within the past 2 years.

HOME – HUD funding available to Spokane City, Stevens, and Pend Oreille County low-income residents with a maximum of 2-year rental assistance.

HOPWA – HUD-funded state and county funds set aside for low-income persons diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

Family Unification – HUD-funded for low-income families, referred by Child Protective Services, who are separated or are in imminent danger of separation due in part to lack of adequate housing.

Mobile Home Relocation – CTED funded program to assist those whose manufactured/mobile home park is closing.

Reentry Program-RHPP funded program to assist felons upon release from incarceration

This Administrative Plan defines the policies and procedures that NEWHS follows in the administration of these various Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs. Unless otherwise stated, the term "Housing Choice Voucher Program" is used to describe all tenant-based assistance programs.

A procedures manual will define any new or modified procedures. .

1.0 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

1.1 FAIR HOUSING

The policy of Northeast Washington Housing Solutions (NEWHS) is to comply fully with all federal, state, and local anti-discrimination laws, including but not limited to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Title VIII and Section 3 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, Fair Housing Act of 1968, Executive Order 11063; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990; and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity; and any legislation protecting the individual rights of residents, applicants or staff which may be subsequently enacted.

No person shall, on the grounds of race, color, sex, religion, national or ethnic origin, familial status, or disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under NEWHS housing programs.

To further its commitment to full compliance with applicable civil rights laws, NEWHS will provide federal/state/local information to applicants and participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program regarding discrimination and any recourse available to them if they believe they may be victims of discrimination. All applicable Fair Housing Information and Discrimination Complaint Forms will be made available at the Spokane NEWHS office. In addition, all appropriate written information and advertisements will contain the appropriate equal opportunity language and logo.

NEWHS will assist any family that believes they have suffered illegal discrimination by providing them copies of the housing discrimination form. NEWHS will also assist them in completing the form, if requested, and will provide them with the address of the nearest HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

1.2 SERVING PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

It is Northeast Washington Housing Solutions' (NEWHS) policy to ensure meaningful access to its programs by limited English proficient (LEP) persons. NEWHS is committed to taking reasonable, necessary steps to make certain that no eligible person has their assistance denied, decreased or terminated simply because they face challenges communicating in English.

Background

The Department of Justice (DOJ) adopted final Guidance to Federal Financial

Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficiency Persons, Federal Register / Vol. 67, No 117 / Tuesday, June 18 2002 / Notices, pursuant to Executive Order 13166 dated August 11, 2000.

DOJ guidance provides NEWHS with a framework to determine how best to comply with statutory and regulatory obligations to provide meaningful access to the benefits, services, information, and other important portions of NEWHS' programs and activities for LEP persons.

Section 601 of Title VI provides that no person shall "on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

Language access services, as DOJ's guidance emphasizes, are a bridge to help those who have not yet acquired, or cannot acquire, English proficiency. They are a bridge to help these millions of LEP members of the American Public have meaningful access to statement of rights, complaint processes, government benefits and services, and other critical information and programs

Language Assistance Plan

The purpose of NEWHS' recipient language assistance plan is to ensure that reasonable and necessary steps are taken to prevent an eligible LEP person from receiving rental assistance, not receiving the appropriate amount of assistance, or cause a denial or termination of assistance.

Notice to LEP Persons

Prospective beneficiaries, applicants and participants are given notice of the availability of free of charge language assistance services via the NEWHS' telephone system.

Language Assistance posters will be prominently posted in areas where the public, prospective beneficiaries, applicants and participants will see them. This sign notifies LEP persons in numerous languages of the availability of free of charge language assistance services and invites them to identify themselves as persons in need of such services.

"I speak cards" will be used by staff to identify the prospective beneficiary, applicant or participant's language needs.

Staff shall obtain their supervisor or managers approval prior to utilizing an outside language assistance service provider.

A cover letter written in the non-English language of populations that are likely to

be served, shall be attached to all forms, documents and letters sent to a prospective beneficiary, applicant/participant to give them notice that this is an important document affecting their eligibility, and that language interpretation services are available to them free of charge. Notices, in non-English languages, about the availability of free of charge language assistance services, shall be inserted in brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials.

NEWHS' web site will give notice in non-English languages that language assistance is available free of charge.

The family's primary language will be identified on their paper and electronic files.

Staff will maintain a language assistance log, which will annotate each time language assistance is offered and/or provided.

Use of Language Interpreter and Translator Services

Contract language services may be utilized as a reasonable cost-effective language service option. When providing language assistance NEWHS will only employ language service providers who have demonstrated proficiency in and ability to communicate/translate information accurately in both English and in the other language.

Use of Bilingual Staff

Bilingual NEWHS' staff who have demonstrated proficiency in and ability to communicate/translate information accurately in both English and the other language, shall be utilized to help meet NEWHS' language service obligations. Towards this end, NEWHS shall provide modest language pay for certified bilingual staff.

Use of Community Volunteers

Community volunteers may be used, if they are competent in the skill of interpreting and knowledgeable about applicable confidentiality and impartiality rules.

Use of Family Members or Friends as Interpreters

Where LEP persons so desire, they shall be permitted to use, at their own expense, an interpreter of their own choosing (whether a professional interpreter, family member or friend) in place of as a supplement to the free language services expressly offered by NEWHS. NEWHS shall take special care to ensure that family, legal guardians, caretakers, and other informal interpreters are appropriate in light of the circumstances and subject matter of the information, including protection of the applicants/participants administrative, confidentiality interest in accurate interpretations.

In many circumstances, family members (especially children) or friends are not competent to provide quality and accurate interpretations. Issues of confidentiality, privacy, or conflict of interest may also arise. LEP individuals may feel uncomfortable revealing or describing sensitive, confidential, or potentially embarrassing medical, law enforcement, violent assaults, family, or financial information to a family member, friend, or member of the local community. In addition, such informal interpreters may have a personal connection to the LEP person or an undisclosed conflict of interest, such as the desire to protect themselves or another perpetrator in a domestic violence or other criminal matter.

For these reasons, when oral language services are necessary, NEWHS shall offer competent interpreter services free of charge. If the LEP person voluntarily chooses to provide his or her own interpreter, NEWHS staff shall record that choice in the applicant's/participant's file. Staff should take care to ensure that the LEP person is aware of the possible problems if the preferred interpreter is a minor child, and that the LEP person knows that a competent interpreter could be provided by NEWHS at no cost.

1.3 REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Sometimes people with disabilities may need a reasonable accommodation in order to take full advantage of NEWHS housing programs and related services. When such accommodations are granted they do not confer special treatment or advantage for the person with a disability, rather, they make the program fully accessible to them in a way that would otherwise not be possible due to their disability. This policy clarifies how people can request accommodations and the guidelines NEWHS will follow in determining whether it is reasonable to provide a requested accommodation. Because disabilities are not always apparent, NEWHS will ensure that all applicants/participants are aware of the opportunity to request reasonable accommodations.

1.4 COMMUNICATION

Applicants and participants receive information on reasonable accommodation and request for reasonable accommodation forms. All decisions granting or denying requests will be in writing.

1.5 QUESTIONS TO ASK IN GRANTING THE ACCOMMODATION

A. Is the requestor a person with disabilities? For this purpose the definition of disabilities is different than the definition used for admission. The Fair Housing definition used for this purpose is:

- A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially

limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment. (The disability may not be apparent to others, e.g., a heart condition).

If the disability is lready documented (i.e. currently receives SS), the answer to this question is yes. If the disability is not documented, NEWHS will obtain verification that the person is a person with a disability.

B. Is the requested accommodation related to a disability? If it is apparent that the request is related to the disability, the answer to this question is yes. If it is not apparent, NEWHS will obtain documentation that the requested accommodation is needed due to a disability. NEWHS staff will not inquire as to the nature of the disability.

C. Is the requested accommodation reasonable? In order to be determined reasonable, the accommodation must meet two criteria:

1. Would the accommodation constitute a fundamental alteration? NEWHS' business is housing. If the request would alter the fundamental business that NEWHS conducts, that would not be reasonable. For instance, NEWHS would deny a request to have NEWHS do grocery shopping for the person with disabilities.

2. Would the requested accommodation create an undue financial hardship or administrative burden? Frequently the requested accommodation costs little or nothing. If the cost would be an undue burden, NEWHS may request a meeting with the individual to investigate and consider equally effective alternatives.

Generally the individual knows best what he or she needs; however, NEWHS retains the right to be shown how the requested accommodation enables the individual to access or use NEWHS' programs or services.

If more than one accommodation is equally effective in providing access to NEWHS' programs and services, NEWHS retains the right to select the most efficient or economic choice.

If the participant requests, as a reasonable accommodation, that he or she be permitted to make physical modifications to their dwelling unit, at their own expense, the request should be made to the property owner/manager. NEWHS does not have responsibility for the owner's unit and does not have responsibility to make the unit accessible.

Any request for an accommodation, which would enable a participant to materially violate family obligations, will not be approved.

NEWHS will take appropriate measures to ensure that individuals with a

handicap or disability will have equal access to available programs, and activities offered by the authority. These appropriate measures include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Utilization of telecommunication devices for the deaf or an equally effective communication system such as the Washington state Relay System.

2. Ensuring the availability of documents in alternate formats (e.g., audiotape, large print, Braille, or computer disk.), upon specific applicant/client request.

3. Utilization of language interpreters, including sign language interpreters.

4. Availability of reader and amanuensis.

5. Utilization of barrier-free meeting places.

6. Processing of discrimination complaints.

1.6 FAMILY/OWNER OUTREACH

NEWHS, in marketing its programs and services to low income and very low-income families, will utilize newspapers of general circulation, minority media and by other suitable means. News releases and public notices are issued to the media to inform the public of the Housing Authority action in regard to the waiting list and of available services through the authority's program. In addition, radio and television follow-up interviews are utilized. Other media, including local weeklies and monthlies, are used to reach special populations. Every effort will be made to market programs and services in compliance with the Equal Opportunity Housing Plan.

NEWHS will communicate the status of program availability to other services providers in the community and advise them of housing eligibility factors and guidelines so that they can make proper referral of their clients to the program.

NEWHS staff has contact with local property owners, realtors, potential applicants, service agency personnel, and civic organizations to provide information in regard to housing programs and issues. Staff meetings often involve representatives from other local agencies serving lower-income families (e.g., Elderly Services, Social Security) to discuss service linkages. Staff participation on community boards and committees insures constant contact with agencies serving the needy. NEWHS commissioners publicize NEWHS programs through their community contacts. An Authority brochure is used for general public distribution. Speaking engagements at neighborhood centers and other locations are also utilized to reach lower-income families.

Housing opportunities have consistently been available to families throughout the five-county areas. Continuous communication with rental property owners and managers has been used to insure that appropriate units are available throughout NEWHS' service area.

1.7 DECONCENTRATION POLICY

It is NEWHS' policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and encourage income mixing by bringing higher income families into lower income developments and lower income families into higher income developments.

NEWHS will inform Housing Choice Voucher holders of the full range of units located outside areas of poverty and minority concentrations. NEWHS will also provide a list of property owners and other parties who are willing to participate in the program.

NEWHS' efforts to achieve deconcentration include the following:

♦ encouraging participation of owners of units located outside of areas of poverty and minority concentrations

♦ support of NEWHS Landlord Advisory Committee

♦ membership in the LandLord Association (LLA)

♦ monthly submissions of articles on the Housing Choice Voucher Program for publication in the LLA newsletter, and

♦ quarterly publication of NEWHS Property Owner Liaison Newsletter.

1.8 RIGHT TO PRIVACY

All adult members of both applicant and participant households are required to sign HUD Form 9886, *Authorization for Release of Information and Privacy Act Notice.* The *Authorization for Release of Information and Privacy Act Notice* states how family information will be released and includes the *Federal Privacy Act Statement.*

NEWHS respects the right of privacy of participant household members and their guests. Upon request, NEWHS will supply any factual information or third party verification relating to the participant's history as a participant or their ability to comply with material standard lease terms or any history of drug trafficking or drug-related criminal activity.

NEWHS will not release or disclose financial or other information regarding the household members or their guests unless authorized in writing by a household member or when there is a reasonable suspicion of, or allegation of drug or

criminal activity or investigation, NEWHS management staff may identify to proper authorities the names and addresses of [persons who are involved in such alleged activities or who are under police investigation, as well as such other information reasonably related to such activities or police investigations. NEWHS also reserves the right to provide information to governmental agencies should a household member be suspected of defrauding or inappropriately using federal or state funds and such other agencies are either involved in such funding related to NEWHS, or can assist NEWHS in the investigation and/or prosecution of allegations of such fraud.

1.9 REQUIRED POSTINGS

NEWHS will post, in each of its offices in a conspicuous place and at a height easily read by all persons including persons with mobility disabilities, a sign notifying the general public that the front desk has a binder with all NEWHS policies and notifications for viewing. Some notifications are also posted in the lobby of each office and each rural office has a binder. The following information is posted in each office:

A. Fair Housing poster

B. Equal Opportunity in Employment poster

C. The Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan

D. The addresses of all NEWHS offices, office hours, telephone numbers, TDD number, and hours of operation,

E. Income Limits for Admission

F Informal Review and Informal Hearing Procedures, are available upon request.

G. Notice of the status of the waiting list (opened or closed).

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF NORTHEAST WASHINGTON HOUSING SOLUTIONS, OWNERS, AND PARTICIPATING FAMILIES

2.1 NEWHS RESPONSIBILITIES

A. NEWHS will comply with the consolidated ACC, the application, HUD regulations and other requirements, and NEWHS Section 8 Administrative Plan.

B. In administering the program, NEWHS must:

1. Publish and disseminate information about the availability and nature of housing assistance under the program;

2. Explain the program to owners and families;

3. Seek expanded opportunities for assisted families to locate housing outside areas of poverty or racial concentration;

4. Encourage owners to make units available for leasing in the program, including owners of suitable units located outside areas of poverty or racial concentration;

5. Affirmatively further fair housing goals and comply with equal opportunity requirements;

6. Make efforts to help people with disabilities find satisfactory housing;

7. Receive applications from families, determine eligibility, maintain the waiting list, select applicants, issue a voucher to each selected family, and provide housing information to families selected;

8. Determine who can live in the assisted unit at admission and during the family's participation in the program;

9. Obtain Criminal Background Check from WSP;

10. Obtain and verify evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in accordance with 24 CFR part 5;

11. Review the family's Request for Tenancy Approval and the owner/landlord lease, including the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum;

12. Inspect the unit before the assisted occupancy begins and at least annually during the assisted tenancy;

13. Determine the amount of the housing assistance payment paid on behalf of a family;

14. Determine whether the rent is reasonable;

15. Make timely housing assistance payments to an owner in accordance with the HAP contract;

16. Examine family income, size and composition at admission and during the family's participation in the program. The examination includes

verification of income and other family information;

17. Establish and adjust NEWHS utility allowance;

18. Administer and enforce the housing assistance payments contract with an owner, including taking appropriate action as determined by NEWHS, if the owner defaults (e.g., HQS violation);

19. Determine whether to terminate assistance to a participant family for violation of family obligations;

20. Conduct informal reviews of certain NEWHS decisions concerning applicants for participation in the program;

21. Conduct informal hearings on certain NEWHS decisions concerning participant families;

22. Provide sound financial management of the program

23. Administer an FSS program

2.2 OWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

A. The owner is responsible for performing all of the owner's obligations under the HAP contract and the lease.

B. Owner is responsible for:

1. Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a suitable family to lease the unit.

2. Maintaining the unit in accordance with HQS, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.

3. Complying with equal opportunity requirements.

4. Preparing and furnishing to NEWHS information required under the HAP contract.

5. Collecting from the family:

a. Any application and/or security deposit required under the lease.

b. The tenant contribution (the part of rent to owner not covered by the housing assistance payment).

c. Any charges for unit damage by the family.

6. Enforcing tenant obligations under the lease.

7. Paying for utilities and services (unless paid by the family under the lease).

8. Notify NEWHS of any owner notices to tenant, e.g., an eviction notice.

C. For provisions on modifications to a dwelling unit occupied or to be occupied by a person with disabilities see 24 CFR 100.203.

D. The owner is responsible for submitting any rent increase request to NEWHS at least sixty (60) days prior to the rent increase effective date.

2.3 PARTICIPANTS RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

A. Supplying required information

1. The family must supply any information that NEWHS or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. Information includes any requested certification, release or other documentation.

2. The family must supply any information requested by NEWHS or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements.

3. The family must disclose and verify Social Security numbers, or certify that they do not have a Social Security number, and must sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.

4. Information supplied by the family must be true and complete.

B. HQS breach caused by the family. The family is responsible for any breach caused by the family or its guests.

C. Allowing NEWHS Inspection. The family must allow NEWHS to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after at least 2 days notice.

D. Violation of Lease. The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

E. Family Notice of Move or Lease Termination. The family must notify NEWHS and the owner, in writing, 30 days before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease.

F. Owner Eviction Notice. The family must promptly give NEWHS a copy of any eviction notice it receives.

G. Use and Occupancy of the Unit

1. The family must use the assisted unit for a residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.

2. NEWHS must approve the composition of the assisted family residing in the unit. The family must promptly inform NEWHS of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request approval from NEWHS to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. No other person (i.e., no one but members of the assisted family) may reside in the unit (except for a foster child/foster adult or live-in aide as provided in paragraph (4) of this section).

3. The family must promptly notify NEWHS if any family member no longer resides in the unit.

4. If NEWHS has given approval, a foster child/foster adult or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. NEWHS has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child/foster adult or a live-in aide and defining when NEWHS consent may be given or denied.

   To be considered a live-in aide, a caregiver must reside in the unit at least 51 percent of the time. Live-in aides will be listed on the lease but will not sign the lease and are not considered family members. In the case of a situation where a participant has a rotating nursing service/medical service where the unit is not the primary residence of the caregiver, consideration for additional bedrooms will be given as a reasonable accommodation and on a case-by-case basis.

5. Members of the household may engage in legal profit making activities in the unit, but only if such activities are incidental to primary use of the unit for residence by members of the family and with the prior approval of the owner. Any business uses of the unit must comply with zoning requirements and the affected household member must obtain all appropriate permits or licenses.

6. The family must not sublease or let the unit.

7. The family must not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

H. Absence from the Unit

The family must supply any information or certification requested by NEWHS to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any NEWHS information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with NEWHS for this purpose. The family must promptly notify NEWHS of its absence from the unit.

Absence means that no member of the family is residing in the unit. The family may be absent from the unit for up to 30 days. The family must request permission from NEWHS for absences exceeding 30 days. NEWHS will make a determination whether assistance will continue if absence is longer than 30 days. An authorized absence may not exceed 120 days. Any family absent from the unit for more than 30 days without authorization will be terminated from the program.

Authorized absences may include, but are not limited to:

1. Prolonged hospitalization
2. Absences beyond the control of the family (e.g., death in the family, other family member illness)
3. Other absences that are deemed necessary by NEWHS

I. Interest in the Unit. The family may not own or have any interest in the unit.

J. Fraud and Other Program Violation. The members of the family must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program.

K. Crime by Family Members. The members of the family must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity. Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, bodily injury or property damage.

L. Other Housing Assistance. An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive both Housing Choice Voucher assistance and another housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit, under any

duplicative (as determined by HUD or in accordance with HUD requirements) federal, state or local housing assistance program. One type of subsidy must end when another subsidy begins. A family receiving housing assistance under another program is not however, precluded from being placed on the Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List.

M. Damages or Unpaid Rent to Owner. If a damage claim or unpaid rent claim is paid by NEWHS to an owner, the participant is responsible for repaying the amount to NEWHS. This must be done by either paying the full amount due immediately upon NEWHS requesting it or through a repayment agreement that is approved by NEWHS.

If the participant is not current on any repayment agreements or has unpaid claims on more than one unit, the participant shall be terminated from the program. The participant retains the right to request an informal hearing.

3.0 ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

There are five eligibility requirements for admission to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The applicant qualifies as a family, has an income within the income limits, meets citizenship/eligible immigrant criteria, provides documentation of Social Security numbers or certifies that they have no Social Security numbers, and signs consent authorization documents. In addition to the eligibility criteria, families must also meet NEWHS screening criteria in order to be admitted to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

3.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

A. Family status

1. A **family with children**. Such a family is defined as a group of people related by blood, marriage, adoption or affinity that lives together in a stable family relationship.

   a. Children temporarily absent from the home due to placement in foster care are considered family members.

   b. Unborn children and children in the process of being adopted are considered family members for purposes of determining bedroom size, but are not considered family members for determining income limit.

   c. Foster children will be considered as family members (but not

as dependents for the purpose of receiving the $480 dependent allowance when considering income limits for program eligibility and bedroom size. Income received for the care of foster children is not included in the household income.

2. An **elderly family**, which is:

   a. A family whose head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age;

   b. Two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or

   c. One or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

3. A **disabled family**, which is:

   a. A family whose head, co-head, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities;

   b. Two or more persons with disabilities living together; or

   c. One or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

4. A **remaining member of a participant household**.

5. A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person
   with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

6. Student: Under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, is not living with a family receiving Section 8 assistance, and does not have dependent children.

B. Income eligibility

1. To be eligible to receive assistance a family shall, at the time the family initially receives assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, be a family that is:

   a. An extremely low-income or a very low-income family;
   b. A low-income family continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act;
   c. A low-income family that meets additional eligibility criteria

specified by NEWHS;

d. A low-income family or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing;

2 Income limits apply only at admission and are not applicable for continued occupancy; however, as income rises the assistance will decrease.

3 The applicable income limit for issuance of a voucher is the highest income limit for the family size for areas within the housing authority's jurisdiction. The applicable income limit for admission to the program is the income limit for the area in which the family is initially assisted in the program. The family may only use the voucher to rent a unit in an area where the family is income eligible at admission to the program.

4 Families who are moving into NEWHS' jurisdiction under portability and have the status of applicant rather than of participant at their initial housing authority must meet the income limit for the area where they are initially assisted under the program.

5 Families who are moving into NEWHS' jurisdiction under portability and are already program participants at their initial housing authority do not have to meet the income eligibility requirement for NEWHS program. Income limit restrictions do not apply to participant families moving within NEWHS' jurisdiction.

C. Citizenship/Eligible Immigrant status

To be eligible each member of the family must be a citizen, national, or a noncitizen that has eligible immigration status under one of the categories set forth in Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980. See 42 U.S.C. 1436a (a).

Family eligibility for assistance.

1. A family shall not be eligible for assistance unless every member of the family residing in the unit is determined to have eligible status, with the exception noted below.

2. Despite the ineligibility of one or more family members, a mixed family may be eligible for one of three types of assistance (See Section 11.5(K) for calculating rents under the non-citizen rule). For families admitted after June 19, 1995, pro-rated assistance is the only type of assistance available.

3. A family without any eligible members and receiving assistance on June 19, 1995 may be eligible for temporary deferral of termination of assistance. Families admitted after June 19, 1995, with no eligible family members are not eligible for assistance.

D. Social Security Number Documentation

To be eligible, all family members 6 years of age and older must provide a Social Security number or certify that they have no Social Security number.

E. Signing Consent Form

1. In order to be eligible each member of the family who is at least 18 years of age, and each family head, co-head, and spouse regardless of age, shall sign one or more consent forms.

2. The consent form must contain, at a minimum, the following:

   a. A provision authorizing HUD and NEWHS to obtain from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) any information or materials necessary to complete or verify the application for participation or for eligibility for continued occupancy;
   b. A provision authorizing HUD or NEWHS to verify with previous or current employers income information pertinent to the family's eligibility for or level of assistance;
   c. A provision authorizing HUD to request income information from the IRS and the SSA for the sole purpose of verifying income information pertinent to the family's eligibility or level of benefits; and
   d. A statement that the authorization to release the information requested by the consent form expires 15 months after the date the consent form is signed.

3. NEWHS will require additional consent forms be signed by families to verify other pertinent information (i.e. daycare, medical expenses, and family composition).

F. Criminal background checks and Suitability for tenancy

NEWHS determines eligibility for participation and will also conduct criminal background checks on all adult household members, including live-in aides. NEWHS can deny assistance to a family because of drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity by family members. This

check will be made through state or local law enforcement or court records in those cases where the household member has lived in the local jurisdiction for the last three years. If the individual has lived outside the local area, NEWHS may contact law enforcement agencies where the individual had lived or request a check through the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC)..

If the crime check reflects a prior conviction for a sex-related felony, NEWHS will also check a state Sex Offender Registration Program. NEWHS will ban for life any individual who is registered as a lifetime sex offender. NEWHS will also ban for life any individual if the crime check reflects a conviction for the manufacture and/or distribution of methamphetamines.

Additional screening is the responsibility of the owner. Upon the written request of a prospective owner, NEWHS will provide any factual information or third party written information they have relevant to a voucher holder's history of, or ability to, comply with material standard lease terms. NEWHS may also provide any history of drug trafficking.

F. Cooperation with law enforcement and DSHS fraud investigators

4.0 MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4.1 OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST

NEWHS may open or close some or all of the waiting lists, taking into consideration available funding, the number of eligible applicants, reasonable wait time, outdated wait list and any local preference(s).

NEWHS is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing opportunity. Before opening a wait list that has been closed, NEWHS will advertise in the local paper and also through minority media and other suitable means.

Opening of the waiting list will be announced via public notice that applications for Section 8 will again be accepted. The public notice will state where, when, and how to apply. The notice will be published in a local newspaper of general circulation, and also by any available minority media. The public notice will state any limitations to who may apply.

The notice will include the Fair Housing logo and slogan and otherwise be in compliance with Fair Housing requirements.

4.2 TAKING APPLICATIONS

There is a single Section 8 voucher waiting list in each of the counties served by NEWHS. In counties in which NEWHS operates public housing, tenant-based rental assistance other than Housing Choice Voucher, or moderate rehabilitation programs with separate waiting lists, applicants will be required to apply separately to be placed on those waiting lists.

Families wishing to apply for the Housing Choice Voucher Program will be required to complete an application for housing assistance. Applications will be accepted during regular business hours at each of NEWHS' offices if the open enrollment system is being used, or if a lottery system is being used, by mail only to a published post office box.

Applications are taken to compile a waiting list. Due to the demand for housing choice voucher assistance, NEWHS may take applications on an open enrollment or lottery basis, depending on the length of the waiting list.

When the waiting list is open, completed applications will be accepted from all applicants. NEWHS will later verify the information on the application is relevant to the applicant's eligibility, admission and level of benefit.

If a lottery system is used to open the waiting list, NEWHS will advertise the days the lottery will be open and the number of applications that will be accepted onto the list. After the close of the lottery NEWHS will assign a number to each applicant, up to the number pre-established and as advertised. All others will not receive a number and will be sent a letter notifying them that they are not be placed on the waiting list and are invited to try again in an upcoming lottery.

Applications will be mailed to interested families, upon request, if the waiting list is on an open enrollment basis.

The completed application will be date and time stamped upon its return to NEWHS if NEWHS is currently using the open enrollment procedure. If NEWHS is accepting applications under the lottery procedure then completed applications will be date stamped only.

Persons with disabilities who require a reasonable accommodation in completing an application may call NEWHS to make arrangements to complete their application. A Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) is available. The TDD telephone number is (509) 323-9502 for the Spokane office. Other offices may be reached through the Washington State Relay System for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

The application process will involve two phases. The first phase is the initial application for housing assistance or the pre-application. The pre-application may require the applicant to provide limited basic information for each member of the

household, including name, address, phone number, family composition, racial or ethnic designation of the head of household, income category, social security number, birth date and information establishing any preferences to which the family may be entitled.

On the open time frame for accepting applications, upon receipt of the family's pre-application, NEWHS will make a preliminary determination of eligibility. NEWHS will notify the family in writing of placement on applicable waiting lists. If NEWHS determines the family to be ineligible, (See Section 5.3 for the grounds of denial list) the notice will state the reasons for determining the family ineligible and offer the family the opportunity for an informal review of this determination.

Families that are determined to be over-income will be considered ineligible and will not be placed on the waiting list. Also families that owe money to NEWHS or another housing authority will not be eligible for assistance and will not be placed on the waiting list until the money owed to NEWHS or another housing authority is paid in full.

If the lottery system is used for accepting applications NEWHS will only accept a designated number of applications during a limited time. Those receiving a lottery number will be placed on the waiting list and sent a letter stating the number they have been assigned. At the time their number is reached by NEWHS the family will attend a formal application appointment to further determine their eligibility. If the application does not receive a number during the drawing, the applicant will receive a letter stating they have not been chosen and they are invited to apply again when the lottery is reopened.

Under the open time frame of accepting applications an applicant may at any time report changes in their applicant status including changes in family composition, income, or preference factors. NEWHS will annotate the applicant's file and will update their place on the waiting list. Under the lottery system the applicant need only report changes to address.

The second phase is the final determination of eligibility, referred to as the full application. The full application takes place when the family reaches the top of the waiting list. NEWHS will ensure that verification of all preferences, eligibility, and suitability selection factors are current in order to determine the family's final eligibility for admission into the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

4.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

The waiting list will be maintained in accordance with the following guidelines:

A. The application will be a permanent file;

B. Any contact between NEWHS and the applicant will be documented in the applicant file.

4.4 FAMILIES REACHING THE TOP OF THE WAITING LIST

When a family comes to the top of the waiting list, the family will be invited to an interview and the verification process will begin. It is at this point in time that the family's eligibility will be verified. Under the open time frame method, if the family no longer qualifies to be near the top of the list, the family's name will be returned to the appropriate spot on the waiting list. NEWHS must notify the family in writing of this determination and give the family the opportunity for an informal review. Under the lottery system, if the family does not qualify at the time their name is reached they will be removed from the waiting list and have the opportunity to reapply at the time another lottery is held.

Once eligibility has been verified the family will complete a full application, present Social Security card information, citizenship/eligible immigrant information, and sign Consent for Release of Information forms and all other documentation required to complete eligibility determination.

4.5 MISSED APPOINTMENTS

All applicants who fail to keep a scheduled appointment in accordance with the paragraph below will be sent a notice of denial.

NEWHS will allow the family to reschedule appointments for good cause. Generally, no more than one opportunity will be given to reschedule without good cause and no more than two opportunities for good cause. When a good cause exists, NEWHS will work closely with the family to find a more suitable time. Applicants will be offered the right to an informal review before being removed from the waiting list.

4.6 PURGING THE WAITING LIST

If NEWHS is on the open enrollment system they may update and purge any waiting lists to ensure that the pool of applicants reasonably represents interested families. Purging also enables NEWHS to update the information regarding address, family composition, income category and preferences.

4.7 REMOVAL OF APPLICANTS FROM THE WAITING LIST

If, during the regular updating of the waiting list, or when NEWHS is ready to determine eligibility and issue a voucher, NEWHS is unable to reach a pre-applicant household, despite reasonable and documented mail attempts to contact the pre-applicant household, that pre-applicant household will be deleted from all waiting lists. The process for updating of the waiting list will be administered in such a way that it will not violate the rights of disabled persons.

NEWHS will not remove an applicant's name from the waiting list unless:

A. The applicant requests that the name be removed;

B. The applicant fails to respond to a written request for information or a request to declare their continued interest in the program or misses scheduled appointments;

C. The applicant does not meet either the eligibility or screening criteria for the program;

D. Upon lease up in the HCV Program the applicant will be removed from all other waiting lists.

4.8 INFORMAL REVIEW

If NEWHS determines that an applicant does not meet the criteria for receiving Housing Choice Voucher assistance, NEWHS will promptly provide the applicant with written notice of the determination. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reason(s) for the decision, and state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision within 10 business days from the date of denial letter. NEWHS will describe how to obtain the informal review. The informal review process is described in this Plan.

5.0 SELECTING FAMILIES FROM THE WAITING LIST

5.1 WAITING LIST ADMISSIONS, SPECIAL ADMISSIONS AND PREFERENCES

NEWHS may admit an applicant for participation in the program either as a special admission or as a waiting list admission.

If HUD awards funding that is targeted for families with specific characteristics or families living in specific units, NEWHS will use the assistance for those families. Currently NEWHS has targeted funding for the Family Unification program and Mainstream Housing for Persons with Disabilities

5.2 PREFERENCES

Consistent with NEWHS Agency Plan, NEWHS will select families based on the following preferences.

1. Public Housing Residents Under- or Over-Housed; Shelter Plus Care participants who are no longer in need of supportive services.
2. Families with one (1) or more children (under age 18 or disabled) or elderly/disabled head or co-head of household.
3. All other applicants with no preference and single persons who are not

elderly, disabled or displaced, regardless of preference status.

Definition of Local Preference Categories

i. Under- or Over-housed Public Housing Tenants.
Households currently residing in NEWHS Low Rent Public Housing who, due to a change in household composition, become under- or over-housed. Households in this category will be assisted ahead of any applicants on the waiting list.

ii. Family. An applicant family who household includes one or more children (under age 18 or disabled) or consists of an elderly/disabled head or co-head of household.

Family Unification Program

NEWHS currently administers the Family Unification Program, a targeted rental voucher program designed to address the needs of families who will be prevented from having their children placed back in the home due, in part to the lack of adequate housing.

Applicants referred by an appropriate agency for participant in the Family Unification Program will be required to complete a preapplication for assistance. When placed on the waiting list, they will be entered according to the established preference for which they qualify. The preapplication will also be designated as Family Unification by completing the appropriate field in the computerized waiting list screen. Because this targeted funding is limited, placing the family in the system in this manner will categorize the family by preference as well as Family Unification status, which will enable them to be housed in proper order for whichever program first becomes available.

Mainstream Housing for Persons with Disabilities

NEWHS currently administers the Mainstream Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program, a voucher program targeting disabled families.

Disabled families (to include disabled single person households) will be placed on the waiting list according to the preference for which they qualify. A designation will also be made in the appropriate field ion the computerized waiting list screen for disabled families. NEWHS maintains a designated number of Mainstream slots. As a Mainstream slot becomes available, NEWHS will run a listing of all those families that are on the waiting list and designated disabled.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA)

NEWHS administer the Housing Opportunism for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) program. The HOPWA program is a grant program designed to meet the housing needs and related supportive service needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Participation in the program will be subject to verification of HIV/AIDS status by appropriate medical professions must be satisfied before rental assistance may be offered.

5.3 SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST

A. NEWHS makes selections from the waiting list so that:

1. Sufficient funds are available to honor all outstanding housing choice vouchers within NEWHS' annual contributions contract authorization; and

2. At least 75 percent of new admissions have incomes at or below 30 percent of the median income.

B. Families are selected from the waiting list in accordance with the local preference system described below.

C. Pursuant to the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, which repealed mandated federal preferences, and with the 2007 application of the lottery system to maintain the waiting list, NEWHS has deleted all preferences for placement on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list in Spokane County.

NOTE: The selection system does not apply to families porting into NEWHS' jurisdiction.

NOTE: Verification of preference and application information performed when a family is called up from the waiting list during the intake process.

NOTE: City of Spokane HOME TBRA has a preference for homeless or involuntarily displaced households.

NOTE: Single or two person elderly, disabled or displaced families must be assisted prior to applicants who are single and not elderly, disabled, or displaced.

NOTE: Students who are under the age of 24, not a veteran, not married, does not have dependent children and not living with a Section 8 recipient is not eligible unless can demonstrate independence from parents who are not receiving assistance

Stevens, Pend Oreille, and Lincoln Counties:

Local preference for selection from the waiting lists will be given in the following ranking order:

1. Families with a household member who is terminally ill.

Families may qualify for more than one preference. Families with equal local preferences will be ranked by date and time of the application submission.

Single or two-person elderly, disabled or displaced families will receive preference before applicants who are single and not elderly, disabled or displaced.

NOTE: The selection system does not apply to families porting into NEWHS' jurisdiction.

NOTE: Terminally ill means a person who has a medical prognosis that life expectancy is 6 months or less. This prognosis must be verified by a medical physician, using NEWHS approved form.

Whitman County:

Local preference for selection of applications from the waiting lists will be given to applicants with the following conditions:

Preference description:	Priority Points
1. Families with children under 18 years old in the household.	1
2. Households with an applicant or co-applicant who has an impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities as verified by receiving disability assistance (SSI from the Social Security Administration or by certification from a medical physician that the applicant or co-applicants have an impairment that prevents them from being able to perform one or more normal basic activities of daily living and their impairment is expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 1 year.	1
3. Households with an applicant or co-applicant who has a medical prognosis, verified by a medical physician, that their life expectancy is six months or less.	1
4. Households with an applicant or co-applicant who is 62 or older.	2

Applications with an equal number of local preferences will be ranked by date and time the completed application was received.

If necessary to meet the statutory requirement that 75% of newly admitted families in any fiscal year be families who are extremely low-income (unless a different target is agreed to by HUD), NEWHS retains the right to skip higher income families on the waiting list to reach extremely low-income families. This measure will only be taken if it appears the 75% below 30% goal will not otherwise be met. To ensure this goal is met, NEWHS will monitor incomes of newly admitted families and the income of the families

on the waiting list. For example, to accomplish the statutory requirement, NEWHS may assist two (2) extremely low-income families, for every one (1) very low income family, otherwise adhering strictly to preference, and date and time of application.

If there are not enough extremely low-income families on the waiting list, NEWHS will conduct outreach on a non-discriminatory basis to attract extremely low-income families to reach the statutory requirement.

TENANT AND PROJECT BASED VOUCHERS

On a case by case basis Spokane Housing Authority authorizes the Executive Director to negotiate the use of Section Eight Housing Choice Vouchers based on funding availability consistent with HUD regulations.

LOCAL PREFERENCE DETERMINATION BY AGENCY

Spokane Housing Authority reserves the right to create local preferences based on current needs consistent with HUD regulations.

LOCAL PREFERENCE FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

NEWHS uses an inclusive definition of homelessness that recognizes the complex reality of homelessness and its harmful impact on individuals, families, children and the community in general.

1. A family or individual that is displaced due to governmental action, or indirectly supported by governmental action, will qualify as a “homeless” family or individuals;

2. With specific funding that allows assistance, NEWHS will provide assistance to individuals defined as “hard to place” due to criminal backgrounds, however, NEWHS will work with community partners and the Department of Corrections to insure that follow-up case management and appropriate monitoring is provided;

3. A family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence;

4. A family displaced due to a catastrophic event, i.e., a house or apartment fire.

THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION OF HOMELESSNESS

A Service Provider associated with the Homeless Coalition must verify the family’s homelessness.

In addition to the family certifying that they are living in a car, documentation could include reports from a TANF eligibility specialist, a police officer or a school counselor. After obtaining reasonable documentation, the Service Provider certifies that, the family is living in a car to the best of his or her knowledge.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE HOMELESS COALITION

NEWHS works closely with Service Providers associated with the Homeless Coalition to help ensure equity of access to services. Service Providers may directly provide, or link the homeless family with available resources, such as housing search counseling, moving expenses, application fees, applications, security and utility deposits.

Access to rental assistance will not be denied to a homeless family who does not have an assessment, treatment or service plan with a Service Provider. The Service Provider and NEWHS work to link the family with the right programs and services, such as Medicaid, health care, Social Security Disability Income, Social Security Supplemental Income, vocational education, nutrition, job training, adult education, parent education and daycare.

5.4 GROUNDS FOR DENIAL

NEWHS will deny assistance to applicants whom:

A. Do not meet any one or more of the eligibility criteria;

B. Do not supply information or documentation required by the application process;

C. Fail to respond to a written request for information or a request to declare their continued interest in the program;

D. Fail to complete any aspect of the application or lease-up process;

E. Have a history of criminal activity by any household member involving crimes of physical violence against persons or property, or drug related criminal activity (24CFR 982.553) or any other criminal activity that would adversely affect the health, safety, or well being of other tenants or staff, or cause damage to the property;
Drug related criminal activity is defined 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.
If NEWHS seeks to deny assistance because of the illegal use, or possession for personal use, of a controlled substance, such use or possession must have occurred within three years before the date that NEWHS provides notice to the family of the determination to deny assistance.
NEWHS will review criminal history for violent criminal activity and drug

related activity for the previous five years and may deny assistance based on the previous criminal history. Persons denied for violent criminal activity will not be admitted to the program for five years from the time of their conviction. The three year requirement will not be applicable to personal use (see above), lifetime ban for persons convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine (speed) in an assisted Section 8, Public Housing or Mod Rehab unit (denied for life), or those with a lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program (denied for life).

F. Currently owe rent or currently have other financial obligations to NEWHS or and housing authority in connection with the public housing, Home, or Housing Choice Voucher Programs;

G. Have committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing assistance program, including the intentional misrepresentation of information related to their eligibility of rental assistance or benefits derived there from (denied for life);

H. Have a family member who was court evicted from federally assisted housing within the last three (3) years;

I. Have a family member who was evicted from assisted housing because of drug-related criminal activity involving the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession with the intent to manufacture, sell, or distribute a controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802 (3 years);

K Have a family member who is illegally using a controlled substance or abuses alcohol in a way that may interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. NEWHS may waive this requirement if:

1. The person demonstrates to NEWHS' satisfaction that the person is no longer engaging in drug-related criminal activity or abuse of alcohol;

2. The person has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program;

3. The person has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully; or

4. The person is participating in a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

L. Have engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior towards any NEWHS staff member or resident;

M.. Have a family household member who has been terminated involuntarily from the, Home, or voucher program during the last three years;

N. Have a family member with a lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program (denied for life);

O Are a welfare-to-work (WTW) family who fails to fulfill its obligations under the WTW voucher program within the past three (3) years.

P. Those that do not meet the criteria established in NEWHS' Drug & Violent Crime Policy.

Q. Applicants who are over the income guidelines and therefore not income eligible will not be admitted to the waiting list.

If a family member has been terminated under the Section 8 Certificate, Voucher, or Mod Rehab program for a violation of participant obligations, or has been evicted from the Low Rent Public Housing Program, they will not be admitted to the waiting list until such time as they have completed their 3-year termination period. Those terminated for "lifetime" will not be admitted to the waiting list.

5.5 . PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) prohibits denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Specifically, Section 607(2) of VAWA adds the following provision to Section 6 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, which lists contract provisions and requirements for the public housing program:

> Every contract for contributions shall provide that . . . the public housing agency shall not deny admission to the programs to any applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission, and that nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

Definitions
As used in VAWA:

- The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- 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 *stalking* means:
  - 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.

  The term *immediate family member* means, with respect to a person –
  - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in the position or place of a parent; or
  - Any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood and marriage.
  -

Notification and Victim Documentation

<u>PHA Policy</u>

The PHA acknowledges that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may have an unfavorable history that would warrant denial under the PHA's policies. Therefore, if the PHA makes a determination to deny admission to an applicant family on the basis of an unfavorable history, the PHA will include in its notice of denial a statement

of the protection against denial provided by VAWA and will offer the applicant the opportunity to provide documentation affirming that the cause of the unfavorable history is that a member of the applicant family is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

The documentation must include two elements:

i. A signed statement by the victim that provides the name of the perpetrator and certifies that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

ii. One of the following:

A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse

A statement signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a medical professional; or another knowledgeable professional from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing the actual or threatened abuse. The professional must attest under penalty of perjury that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse, and the victim must sign or attest to the statement.

The applicant must submit the required documentation with her or his request for an informal review or must request an extension in writing at that time. If the applicant so requests, the PHA will grant an extension of 10 business days, and will postpone scheduling the applicant's informal review until after it has received the documentation or the extension period has elapsed. If after reviewing the documentation provided by the applicant the PHA determines the family is eligible for assistance, no informal hearing will be scheduled and the PHA will proceed with admission of the applicant family.

Perpetrator Removal or Documentation of Rehabilitation

In cases where an applicant family includes the perpetrator as well as the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the PHA will proceed as above but will require, in addition, either (a) that the perpetrator be removed from the applicant household and not reside in the public housing unit or (b) that the family provide documentation that the perpetrator has successfully completed, or is successfully undergoing, rehabilitation or treatment.

If the family elects the second option, 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 his or her belief that the rehabilitation was successfully completed or is progressing successfully. The victim and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

This additional documentation must be submitted within the same time frame as the documentation required above from the victim.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements

All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared database nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

5.6 NOTIFICATION OF NEGATIVE ACTIONS

Any applicant whose name is being removed from the waiting list will be notified by NEWHS, in writing, that they have ten (10) business days, from the date of the written correspondence, to present mitigating circumstances or request an informal review. The letter will also indicate that their name will be removed from the waiting list if they fail to respond within the timeframe specified. NEWHS system of removing applicants' names from the waiting list will not violate the rights of persons with disabilities. If an applicant's failure to respond to a request for information or updates was caused by the applicant's disability, NEWHS will verify that there is in fact a disability and that the accommodation they are requesting is necessary based on the disability. If their failure to respond was determined to be due to their disability NEWHS will reinstate the application to their former position on the waiting list.

5.7 INFORMAL REVIEW

If NEWHS determines that an applicant does not meet the criteria for receiving Section 8 assistance, NEWHS will promptly provide the applicant with written notice of the determination. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reason(s) for the decision, and state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision within ten (10) business days of the denial. NEWHS will describe how to obtain the informal review. The informal review process is described in Section 15 of this Plan.

6.0 ASSIGNMENT OF BEDROOM SIZES (SUBSIDY STANDARDS)

NEWHS will issue a voucher for a particular bedroom size – the bedroom size is a factor in determining the family's level of assistance. The following guidelines will determine each family's unit size without overcrowding or over-housing:

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Persons	
	Minimum	Maximum
0	1	1
1	1	3
2	2	5
3	3	7
4	4	9

Bedroom size will also be determined using the following guidelines:

In issuing a voucher NEWHS will determine the appropriate unit size by applying the following criteria:

A. The bedroom size assigned should not require more than two persons to occupy the same bedroom, except when one of them is a child under the age of two;

B. The bedroom size assigned should not require a person of the opposite sex other than spouses or co heads to occupy the same bedroom with family members other than infants and children under the age of two;

C. The bedroom size assigned may be changed if a request for reasonable accommodation has been given

D. Children who live in the unit less than fifty-one percent (51%) of the time will not be counted in the household composition to determine unit size. Fifty-one (51%) will be defined as 183 days per calendar year. If the divorce or custody decree states that custody of the children is 50/50 and there is no other documentation to support custody of 183 days or no pattern is established, the bedroom will be issued and the dependent allowance will be given.

If children are removed from the household, the parent(s) will retain their eligibility; however, they will be issued a different size Voucher at their next annual. If the children are expected to be returned, but are out of the home for more than six months from the initial removal date, the Voucher size will be reduced at the next regular reexamination.

E A live-in care attendant will be authorized a separate bedroom when determining unit size. In order to receive the additional bedroom size, the live-in care attendant must reside in the unit fifty-one percent (51%) of the time. Fifty one percent will be defined as 183 days per calendar year.

F. NEWHS may grant exceptions from the established unit size standards if NEWHS determines that the exception is justified by the age, gender, health, disability, or relationship of household members or other personal circumstances. The office Manager or Supervisor must document the rationale for any approved exceptions.

The family unit size will be determined by NEWHS in accordance with the above guidelines and will determine the maximum rent subsidy for the family. However, the family may select a unit that may be larger or smaller than the family unit size. If the family selects a smaller unit, the payment standard (PS) for the smaller size unit will be used to calculate the subsidy. If the family selects a larger unit size, the PS for the family unit size for which the family qualifies will determine the maximum subsidy.

6.1 BRIEFING

When the family completes eligibility screening they will be invited to attend a briefing explaining how the program works. In order to receive a voucher the family is required to attend the briefing. If they cannot attend the originally scheduled briefing, they may attend a later session. If the family fails to attend two briefings without good cause, they will be denied admission.

If an applicant with a disability requires auxiliary aids to gain full benefit from the briefing, NEWHS will furnish such aids where doing so would not result in a fundamental alteration of the nature of the program or in an undue financial or administrative burden. In determining the most suitable auxiliary aid, NEWHS will give primary consideration to the requests of the applicant. Families unable to attend a briefing due to a disability may request a reasonable accommodation.

The briefing will cover at least the following subjects:

A. A description of how the program works;

B. Family and owner responsibilities;

C. Where the family may rent a unit, including inside and outside NEWHS' jurisdiction;

D. Types of eligible housing;

E. An explanation of how portability works for families qualified to lease a unit outside NEWHS' jurisdiction under portability;

F. An explanation of the advantages of living in an area that does not have a high concentration of poor families; and

G. An explanation that the family Share of rent may not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard (PS) during the initial lease term.

H. An explanation that information is available which contains a list of landlords or other parties known to NEWHS who may be willing to lease a unit to the family.

I. How to request a Reasonable Accommodation

J. Lead Based paint Information

6.2 PACKET

During the briefing, the Housing Authority will give the family a packet covering at least the following subjects:

A. The term of the voucher and the Housing Authority's policy on extensions and suspensions of the term. The packet will include information on how to request an extension;

B. How the Housing Authority determines the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) and total tenant payment for the family;

C. Information on the payment standard or any exception payment standard rent areas, and the utility allowance schedule;

D. How the Housing Authority determines the maximum rent for an assisted unit;

E. Where the family may lease a unit. For families qualified to lease outside the Housing Authority's jurisdiction, the packet includes an explanation of how portability works;

F. The HUD-required Tenancy Addendum that provides the language that must be included in any assisted lease, and a sample contract;

G. The Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) form and an explanation of how to request Housing Authority approval of a unit;

H. A statement of the Housing Authority's policy on providing information to prospective owners. Upon request, will supply an factual information or third party verification relating to the applicant's history as a tenant or their ability to comply with material standard lease terms or any history of drug trafficking or drug related criminal activity;

I. NEWHS information Release Policy and acknowledgement form

J The Housing Authority's subsidy standards, including when the Housing Authority will consider granting exceptions to the standards;

K. The HUD brochure on how to select a unit, "A Good Place to Live";

L. The HUD-required lead-based paint brochure;

M. Information on Federal, State, and local equal opportunity laws; the brochure "Fair Housing: It's Your Right;" and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form;

N. A list of landlords or other parties known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or help the family find a unit;

O. Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request a current list of accessible units known NEWHS that may be available;

.P. The family's obligations under the program; including any obligations of a welfare-to-work family.

Q The grounds upon which the Housing Authority may terminate assistance because of the family's action or inaction;

R. NEWHS informal review/hearing procedures, including when the Housing AuthorityI is required to provide the opportunity for an informal review/hearing, and information on how to request a review/hearing; and

.S. NEWHS owner information brochure. This brochure can be given by the applicant to a prospective owner to help explain the program.

T. List of housing authorities in Eastern Washington and North Idaho to include phone numbers.

U. Information on onestophousing.org to access listings of available units

6.3 ISSUANCE AND TERM OF VOUCHER

Once all family information has been verified, their eligibility determined, their subsidy calculated, and they have attended the family briefing, NEWHS will issue the voucher. At this point the family begins its searches for a unit.

When the family finds a unit that the owner is willing to lease under the program, the family and owner will complete and sign a Request for Tenancy Approval

form (HUD 52517) and submit it along with a copy of the owner's lease. If the owner intends to use his own lease, the HUD required Tenancy Addendum must be attached and will become a part of the owner lease and shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease. The family will submit the proposed lease and the request form to the Housing Authority during the term of the voucher. The Housing Authority will review the request, the lease and ensure that the HUD required tenancy .addendum is attached and make an initial determination of approval of tenancy.

Once it appears the tenancy may be approved, the Housing Authority will inspect the unit within 10 (ten) days after the receipt of inspection request from the family and owner. The 10 day period is suspended during any period the unit is unavailable for inspection. NEWHS will promptly notify the owner and the family as to whether the unit and tenancy are approved.

NEWHS will provide the prospective owner with information regarding the program. Information will include Housing Authority and owner's responsibility for screening prospective tenants and other essential program elements. Upon request NEWHS will provide the owner with the family's current and prior address as shown in the Housing Authority records along with the name and address (if known) of the landlords/property owners for those addresses.

Additional screening is the responsibility of the owner. Upon request by a prospective owner, the Housing Authority will provide any factual information or third party written information they have relevant to a voucher holder's history of, or ability to, comply with standard material lease terms.

The initial term of the voucher will be 120 days and will be stated on the Housing Choice Voucher.

Generally, extensions will be given due to extreme extenuating circumstances (such as, but not limited to illness, hospitalization or death in the family) or as a reasonable accommodation for a disability. To obtain an extension, the family must make a request in writing, prior to the expiration date, and a record of the efforts the family has made to find a unit must accompany the request. Extensions beyond the 120 days must be approved by a supervisor or manager. If the decision is to deny any extension request, the request and any pertinent documents must be reviewed by the Director for final determination. Further extensions may be granted for extraordinary circumstances, but must be authorized by a manager.

APPROVAL TO LEASE A UNIT

The family and owner complete, and the family returns the RFTA and a copy of the owner's blank lease. The owner's lease must include language indicating that the lease is of at least one year's duration and the renewal terms thereafter. The lease also must specify which utilities and appliances are to be furnished by

the owner and which utilities and appliances are to be furnished by the tenant. In the case of a real or apparent conflict in terms, the terms of the HUD tenancy addendum shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease. The family will submit the proposed lease and the RFTA to NEWHS during the term of the voucher. NEWHS will review the request and the lease, and will make an initial determination regarding approval of tenancy. NEWHS may advise the family of changes that may be required for the tenancy to be approved.

NEWHS will approve an owner lease if all of the following conditions are met:

A. The unit is eligible;

B. The unit passes the HQS inspection;

C. The lease is approvable and includes the following:

1. The names of the owner and the tenant;

2. The address of the unit rented;

3. The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal)

4. The amount of the monthly rent to owner;

5. 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;

6. The required HUD tenancy addendum;

7. The effective dates of the lease and the HAP contract are the same.

D. The rent to owner is reasonable;

E. The family's Share of rent does not exceed 40% of their monthly-adjusted income if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard;

F. The owner has not been found to be debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation by HUD or the Housing Authority and

G. The family continues to meet all eligibility and screening criteria. In accordance with the Housing Choice Voucher Manual, page 11-15, NEWHS will not reverify and recalculate changes that occur between the issuance of the Housing Choice Voucher and initial lease-up, with the exception of income changes that would result in the family being over the HUD published income guidelines and as a result of the increase in

income, no longer eligible for the program.

If tenancy approval is denied, the Housing Authority will advise the family of any actions they could take that would enable the Housing Authority to approve the tenancy, such as changes in an owner lease, lowering of contract rent, or repairing HQS items..

The lease term may begin only after all of the following conditions are met:

A. The unit passes the Housing Authority HQS inspection;

B. The family's share of rent does not exceed 40% of their monthly-adjusted income if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard;

C. The landlord and tenant sign the lease to include the HUD required addendum; and

D. NEWHS approves the leasing of the unit.

The Housing Authority will prepare the HAP contract when the unit is approved for tenancy. Upon receipt of the executed lease, NEWHS and the Landlord will execute the HAP contract. The Housing Authority **will not** pay any housing assistance to the owner until the contract is executed.

The contract must be executed no later than 60 days after the beginning of the lease term. Any contract executed after the 60-day period will be void and the Housing Authority will not pay housing assistance to the owner.

6.5 NEWHS DISAPPROVAL OF OWNER

The Housing Authority will deny participation by an owner at the direction of HUD. The Housing Authority will also deny the owner's participation for any of the following reasons:

A. The owner has violated any obligations under a Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Contract;

B. The owner has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

C. The owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;

D. The owner has a history or practice of noncompliance with HQS for units leased under Section 8 or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other Federal housing program E.

The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet State or local codes;

F. The owner has not paid State or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessments;

G The owner refuses (or has a history of refusing) to evict families for drug-related or violent criminal activity, or for activity that threatens the health, safety or right of peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents:

H. The owner has engaged in or threatened abusive verbal and/or violent behavior toward NEWHS personnel;

I. The owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother or any member of the family of an applicant seeking the initial use of a voucher (currently shopping) unless NEWHS determines that approving the unit would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities; or

J. The owner has other conflicts of interest under federal, state, or local law.

Whenever the involuntary termination of a landlord from the Housing Choice Voucher program (for any of the reasons listed above or for any other reason) would result in undue hardship to a participant in good standing with the program (e.g., the dislocation of the tenant), NEWHS will take all steps practicable to assist the participant in renting another unit.

6.6 INELIGIBLE/ELIGIBLE HOUSING

The following types of housing cannot be assisted under the Housing Choice Voucher Tenant-Based Program:

A. A public housing or Indian housing unit;

B. A unit receiving project-based assistance under a Section 8 Program;

C. Nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical or nursing services;

D. College or other school dormitories;

E. Units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions;

F. A unit occupied by its owner.

G. A unit receiving any duplicative federal, state, or local housing subsidy. This does not prohibit renting a unit that has a reduced rent because of a tax credit.

NEWHS will not approve a lease for the following housing types:

A. Congregate housing

B. Group Homes

C. Shared housing

Shared housing is defined as a housing unit occupied by two or more families (households) who share common areas, but have private, separate bedrooms, and separate financial responsibilities for rental of the unit. In other words, two households who do not consider themselves to be a family or do not pool their resources to meet the needs of the household, and pay their rent separately to the owner. It is not considered shared housing when two families live together in one household, when they consider themselves one family and pool their resources to pay the rent and meet the needs of the household.

D. Cooperative housing

E. Assistance for the rental of manufactured home spaces

NEWHS will approve leases for the following housing types;

i. Single family dwellings

ii. Multi Family

iii. Manufactured housing

6.7 APPLICATION DEPOSIT

6.8 *Any application deposit must be returned to the prospective tenant if the Housing Authority or the owner disapproves the tenancy.* ***APPLICATION FEE***

The owner may collect a reasonable application fee.

6.9 SECURITY DEPOSIT

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant in an amount not in excess of amounts charged in private market practice and not in excess of

amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. In the event that NEWHS disapproves the Request for Tenancy Approval, the owner must return any security deposit.

When the tenant moves out of the unit, the owner, subject to state or local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid rent payable by the tenant, damages to the unit or for other amounts the tenant owes under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit within 14 days of the tenant moving out of the unit. After deducting the amount, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must refund promptly the full amount of the unused balance to the tenant. If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant.

7.0 MOVES WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

Participating families are allowed to move, with proper notice, to another unit (1) after the initial 12 months has expired, (2) if the landlord and the participant have mutually agreed to terminate the lease (if within the first year of the lease, requires approval from NEWHS), or (3) if NEWHS has terminated the HAP contract. NEWHS will issue the family a new voucher if the family does not owe NEWHS or any other HA or program money, and has not violated a Family Obligation, has not moved or been issued a voucher within the last 12 months, and if NEWHS has sufficient funding for continued assistance. If the move is necessitated for a reason other than family choice, the 12-month requirement may be waived. Some reasons for a waiver are medical necessity, employment, or because of imminent danger to the participant due to domestic abuse or threatened violence from other parties. Such waiver will be considered on a case-by-case basis and the participant will be required to document the need for such a move.

7.1 WHEN A FAMILY MAY MOVE

For families already participating in the voucher program, NEWHS will allow the family to move to a new unit if:

A. The HAP Contract for the old unit has been terminated by NEWHS. 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.

B. The family has given notice of lease termination (if the tenant has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner); or

C. The owner has given the tenant a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the tenant, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant;

D. Victims of Abuse. A family with an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence or stalking per VAWA.

7.2 PROCEDURES REGARDING FAMILY MOVES

Families considering transferring to a new unit will be scheduled to attend a briefing. All families who are moving, including any families moving into NEWHS' jurisdiction, will be required to attend a briefing prior to NEWHS issuing a voucher.

This briefing is intended to provide the following:

A. A refresher on program requirements and the family's responsibilities. Emphasis will be on giving proper notice and meeting all lease requirements such as leaving the unit in good condition;

B. Information about finding suitable housing and the advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of poor families;

C. Payment standards and the utility allowance schedule;

D. An explanation that the family Share of rent may not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard;

E. Portability requirements and opportunities;

F. The need to have a reexamination conducted prior to the move;

G. An explanation and copies of the forms required to initiate and complete the move;

and

H. All forms and brochures provided to applicants at the initial briefing.

Families are required to give proper written notice of their intent to terminate the lease. In accordance with HUD regulations, no notice requirement may exceed 60 days. During the initial term, families may not end the lease unless they and the owner mutually agree to end the lease and NEWHS has given approval. If the family moves from the unit before the initial term of the lease ends without the owner's and NEWHS' approval, it will be considered a serious lease violation and subject the family to termination from the program.

The family is required to give NEWHS a copy of the notice to terminate the lease at the same time as it gives the notice to the landlord. A family's failure to provide a copy of the lease termination notice to NEWHS will be considered a violation of Family Obligations and may cause the family to be terminated from the program.

Failure to follow the above procedures may subject the family to termination from the program.

8.0 PORTABILITY

8.1 GENERAL POLICIES OF NEWHS

A family whose head, co-head, or spouse has a domicile (legal residence) or works in NEWHS' jurisdiction at the time the family first submits its application for participation in NEWHS program may lease a unit anywhere in the jurisdiction of NEWHS or outside NEWHS jurisdiction as long as there is another entity operating a tenant-based Section 8 program covering the location of the proposed unit.

If the head, co-head, or spouse of the assisted family does not have a legal residence or work in the jurisdiction of NEWHS at the time of its application, the family will not have any right to lease a unit outside of NEWHS jurisdiction for a 12-month period beginning when the family is first admitted to the program. During this period, the family may only lease a unit located in the jurisdiction of NEWHS. An exception may be made to this policy when extenuating circumstances exist and will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Families participating in the HCV Program will not be allowed to move more than once in any 12-month period and under no circumstances will NEWHS authorize a participant to break a lease improperly. Under extraordinary circumstances NEWHS may consider allowing more than one move in a 12-month period.

For income targeting purposes, the family will count towards the initial housing authority's goals unless the receiving HA absorbs the family. If absorbed, the admission will count towards the receiving HA's goals.

If a family has moved out of their assisted unit in violation of the lease, NEWHS will not issue a voucher and will terminate assistance in compliance with Section 17.0, Termination of the Lease and Contract.

A welfare-to-work voucher is portable only to jurisdictions that administer the Welfare-to-Work program.

8.2 INCOME ELIGIBILITY

A. A family must be income-eligible in the area where the family first leases a unit with assistance in the HCV Program.

B. If a portable family is already a participant in the initial Housing Authority's voucher program, income eligibility is not re-determined.

8.3 PORTABILITY: ADMINISTRATION BY RECEIVING HOUSING AUTHORITY

A. When a family utilizes portability to move to an area outside the initial Housing Authority (HA) jurisdiction, another Housing Authority (the Receiving Housing Authority) must administer assistance for the family if that HA has a tenant-based program covering the area where the unit is located.

B. A Housing Authority with jurisdiction in the area where the family wants to lease a unit must either issue the family a voucher or agree to administer the voucher issued by the initial HA. If there is more than one such HA, the initial HA may choose which HA shall become the Receiving Housing Authority.

C. Higher Cost Areas: See Section 14.0 – P – Program Cost-reducing Measures for restrictions to port outs to higher cost areas.

8.4 PORTABILITY PROCEDURES

A. When NEWHS is the Initial Housing Authority:

1. NEWHS will meet with the family to discuss the process that must take place to exercise portability.

2. NEWHS will determine whether the family is income-eligible in the area where the family wants to lease a unit (if applicable).

3. NEWHS will advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the Receiving Housing Authority.

4. NEWHS will, within ten (10) working days, notify the receiving HA to expect the family.

5. NEWHS will immediately mail to the receiving HA the most recent HUD Form 50058 (Family Report) for the family, and related verification information.

B. When NEWHS is the Receiving Housing Authority:

1. When the portable family request assistance from NEWHS, NEWHS will within ten (10) working days of the lease execution inform the Initial Housing Authority whether it will bill the Initial Housing Authority for assistance on behalf of the portable family or absorb the family into its own program. When NEWHS receives a portable family, the family will be absorbed if funds are available.

2. NEWHS will issue a voucher to the family. The term of NEWHS's voucher will not expire before the expiration date of any Initial Housing Authority's voucher.

3. NEWHS will determine whether to extend the voucher term. The family must submit a request for tenancy approval to NEWHS during the approved term of NEWHS's voucher.

4. NEWHS will determine the family unit size for the portable family. The family unit size is determined in accordance with NEWHS' subsidy standards.

5. NEWHS will promptly (within ten working days) notify the Initial Housing Authority when the family has leased a 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 voucher.

6. If NEWHS opts to conduct a new reexamination, NEWHS will not delay issuing the family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit unless the reexamination is necessary to determine income eligibility.

7. In order to provide rental assistance for portable families, NEWHS will perform all housing authority program functions, such as reexaminations of family income and composition. At any time, either the initial HA or NEWHS may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance to the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552.

8. NEWHS may deny or terminate assistance for family action or inaction in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 24 CFR 982.553.

C. Absorption by NEWHS

If funding is available under the consolidated ACC for NEWHS's Voucher Program NEWHS may absorb the family into its Voucher Program. After absorption, the family is assisted with funds available under the

consolidated ACC for NEWHS's Tenant Based Program.

D. Portability Billing

1. To cover assistance for a portable family, the Receiving HA will bill the Initial HA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. Billing procedures are as follows:

   a. As the Initial HA, NEWHS will promptly reimburse the Receiving HA for the full amount of the housing assistance payments made by the receiving HA for the portable family. The amount of the housing assistance payment for a portable family in the Receiving HA's program is determined in the same manner as for other families in the Receiving HA's program.

   b. The Initial HA will promptly reimburse the receiving HA for 80% of the Initial HA's on-going administrative fee for each unit month that the family receives assistance under the tenant-based programs and is assisted by the receiving HA. If both Housing Authorities agree, they may negotiate a different amount of reimbursement.

   c. In the case of a port-out family, the utility allowance payment will be reimbursed to the Receiving HA, not to the participant.

E. When a Portable Family Moves

When a portable family moves out of the Receiving HA's jurisdiction that has not absorbed the family, the Housing Authority in the new jurisdiction to which the family moves becomes the Receiving HA, and the first Receiving HA is no longer required to provide assistance for the family.

9.0 DETERMINATION OF FAMILY INCOME

9.1 GENERAL FORMULA

To determine annual income, NEWHS counts the income of all family members, excluding the types and sources of income that are specifically excluded. Once the annual income is determined, NEWHS subtracts all allowable deductions (allowances) as the next step in determining the Total Tenant Payment (TTP).

9.2 ANNUAL INCOME

A. Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, that:

1. Go to (or on behalf of) the family head, co-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. Are not specifically excluded from annual income.

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 are not 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 is 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 are not 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. The interest earned on a savings account will be based on the current balance in the account and checking accounts will be based on a three month average balance, furnished by the bank, or in the case that the bank third party verification cannot be obtained, three months of bank statements will be accepted as verification. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment is 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 includes 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. (However, deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are excluded.)

5. Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay. (However, lump sum additions such as insurance payments from worker's compensation are excluded.)

6. Welfare assistance.

   a. Welfare amounts paid to the family.

   b. If the amount of welfare is reduced due to an act of fraud by a family member or because of any family member's failure to comply with requirements to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program or work activity, the amount of rent required to be paid by the family will not be decreased. In such cases, the amount of income attributable to the family will include what the family would have received had they complied with the welfare requirements and/or had not committed an act of fraud.

   c. If the amount of welfare assistance is reduced as a result of a lifetime time limit, the reduced amount shall be counted.

   d. If an adult is participating in an eligible job training program, the full amount of TANF is counted but training employment income is not counted.

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. Lump sum payments received prior to assistance that are not anticipated to recur, will not be considered when determining anticipated income. Repayment of amounts accumulated pre-program that can be anticipated to continue will be counted as anticipated income.

8. All regular pay, special pay, and allowances of a member of the armed forces are included. (Special pay to a member exposed to

hostile fire is excluded.)

9. Student financial assistance in excess of tuition if the student:

a. Is not living with parent/guardian who receives or is applying for HCV assistance;
b. Is under 24 years of age with a dependent child

9.3 EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

Annual income does not include the following:

A. Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;

B. 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);

C. 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;

D. Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;

E. Income of a live-in aide;

F. The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution if the student is over the age of 23 with dependent children;

G. The special pay to a family member serving in the armed forces who is exposed to hostile fire;

H. The amounts received from the following programs:

1. Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;

2. 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);

3. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted

programs that are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and that are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

4. 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 Housing Authority 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, and resident initiative coordination. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;

5. 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;

I. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income (including gifts); sporadic income is income that is neither reliable, periodic nor predictable.

J. 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;

K. Earnings in excess of $480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

L. Adoption assistance payments in excess of $480 per adopted child;

M. Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts;

N. 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;

O. 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

P. Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits.

These exclusions include:

a. The value of the allotment provided of food stamps

b. Payments to Volunteers under the domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058;

c. Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1626(c);

d. 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;

e. Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, 42 U.S.C. 8624(f);

f. Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act, 29 U.S.C. 1552(b); effective July 1, 2000, references to the Job Training Partnership Act Shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, 29 U.S.C. 2931.

g. Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians, Pub. L. 94–540, 90 Stat. 2503–04;

h. The first $2000 of per capita Shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first $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;

i. Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs, 0 U.S.C. 1087uu;

j. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985, 42 U.S.C. 3056(f);

k. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989 from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement of In Re Agent product liability litigation.

l. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, 25 U.S.C. 1721;

m. 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;

n. Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991, 26 U.S.C. 32(j);

o. 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;

p. Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12637(d);

q. Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran, 38 U.S.C. 1805;

r. 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; and

s. Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, 29 U.S.C. 2931.

t. Earned Income Disallowance for persons with disabilities

A qualified family is one whose income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment or who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, nor more than would be received for ten (10) house of work per week for fifty weeks at the established minimum wage, or whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a disabled family member's participation in any economic self sufficiency or other job training program; or new employment or increased earnings of a disabled family member during or within six (6) months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance (TANF, Welfare-to-Work). During the first twelve (12) month period after the disabled family is employed, their income of the disabled family member will be excluded from the family's total income. During the second twelve (12) month exclusion fifty

percent (50%) of the disabled family member's income will be excluded from the family's total income. The disallowance of increased income of a family member who is a person with disabilities is limited to a lifetime 48 months period. (See 24 CFR 5.6176 for complete description.)

9.4 DEDUCTIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

The following deductions will be made from annual income:

A. $480 for each dependent

A dependent is a member of the family (except foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or co-head, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full time student. Full –time students who are away attending college, but are home for the summer and vacations will not be considered a member of the family and no dependent allowance will be given,.

B. $400 for any elderly family or disabled family

C. For any elderly or disabled family the sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent (3%) of annual income:

1. Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family
2. 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, but this allowance may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus. Such expenses may be deducted if they are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source. Auxiliary apparatus are items such as wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, special equipment to enable a blind person to read or type, etc. if directly related to permitting the person with a disability or other family member to work.

D. Families whose income increases during the participation of a disabled family member in any eligible economic self-sufficiency or other job training program.

E Persons with disabilities who are or were, within 6 months, assisted under a state TANF or welfare-to-work program for at least $500.

F. Child care expenses. Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. 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.

10.0 VERIFICATION

NEWHS will verify information related to waiting list preferences, eligibility, admission and level of benefits prior to admission. Periodically, items related to eligibility and rent determination shall also be reviewed and verified. Income, assets, and expenses will be verified, as well as disability status, need for a live-in aide and other reasonable accommodations, full-time student status of family members 18 years of age and older, Social Security numbers, citizenship/eligible non-citizen status. Age and relationship will only be verified in those instances where needed to make a determination of level of assistance.

10.1 ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF VERIFICATION

Age, relationship, U.S. citizenship, and Social Security numbers will generally be verified with documentation provided by the family. For citizenship, the family's certification will be accepted. (Or documentation for citizenship such as listed below will be required.) Verification of these items will include photocopies of the Social Security cards, or certification that no Social Security card has been issued, and other documents presented by the family (staff required to view original documents and make copies for the file),the INS SAVE approval code, and forms signed by the family.

Other information will be verified by third party verification. This type of verification includes written documentation from such third party sources. This verification may also be direct contact with the source, in person or by telephone. It may also be a report generated by a request from NEWHS or generated automatically by another government agency, e.g., the Social Security Administration. Verification forms and reports received will be contained in the applicant/participant file. Oral third party documentation will include the same information as if the documentation had been written, e.g., name date of contact, amount received, etc., and will be recorded in the applicant/participant file by NEWHS staff and followed up with written verification when possible.

When third party verification cannot be obtained, NEWHS will accept documentation received from the applicant/participant. Hand-carried documentation will be accepted if NEWHS has been unable to obtain third party

verification in the four-week period of time and after multiple attempts to obtain third-party verification or due to costs involved. Photocopies of the documents provided by the family will be maintained in the file and the file will be documented as to why third-party verification was not possible.

When neither third party verification nor hand-carried verification can be obtained, NEWHS will accept a notarized statement signed by the head, spouse or co-head. Such documents will be maintained in the file

Self-employed individuals will be required to prepare monthly profit and loss statements and submit them at the time of their annual reexamination. Tenant rent increases will not be made between annual reexaminations except as provided in the interim policy unless the tenant requests a special adjustment prior to the annual reexamination or in the case of a decrease in income, as required. The participant will be required to submit the most recently filed tax return, and any schedules deemed necessary by the branch office, with their annual reexamination paperwork. NEWHS may request to view the supporting documentation of any profit and loss statement of any questionable expenses.

10.2 LEVELS OF VERIFICATION

NEWHS has adopted and implemented HUD's established hierarchy of five verification levels. The following verification policies are based on a HUD-wide effort, known as the Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Project (RHIIP), to reduce income and rent errors and improper payments in the administration of the Public Housing and the Section 8 HCV Programs:

A. In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:
   1. Up-front income verification (UIV) whenever available
   2. Third party written verification
   3. Third party oral verification
   4. Review of documents
   5. Family declaration

Staff must document why a lower level of verification was used. Efforts to obtain the higher level of verification must also be documented in the family's file.

B. Savings Accounts

Savings account statements must be dated within sixty (60) days of the applicant's interview date, and within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the participant's annual reexamination date.

C. Checking Accounts

NEWHS must use a three (3) month average of a checking account balance when determining asset income.

10.3 TYPES OF VERIFICATION

The chart below outlines the factors that may be verified and gives common examples of the verification that will be sought.

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	**Third party verification**	**Hand-carried verification**
General Eligibility Items		
Social Security number	Letter from Social Security, electronic reports	Social Security card
Citizenship	N/A	Signed certification, voter's registration card, birth certificate, etc.
Eligible immigration status	INS SAVE confirmation #	INS card
Disability	NEWHS verification form letter from medical professional, SSI, etc	Proof of SSI or Social Security disability payments
Full time student status (if under 18)	NEWHS verification form, letter from school	For high school students, any document evidencing enrollment
Need for a live-in aide	Letter from doctor or other professional knowledgeable of condition	N/A
Child care costs	Letter from care provider	Bills and receipts
Disability assistance expenses ---------- Terminal Illness ---------- Medical expenses	NEWHS verification form Letters from suppliers, care givers, etc. NEWHS terminal illness form from medical professional sent directly to NEWHS NEWHS verification form, letters from providers, prescription record from pharmacy, medical professional's letter stating assistance or a companion	Bills and records of payment n/a Bills, receipts, records of payment, dates of trips, mileage log, receipts for tolls and fares

	animal is needed	
Value of and Income from Assets		
Savings, checking accounts	NEWHS verification form Letter from institution	Passbook, most current statements (last 3 months if account has been open that long)
CDs, bonds, etc	NEWHS verification form Letter from institution	Tax return, information brochure from institution, the CD, the bond
Stocks	NEWHS verification form. Letter from broker or holding company	Stock or most current statement, price in newspaper or through Internet
Real property Personal Property	NEWHS verification form Letter from tax office, assessment, etc. NEWHS verification form, assessment, bluebooks, etc.	Property tax statement (for current value), assessment, records or income and expenses, tax return receipt for purchase, other evidence of worth.
Cash value of life insurance policies	NEWHS verification form. Letter from insurance company	Current statement
Assets disposed of for less than fair market value	N/A	Original receipt and receipt at disposition, other evidence of worth
Income		
Earned income	NEWHS verification form. Letter from employer	Multiple pay stubs
Self-employed	N/A	Tax return from prior year, monthly profit and loss statements
Regular gifts and	NEWHS verification form. Letter from source, letter from	Bank deposits, other similar

contributions	organization receiving gift (i.e., if grandmother pays day care provider, the day care provider could so state)	evidence
Alimony/child support	NEWHS verification form. Court order, letter from source, letter from Human Services	Court order, Record of deposits, divorce decree
Periodic payments (e.g., social security, welfare, pensions, workers' comp, unemployment)	HUD TASS NEWHS verification form Letter or electronic reports from the source	Award letter, letter announcing change in amount of future payments
Training program participation	NEWHS verification form Letter from program provider indicating - whether enrolled - whether training is HUD-funded - whether it is employment training - whether payments are for out-of- pocket expenses incurred in order to participate in a program - whether state or local program	N/A

10.4 VERIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE NONCITIZEN STATUS

The citizenship/eligible non-citizen status of each family member regardless of age must be determined.

Prior to being admitted, all citizens and nationals will be required to sign a declaration under penalty of perjury.

Prior to being admitted all eligible non-citizens who are 62 years of age or older will be required to sign a declaration under penalty of perjury. They will also be required to show proof of age.

Prior to being admitted, all eligible non-citizens must sign a declaration of their status and a verification consent form and provide their original INS documentation. NEWHS will make a copy of the individual's INS documentation and place the copy in the file. NEWHS also will verify their status through the INS SAVE system. If the INS SAVE system cannot confirm eligibility, NEWHS will

mail information to the INS so a manual check can be made of INS records.

If a family member is added to a participating household, that family member will be required to sign a declaration of citizenship under penalty of perjury and the process, as outlined, at the next interim or annual reexamination.

Family members who do not claim to be citizens, nationals or eligible non-citizens, or whose status cannot be confirmed, must be listed on a statement of non-eligible members and the list must be signed by the head of the household.

Non-citizen students on student visas, though in the country legally, are not eligible to be admitted to the Section 8 Program

Any family member who does not choose to declare his or her status must be listed on the statement of non-eligible members.

If no family member is determined to be eligible under this section, the family's admission will be denied.

The family's assistance will not be denied, delayed, reduced or terminated because of a delay in the process of determining eligible status under this section, except to the extent that the delay is caused by the family.

If NEWHS determines that a family member has knowingly permitted an ineligible non-citizen (other than any ineligible non-citizens listed on the lease) to permanently reside in their Section 8 unit, the family's assistance will be terminated. Such family will not be eligible to be readmitted to Section 8 for a period of 36 months from the date of termination.

10.5 VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Prior to admission, each family member who has a Social Security number and who is at least six years of age must provide verification of his or her Social Security number. New family members at least six years of age must provide this verification prior to being added to the lease. Children in assisted households must provide this verification at the first regular reexamination after turning six.

The best verification of the Social Security number is the original Social Security card. If the card is not available, NEWHS will accept letters from Social Security that establish and state the number.

If a member of an applicant family indicates they have a Social Security Number, but cannot readily verify it, the family cannot be assisted until verification is provided.

If a member of a participant family indicates they have a Social Security number, but cannot readily verify it, he or she shall be asked to certify to this fact and shall

have up to 60 days to provide the verification. If the individual fails to provide the verification within the time allowed, the family will be denied assistance or will have their assistance terminated.

10.6 FREQUENCY OF OBTAINING VERIFICATION

For each family member, citizenship/eligible non-citizen status will be verified only once. This verification will be obtained prior to admission. If the status of any family member was not determined prior to admission (i.e.: child under six at time of admission), verification of their status will be obtained at the next regular reexamination. Prior to a new member joining the family, his or her status will be verified.

10.7 TIMING OF VERIFICATION

Verifications must be dated within sixty (60) days of voucher issuance and within 90 days of the family's annual re-examination date. If the verification is older than this, the source will be contacted and asked to provide information regarding any changes.

When an interim reexamination is conducted, NEWHS will verify and update only those elements reported to have changed.

If NEWHS is unable to anticipate annual income using current information due to historical fluctuations in income, NEWHS must average amounts received/earned to anticipate annual income.

11.0 RENT AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENT

11.1 RENT REASONABLENESS

The Housing Authority will not approve an initial rent or a rent increase in any of the tenant-based programs without determining that the rent amount is reasonable. Reasonableness is determined prior to the initial lease and at the following times:

A. Before any increase in rent to owner is approved;

B. If 60 days before the contract anniversary date there is a 5% decrease in the published FMR as compared to the previous FMR; and

C. If the Housing Authority or HUD directs that reasonableness be redetermined.

11.2 *Comparability*

A reasonable method for determining the reasonableness of approved program rents must be adopted in accordance with HUD requirements. Appropriate documentation for approving program rents must be documented in each family's file.

Generally, contract/gross rents (contract rent plus utility schedule cost) that exceed the rent reasonable threshold as listed in the Rental Directory of Spokane (Directory) shall not be approved. (This Directory is a quarterly market analysis of rents by neighborhood.)

Staff combines area rental information from the Directory into larger areas, using a weighted average which then provides a greater number of units to consider in determining if a unit's gross rent is reasonable.

When there are not adequate comparable units in the Directory, staff must use comparable unassisted units not listed in the Directory as rent reasonable comparisons. It is preferable to have three comparable unassisted units. In addition, if the unit was built within the past 10 years and/or the unit is located in a low poverty area; comparable unassisted units may be used to determine rent reasonableness.

A supervisor or above must approve the use of unassisted comparable units that are provided by a property owner whenever Directory data is not sufficient.

If the proposed rent is determined to be too high, and does not meet the rent reasonableness limitation, the family may engage in negotiations with the owner and attempt to reduce the rent or to include some or all of the utilities in the contract rent.

Rent reasonableness applies to NEWHS' owned properties as well. Rent Reasonableness for Tax Credit properties must be determined within the HUD-approved range of rents for the Section 8 program.

11.3 OWNER CERTIFICATION

The owner must certify the rents charged for other units. By signing the housing assistance payment contract the owner certifies that the rent to owner is not more than the rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

11.4 MAXIMUM SUBSIDY

The Fair market Rent (FMR) published by HUD or the exception payment standard (requested by NEWHS and approved by HUD) determines the maximum subsidy for a family.

For the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the minimum PAYMENT STANDARD will be 90% of the FMR and the maximum PAYMENT STANDARD will be 110% of the FMR without prior approval from HUD, or the exception payment standard approved by HUD.

For a voucher tenancy in an insured or noninsured 236 project, a 515 project of the Rural Development Administrations, or a Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate project the payment standard may not exceed the basic rent charged including the cost of tenant paid utilities.

11.4.1 Setting the Payment Standard

The Statute requires that the payment standard be set by the Housing Authority at between 90 and 110% of the FMR without HUD's prior approval. NEWHS will review its established payment standard annually after publication of the FMRs. NEWHS will consider funding availability, vacancy rates, and rents in the market area, size and quality of units leased under the program, rents for units leased under the program, success rates of housing choice voucher holders in finding units, and the percentage of annual income families are paying for rent under the Housing Choice Voucher Program. If it is determined that success rates will suffer or that families are having difficulty finding safe, decent units or paying over 40% of income for rent, the payment standard may be raised to the level judged necessary to alleviate these hardships.

Payment Standards will not be raised solely to allow the renting of luxury quality units.

If success levels are projected to be extremely high and rents are projected to be at or below 30% of income, NEWHS will reduce the payment standard. payment standards for each bedroom size are evaluated separately so that the payment standard for one bedroom size may increase or decrease while another remains unchanged. NEWHS may consider adjusting payment standards at times other than the annual review when circumstances warrant.

Before increasing any Payment Standard, NEWHS will conduct a financial feasibility test to ensure that in using the higher standard, adequate funds will continue to be available to assist families in the program.

NEWHS will implement new payment standards on January 1 of each year, based upon HUD’s most recent published FMR’s.

11.4.2 Selecting the Correct Payment Standard for a Family

A. For the Housing Choice Voucher tenancy, the Payment Standard for a

family is the lower of:

1. 1. The payment standard for the family unit size; or

2. The payment standard for the unit size rented by the family.

B. If the unit rented by a family is located in an approved Exception Rent Area, NEWHS will use the appropriate payment standard for the Exception Rent Area.

C. If NEWHS reduces the payment standard during the term of a HAP contract the payment standard will be determined as follows:

1. NEWHS must determine the payment standard for the family using the new lower payment standard amount; and then c

2. Compare the payment standard from step 1 to the payment standard amount last used for the family. The HIGHER of these two amounts will be used as the payment standard for the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard amount. At the second annual reexamination the lower (decreased) payment standard is used unless NEWHS has subsequently increased the payment standard.

D. If there is a change in family unit size resulting from a change in family size or composition, the new family unit size will be considered when determining the payment standard at the next annual reexamination.

E. Under special circumstances and if the payment standard is at 100% or less of the current FMR, NEWHS may grant exceptions to the payment standard, up to 110% of HUD's published FMR. The HUD Field Office may approve an exception payment standard within the upper range (110% to 120%) if required as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with disabilities. In the event that a 120% exception to the published FMR is granted by HUD the payment standard will not be increased at the annual but remains the same until HUD's published FMR equals the exception payment standard.

11.4.3 Area Exception Rents

In order to help families find housing outside areas of high poverty or when voucher holders are having trouble finding housing for lease under the program, NEWHS may request that HUD approve an exception payment standard rent for certain areas within its jurisdiction. The areas may be of any size, though generally not smaller than a census tract. The Housing Authority may request one such Exception Payment Standard Area or many. Exception payment standard rent authority may be requested for all or some unit sizes, or for all or some unit types. The Exception payment standard area(s) may not contain more

than 50% of the population of the FMR area. Exception payment standard rents must be submitted to the Assisted Housing Director before submission to HUD.

When an Exception payment standard rent has been approved and the FMR increases, the exception rent remains unchanged until such time as NEWHS requests and HUD approves a higher Exception payment standard rent. If the FMR decreases, the Exception PS rent authority automatically expires.

11.5 ASSISTANCE, RENT FORMULAS and MINIMUM RENT

A. Total Tenant Payment. The total tenant payment is equal to the highest of:
   1. 10% of monthly income
   2. 30% of adjusted monthly income
   3. Minimum rent - $50.00;

Plus - any rent above the payment standard.

B. Minimum Rent.

NEWHS has set the minimum rent at $50.00. However, in the event the housing authority raises the minimum rent, and the family requests a hardship exemption, NEWHS will suspend the minimum rent for the family beginning the month following the family's hardship request. The suspension will continue until the housing authority can determine whether hardship exists and whether the hardship is of a temporary or long-term nature. During suspension, the family will not be required to pay a minimum rent and the Housing Assistance Payment will be increased accordingly.

1. A Hardship exists in the following circumstances:
   a. When the family has lost eligibility for is awaiting an eligibility determination for a Federal, State or local assistance program including a family that includes a member who is a non-citizen lawfully admitted to 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 (11.5 B.1.b);
   b. When the family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent;
   c. When the income of the family has decreased because of changed circumstances, including loss of employment;
   d. When a death has occurred in the family;
   e. Other circumstances determined by IHFA or HUD

2. No hardship. If the housing authority determines there is no qualifying hardship, the minimum rent will be reinstated, including requiring back

payment of minimum rent to the housing authority for the time of suspension.

3. Temporary hardship. If the Housing Authority determines that there is a qualifying hardship but that it is of a temporary nature, the minimum rent will not be imposed for a period of 90 days from the month following the date of the family's request. At the end of the 90 day period, the minimum rent will be imposed retroactively to the time of suspension. The Housing Authority will offer a reasonable payment agreement for any minimum rent back payment paid by the Housing Authority on the family's behalf during the period of suspension.

4. Long-term hardship. If the Housing Authority determines there is a long term hardship, the family will be exempt from the minimum rent requirement until the hardship no longer exists. This exemption requires supervisor or manager approval.

Appeals. The family may use the informal hearing procedure to appeal the Housing Authority's determination regarding the hardship. No escrow deposit will be required in order to access the informal hearing procedures.

C. Section 8Housing Choice Vouchers

1. The PS is set by the Housing Authority between 90% and 110% of the FMR or higher or lower with HUD approval.

2. The participant pays the greater of the Total Tenant Payment or the minimum rent, plus the amount by which the gross rent exceeds the payment standard.

3. No participant when initially receiving tenant-based assistance on a unit shall pay more than 40% of their monthly-adjusted income if the gross rent exceeds the applicable payment standard.

D. Section 8 Preservation Vouchers (Pre-Pays and Opt Outs)

1. Payment Standard

a. The payment standard is the lower of:

i. The payment standard amount for the appropriate family unit size; or
ii. The payment standard amount for the size of the dwelling unit actually rented by the family.

b. If the dwelling unit is located in an approved Exception Rent

Area, NEWHS will use the appropriate payment standard for the Exception Rent Area.

c. During the HAP contract term, the payment standard for the family is the higher of :

i. The initial payment standard (at the beginning of the HAP contract term), as determined in accordance with paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b) of this section, minus any amount by which the initial rent to the owner exceeds the current rent to the owner; or

ii. The payment standard as determined in accordance with paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b) of this section, as determined at the most recent regular reexamination of family income and composition effective after the beginning of the HAP contract term.

d. At the next regular reexamination following a change in family composition that causes a change in family unit size during the HAP contract term, and for any examination thereafter during the :

i. Paragraph ©(i) of this section does not apply; and

ii. The new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard.

2. NEWHS will pay a monthly HAP payment on behalf of the family that equals the lesser of:

a. The payment standard minus the total tenant payment; or
b. The gross rent minus the total tenant payment.

E. Rent for families under the Non-citizen Rule

A mixed family will receive full continuation of assistance if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The family was receiving assistance on June 19, 1995;
2. The family was granted continuation of assistance before November 29, 1996;
3. The family's head or spouse has eligible immigration status; and
4. The family does not include any person who does not have eligible status other than the head of household, the spouse of the head of household, any parent of the head or spouse, or any child under the age of 18 of the head or spouse.

If a mixed family qualifies for prorated assistance, but decides not to accept it, or if the family has no eligible members, the family may be eligible for temporary deferral of termination of assistance to permit the family additional time for the orderly transition of some or all of its members to locate other affordable housing. Under this provision the family receives full assistance. If assistance is granted under this provision prior to November 29, 1996, it may last no longer than three years. If granted after that date, the maximum period of time for assistance under the provision is 18 months. NEWHS will grant each family a period of 6 months to find suitable affordable housing. If the family cannot find suitable affordable housing, NEWHS will provide additional search periods up to the maximum time allowable.

Suitable housing means housing that is not substandard and is of appropriate size for the family. Affordable housing means that it can be rented for an amount not exceeding the amount the family pays for rent, plus utilities, plus 25%.

The family's assistance is prorated in the following manner:

1. Find the prorated HAP by dividing the HAP by the total number of family members, and then multiplying the result by the number of eligible family members.
2. Obtain the prorated family share by subtracting the prorated HAP from the gross rent (contract rent plus utility allowance).
3. The prorated tenant rent equals the prorated family share minus the full utility allowance.

11.6 UTILITY ALLOWANCE

NEWHS maintains a utility allowance schedule for all tenant-paid utilities (except telephone, cable and fiber optics), for cost of tenant-supplied refrigerators and ranges, and for other tenant-paid housing services (e.g., trash collection or the disposal of waste and refuse).

The utility allowance schedule is 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, the Housing Authority uses normal patterns of consumption for the community as whole and current utility rates.

NEWHS reviews the utility allowance schedule annually and revises any allowance for a utility category if there has been a change of 10% or more in the utility rate since the last time the utility allowance schedule was revised. NEWHS maintains information supporting the annual review of utility allowances and any revisions made in its utility allowance schedule.

NEWHS uses the appropriate utility allowance for the size of dwelling unit actually leased by the family (rather than the family unit size as determined under NEWHS subsidy standards).

At each reexamination, the Housing Authority applies the utility allowance from the most current utility allowance schedule.

The Housing Authority will approve a request for a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

The utility allowance will be subtracted from the family's Share to determine the amount of the tenant rent. The tenant rent is the amount the family owes each month to the owner. The amount of the utility allowance is then still available to the family to pay the cost of their utilities. Any utility cost above the allowance is the responsibility of the tenant. Any savings resulting from utility costs below the amount of the allowance belong to the tenant.

In some cases the family will be entitled to a utility reimbursement. The amount of the utility reimbursement is the amount by which the HAP payment exceeds the rent to the owner. When there is a utility reimbursement, NEWHS pays the full amount of the rent to the owner and sends the utility reimbursement to the family. (Except for the HOME program).

11.7 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENT

The Housing Authority pays the owner the lesser of the HAP or the rent to owner. If payments are not made when due, the owner may charge NEWHS a late payment, agreed to in the Contract and in accordance with generally accepted practices in NEWHS' jurisdiction if the following conditions apply:

A. It is the owner's practice to charge such penalties for assisted and unassisted tenants; and

B. The owner also charges such penalties against the tenant for late payment of family rent to the owner.

Late charges will not be paid when the reason for the lateness is attributable to factors beyond the control of NEWHS. HAP payment from NEWHS is deemed to be received by the owner upon mailing by NEWHS. HAP payments are normally mailed on the first working day of each month, after confirmation is received that HUD funds have reached NEWHS Housing Choice Voucher account. Payment delays associated with failure of HUD to deposit funds in a timely manner and those associated with a change in unit ownership (see below) shall not subject NEWHS to late payment penalties.

11.8 CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

NEWHS requires a request by the owner who executed the HAP contract in order to make changes regarding who is to receive NEWHS' rent payment or the address as to where the rent payment should be sent.

In addition, NEWHS requires a written request from the new owner to process a change of ownership. The following document(s) must accompany the written request:

- Tax Identification number or Social Security number.
- Deed of Trust showing the transfer of title
- Acknowledgement of Lease and HAP contract.

New owners will be required to execute IRS form W-9 and sign NEWHS form Landlord Certification. NEWHS may withhold the rent payment until the taxpayer identification number (TIN) is received. All new owners will be checked against NEWHS Fraud List prior to HAP issuance.

12.0 HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS, INSPECTION POLICIES

NEWHS will inspect all units to ensure that they meet Housing Quality Standards (HQS). No unit will be initially placed on the Section 8 Existing Programs prior to passing the HQS inspection. Units will be inspected at least annually, and at other times as needed, to determine if the units meet HQS.

NEWHS must be allowed to inspect the dwelling unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice. The family and owner will be notified of the inspection appointment by first class mail. If the family cannot be at home for the scheduled inspection appointment, the family should provide written permission to allow NEWHS to enter the unit and complete the inspection, or if that is not an option, call and re-schedule the appointment. NEWHS may not enter a unit unless someone over the age of 18 is present.

If the family misses a scheduled inspection, NEWHS will only schedule one more inspection. If the family misses two inspections, NEWHS will consider the family to have violated a family obligation and a notice of termination will be issued.

12.1 TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

There are five types of inspections NEWHS will perform:

A. Initial inspection - an inspection that must first take place to ensure that the unit passes HQS before assistance begins.

B. Annual inspection - an inspection to determine that the unit continues to meet HQS.

C. Complaint or emergency inspection - an inspection that takes place in the event of a perceived emergency or perceived HQS non-compliance on the part of the landlord or tenant. These will take precedence over all other inspections.

D. Special Inspection - An inspection caused by a third party, e.g., HUD, needing to view the unit.

E. Quality control inspection - Supervisory inspections on a HUD mandated formula of the total number of units that were under lease during NEWHS' previous fiscal year.

12.2 OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

It is important not to confuse NEWHS' responsibility to enforce HQS requirements under the HAP contract with NEWHS' lack of legal responsibility for enforcing the terms of the lease between owner and tenant. At no time will NEWHS adjudicate which party is responsible for a breach of the lease between owner and tenant. Since NEWHS is not a party to the lease agreement between owner and tenant (participant), NEWHS' involvement in the enforcement of HQS standards is limited to its HAP contract with the owner and its administration of the Housing Choice Voucher Program with the participant.

When an abatement of HAP occurs because of an HQS breach and the owner claims the family is responsible, NEWHS will uphold the abatement unless the owner can demonstrate to NEWHS satisfaction that provisions in the lease and tenancy addendum have been enforced, e.g., ten day notice to comply, small claims court judgment, eviction. See tenancy addendum, paragraph 8(d)(2)(c). The ten-day notice shall contain the specific deficiencies that the owner determines to be an HQS breach caused by the family.

A. Owner Responsibility for HQS

1. The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with HQS.

2. If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with HQS, NEWHS will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations. NEWHS' remedies for such breach of the HQS include abatement of Housing Assistance Payments and termination of the HAP contract.

3. NEWHS will not make any Housing Assistance Payments for a dwelling unit that fails to meet HQS unless the owner corrects the defect within the period specified by NEWHS and NEWHS verifies the correction. If a defect is life threatening, the owner must correct the defect within no more than 24 hours. For other defects the owner must correct the defect within no more than 30 calendar days (or any NEWHS approved extension).

5. The owner is not responsible to NEWHS for a breach of the HQS that is not caused by the owner, and for which the family is responsible. Furthermore, NEWHS may terminate assistance to a family because of the HQS breach caused by the family.

B. Family Responsibility for HQS

1. The family is responsible for a breach of the HQS that is caused by any of the following:

   a. The family fails to pay for any utilities that the owner is not required to pay for, but which are to be paid by the tenant;

   b. The family fails to provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide, but which are to be provided by the tenant; or

   c. Any member of the household or a guest damages the dwelling unit or premises (damage beyond ordinary wear and tear) as documented by the owner.

   d. Serious lease violations such as family caused damages to the
   rental unit shall be reviewed and acted upon by NEWHS just
   as any other family obligation violation would be.

2. If an HQS breach caused by the family is life threatening, the family must correct the defect within no more than 24 hours. For other family-caused defects, the family must correct the defect within no more than 30 calendar days (or any NEWHS approved extension).

3. If the family has caused a breach of the HQS, NEWHS will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the family obligations. NEWHS may terminate assistance for the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552.

NOTE: The HAP to the owner may not be abated due to tenant-caused

HQS fail items.

12.3 HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS), 24 CFR 982.401

This section states performance and acceptability criteria for these key aspects of the following housing quality standards:

A. Sanitary Facilities

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities located in the unit. The sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. The bathroom must be located in a separate private room and have a flush toilet in proper operating condition.

b. The dwelling unit must have a fixed basin in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water.

c. The dwelling unit must have a shower or a tub in proper operating condition with hot and cold running water.

d. The facilities must utilize an approvable public or private disposal system (i.e., a locally approvable septic system).

B. Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

1. Performance Requirements

a. The dwelling unit must have suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve foods in a sanitary manner.

b. There must be adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food wastes and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage where necessary (e.g., garbage cans).

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. The dwelling unit must have an oven, a stove or range, and a refrigerator of appropriate size for the family. All of the

equipment must be in proper operating condition. Either the owner or the family may supply the equipment. A microwave oven may be substituted for a tenant-supplied oven and stove or range. A microwave oven may be substituted for an owner-supplied oven and stove or range if the tenant agrees and microwave ovens are furnished instead of an oven and stove or range to both subsidized and unsubsidized tenants in the building or premises.

b. The dwelling unit must have a kitchen sink in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private system.

c. The dwelling unit must have space for the storage, preparation, and serving of food.

d. There must be facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including temporary storage facilities where necessary (e.g., garbage cans).

C. Space and Security

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. At a minimum, the dwelling unit must have a living room, a kitchen area, and a bathroom.
b. The dwelling unit must have at least one bedroom or living/ sleeping room for each two persons. Children of opposite sex, other than children under the age of two, may not be required to occupy the same bedroom or living/sleeping room.
c. Dwelling unit windows that are accessible from the outside, such as basement, first floor, and fire escape windows, must be lockable (such as window units with sash pins or sash locks, and combination windows with latches). Windows that are nailed shut are acceptable only if these windows are not needed for ventilation or as an alternate exit in case of fire.
d. The exterior doors of the dwelling unit must be lockable. Exterior doors are doors by which someone can enter or exit the dwelling unit.

D. Thermal Environment

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must have and be capable of maintaining a thermal environment healthy for the human body.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. There must be a permanent and safe heating system for the dwelling unit. The system must be in proper operating condition. The system must be able to provide adequate heat, either directly or indirectly, to each room in living areas at 70 degrees temperatures when outside temperatures reach 0 degrees Fahrenheit, in order to assure a healthy living environment appropriate to the climate.

b. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.

E. Illumination and Electricity

1. Performance Requirement

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. The electrical fixtures and wiring must ensure safety from fire.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. There must be at least one window in the living room and in each sleeping room.

b. The kitchen area and the bathroom must have a permanent ceiling or wall light fixture in proper operating condition. The kitchen area must also have at least one electrical outlet in proper operating condition.

c. The living room and each bedroom must have at least two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. Permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets.

F. Structure and Materials

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. The structure must not present any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and

must protect the occupants from the environment.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. Ceilings, walls, and floors must not have any serious defects such as severe bulging or leaning, large holes, loose surface materials, severe buckling, missing parts, or other serious damage.

b. The roof must be structurally sound and weather tight.

c. The exterior wall structure and surface must not have any serious defects such as serious leaning, buckling, sagging, large holes, or defects that may result in air infiltration or vermin infestation.

d. The condition and equipment of interior and exterior stairs, halls, porches, walkways, etc., must not present a danger of tripping and falling. For example, broken or missing steps or loose boards are unacceptable.

e. Elevators if present and if applicable must be working and safe and must have a current local inspection certificate.

G. Interior Air Quality

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of the occupants.

2. Acceptability Criteria

a. The dwelling unit must be free from dangerous levels of air pollution from carbon monoxide, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, and other harmful pollutants.

b. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit.

c. Bathroom areas must have one window that can be opened or other adequate exhaust ventilation.

d. Any room used for sleeping must have at least one window. If the window(s) are designed to be opened, the window(s) must open and lock.

H. Water Supply

1. Performance Requirement

The water supply must be free from contamination.

2. Acceptability Criteria

The dwelling unit must be served by an approvable public, or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination.

I. Lead-based Paint

1. Definitions

a. Chewable surface - protruding painted surfaces, such as protruding corners, window sills and frames, stair treads, rails, and other protruding woodwork, in households which include children less than six years of age.

b. Component - an element of a residential structure identified by type and location, such as a bedroom wall, an exterior window sill, a baseboard in a living room, a kitchen floor, an interior window sill in a bathroom, a porch floor, and stair treads in a common stairwell, or an exterior wall.

c. Defective paint surface-a surface on which the paint, stain, or varnish is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling, or loose.

d. Elevated blood lead level (EBLL) - excessive absorption of lead. Excessive absorption is a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 20 ug/dl (micrograms of lead per deciliter) for a single test or of 15-19 ug/dl in two consecutive tests 3-4 months apart.

e. Lead-based paint - a paint surface, whether or not defective, identified as having a lead content greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per centimeter squared (mg/cm^2), or 0.5 % by weight or 5000 parts per million (PPM).

2. Performance Requirements

a. The purpose of this paragraph of this section is to implement Section 302 of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, 42U.S.C. 4822, by establishing procedures to eliminate as far

as practicable the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning for units assisted under this part. This paragraph is issued under 24 CFR 35.24(b)(4) and supersedes, for all housing to which it applies, the requirements of subpart C of 24 CFR part 35.

b. The requirements of this paragraph of this section do not apply to 0-bedroom units, units that are certified by a qualified inspector to be free of lead-based paint, or units designated exclusively for the elderly. The requirements of subpart A of 24 CFR part 35 apply to all units constructed prior to 1978 covered by a HAP contract under part 982.

c. If a dwelling unit constructed before 1978 is occupied by a family which includes a child under the age of six years and or a pregnant female, the initial and each periodic inspection (as required under this part) must include a visual inspection for defective painted, stained, or varnished surfaces. If defective paint surfaces are found, such surfaces must be treated in accordance with paragraph k of this section.

d. NEWHS may exempt from such treatment defective painted, stained, or varnished surfaces that are found in a report by a qualified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor not to be lead-based paint hazard, as defined in paragraph 1(f) of this section. For purposes of this section, a qualified lead-based paint inspector is a state or local health or housing agency, a lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor is EPA certified and/or regulated by a state government or an organization recognized by HUD.

e. Treatment of defective painted, stained, or varnished surfaces required under this section must be completed within 30 calendar days of NEWHS notification to the owner. When weather conditions prevent treatment of the defective paint conditions on exterior surfaces with in the 30-day period, treatment as required by paragraph k of this section may be delayed for a reasonable time.

f. The requirements in this paragraph apply to:

   i. All painted, stained, or varnished surfaces within the unit (including ceilings but excluding furniture);

   ii. The entrance and hallway providing access to a unit and all common areas associated with the use of a unit in a multiunit building; and

iii. Exterior surfaces, including walls, stairs, decks, porches, railings, windows, doors, garages, sheds, fences and other outbuildings, for households that include children under six years of age and/or pregnant female.

g. In addition to the requirements of paragraph c of this section, for a dwelling unit constructed before 1978 that is occupied by a family with a child under the age of six years with an identified EBLL condition, the initial and each periodic inspection (as required under this part) must include a test for lead-based paint on chewable surfaces. Testing is not required if previous testing of chewable surfaces is negative for lead-based paint or if the chewable surfaces have already been treated.

h. Testing must be conducted by a lead based paint inspector or a risk assessor that is EPA certified, regulated by a state government or an organization recognized by HUD. Lead content must be tested by using an X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) or by laboratory analysis of paint samples. Where lead-based paint on chewable surfaces is identified, treatment of the paint surface in accordance with paragraph k of this section is required, and treatment shall be completed within the time limits in paragraph c of this section.

i. The requirements in paragraph g of this section apply to all protruding painted surfaces up to five feet from the floor or ground that are readily accessible to children under six years of age:

i. Within the unit;

ii. The entrance and hallway providing access to a unit and all common areas associated with the use of the unit in a multiunit building; and

iii. Exterior surfaces including walls, stairs, decks, porches, railings, windows, doors, and outbuildings such as garages, sheds and fences.

j. Treatment of defective paint surfaces and chewable surfaces must consist of covering or removal of the paint in accordance with the following requirements:

i. A defective paint surface Shall be treated and a clearance test required if the total area of defective paint on a component is:

(1) More than 20 square feet on an exterior wall;

(2) More than 2 square feet on an interior component with a large surface area, excluding exterior walls and including, but not limited to, ceilings, floors, doors, and interior walls;

(3) More than 10% of the total surface area on an interior or exterior component with a small surface area, including, but not limited to, windowsills, baseboards and trim.

ii. Any defective paint surface found to be below the above-described levels shall be treated and re-inspected by NEWHS. Acceptable methods of treatment are the following: removal by wet scraping, wet sanding, chemical stripping on or off site, replacing painted components, scraping with infra-red or coil type heat gun with temperatures below 1100 degrees, HEPA vacuum sanding, HEPA vacuum needle gun, contained hydro blasting or high pressure wash with HEPA vacuum, and abrasive sandblasting with HEPA vacuum. Surfaces must be covered with durable materials with joint edges sealed and caulked as needed to prevent the escape of lead contaminated dust.

iii. Acceptable methods of treatment are outlined in the EPA/HUD Lead Paint Safety Field Guild. Property owners will be provided a copy at all HQS Inspections where a deteriorated paint condition has been noted. Prohibited methods of removal are the following: open flame burning or torching, machine sanding or grinding without a HEPA exhaust, uncontained hydro blasting or high pressure wash, and dry scraping except around electrical outlets or except when treating defective paint spots no more than two square feet in any one interior room or space (hallway, pantry, etc.) or totaling no more than twenty square feet on exterior surfaces.

iv. Waste and debris must be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

k. The owner must take appropriate action to protect residents and their belongings from hazards associated with treatment procedures. Residents must not enter spaces undergoing treatment until cleanup is completed. Personal belongings that are in work areas must be relocated or otherwise protected from contamination.

l. Prior to execution of the HAP contract, the owner must inform NEWHS and the family of any knowledge of the presence of lead-based paint on the surfaces of the residential unit.

m. NEWHS must keep a copy of each inspection report for at least three years. If a dwelling unit requires testing, or if the dwelling unit requires treatment of chewable surfaces based on the testing, NEWHS must keep the test results indefinitely and, if applicable, the owner certification and treatment. The records must indicate which chewable surfaces in the dwelling units have been tested and which chewable surfaces were tested or tested and treated in accordance with the standards prescribed in this section, such chewable surfaces do not have to be tested or treated at any subsequent time.

n. The dwelling unit must be able to be used and maintained without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire (such as fire stairs or egress through windows).

J. Access

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be able to be used and maintained without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire (such as fire stairs or egress through windows).

K. Site and Neighborhood

1. Performance Requirement

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations and other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

2. Acceptability Criteria

The site and neighborhood may not be subject to serious adverse environmental conditions, natural or manmade, such as dangerous walks or steps; instability; flooding, poor drainage, septic tank back-ups or sewage hazards; mudslides; abnormal air pollution, smoke or dust; excessive noise, vibration or vehicular traffic; excessive accumulations of trash; vermin or rodent infestation; or fire hazards.

L. Sanitary Condition

1. Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition.

2. Acceptability Criteria

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be free of vermin and rodent infestation.

M. Smoke Detectors

1. Performance Requirements

Each dwelling unit must have at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper operating condition, on each level of the dwelling unit, including basements, but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Smoke 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 hearing-impaired person, smoke detectors must have an alarm system, designed for hearing-impaired persons as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

N. Bedrooms

1. Performance Requirements

For the purpose of determining the applicable payment standard, all bedrooms must meet the following requirements:

a. An established standard is a minimum size of 8’ X 10’
b. At least one window must be present and if designed to open, must operate properly.
c. The walls and ceiling must be finished with an appropriate material e.g. sheetrock or paneling.
d. The floor must be finished with an appropriate material e.g. carpet, vinyl or tile.
e. There must be a direct and permanent heat source.
f. There must be either two separate duplex outlets or one duplex outlet and one permanent light fixture.
g. The entrance to the room must be a standard size opening.
h. The bedroom size cannot change during the occupancy of the family that was certified for that unit.
i. Rooms that have been considered a bedroom and don’t

meet these current standards will be grandfathered in. Rooms must meet these new standards prior to entering into an initial HAP contract.

12.4 TIME FRAMES AND CORRECTIONS OF HQS FAIL ITEMS

A. Correcting Initial HQS Fail Items

NEWHS will schedule a timely inspection of the unit on the date the owner indicates that the unit will be ready for inspection, or as soon as possible thereafter.. The owner will be notified in writing of the results of the inspection The owner and/or the participant will be advised to notify NEWHS to schedule a re-inspection when the repairs have been properly completed keeping in mind the participant's voucher expiration date. No unit will be placed in the program until the unit meets the HQS requirements.

B. HQS Fail Items for Units under Contract

The owner or participant will be given time to correct the failed items cited on the inspection report for a unit already under contract. If the failed items endanger the family's health or safety (using the emergency item in section 12.6), the owner or participant will be given 24 hours to correct the violations. For less serious failures, the owner or participant will be given up to 30 days to correct the failed item(s).

If the owner fails to correct the HQS failed items after proper notification has been given, NEWHS will abate the HAP payment and terminate the contract in accordance with Sections 12.7 and 17.0(B)(3).

If the participant fails to correct the HQS failed items that are family-caused after proper notification has been given, NEWHS will terminate assistance for the family in accordance with Sections 12.2(B) and 17.0(B)(3).

C. Time Frames for Corrections

1. Emergency repair items must be completed within 24 hours.

2. Non-emergency items must be completed within 30 days of the initial inspection.

3. For major repairs, the owner will have up to 30 days to complete.

D. Extensions

At the sole discretion of NEWHS, extensions of up to 30 days may be granted to permit an owner to complete repairs if the owner has made a good faith effort to initiate repairs. If repairs are not completed within 60 days after the initial inspection date, NEWHS will abate the rent and cancel the HAP contract for owner noncompliance. Appropriate extensions will be granted if a severe weather condition exists for such items as exterior painting and outside concrete work for porches, steps, and sidewalks.

12.5 EMERGENCY FAIL ITEMS

A. The following items are to be considered examples of emergency items that must be remediated within 24 hours:

1. No water to the unit or hot or cold water;
2. No electricity;
3. Inability to maintain adequate heat;
4. Major plumbing leak;
5. Natural gas leak;
6. Broken windows that allow weather elements into the unit or are a cutting hazard;
7. Electrical outlet smoking or sparking;
8. Exposed electrical wires which could result in shock or fire;
9. Unusable toilet when only one toilet is present in the unit;
10. Security risks such as broken doors or windows or missing or broken locks on windows or doors that would allow intrusion; and
11. Other conditions which pose an immediate threat to health or safety.

12.6 ABATEMENT

When a unit fails to meet HQS and the owner has been notified properly and afforded an opportunity to correct the deficiencies, but has failed to do so within in the required timeframe, the rent for the dwelling unit will be abated.

The initial abatement period will not exceed 30 days. If the corrections of deficiencies are not made within the 30-day timeframes, the HAP contract will be terminated and the abatement will continue until the repairs are made or the final termination date of the HAP contract. An exception <u>may</u> be made if the owner requests and receives an extension due to <u>extreme</u> extenuating circumstances, during which time the abatement will continue. When the deficiencies are corrected, NEWHS will end the abatement the day the unit passes inspection. Rent will resume the following day and be paid the first day of the next month.

For tenant caused HQS deficiencies, the owner will not be held accountable and the rent will not be abated. The tenant is held to the same standard and timeframes for correction of deficiencies as owner. If repairs are not completed

by the deadline, NEWHS will send a notice of termination to both the tenant and the owner. The tenant will be given the opportunity to request an informal hearing.

12.7 PARTICIPANT RESPONSIBILITIES

If a damage claim or unpaid rent claim has been paid to an owner, the participant is responsible for repaying the amount to NEWHS. This shall be done by either paying the full amount due immediately upon NEWHS requesting it or through a repayment agreement that is approved by NEWHS.

If the participant is not current on any repayment agreements or has unpaid claims on more than one unit, the participant shall be terminated from the program. The participant retains the right to request an informal hearing.

12.8 *WEATHER DEFERED REPAIRS*

The Housing Authority may determine that a weather deferral extension will be given to complete outside repairs if a severe weather condition exists for such items as exterior painting and outside concrete work for porches, steps, and sidewalks

Upon inspection of the unit if the HQS inspector determines it is necessary, the inspector will offer the landlord a weather deferral. A weather deferral will give the owner/landlord until the next May 15th to complete deferred repairs and pass inspection. The landlord will sign and return a Weather Deferral Agreement.
Failure to have weather deferred repairs completed and passed by the May 15, , will result in repayment of any and all Housing Assistant Payments made from the original inspection date to the landlord on the tenant's behalf at the above address.
Repayment efforts may include any legal action available to NEWHS.

13.0 REEXAMINATION

13.1 CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT

If the participant and owner agree to any changes in the lease, all changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give NEWHS a copy of the changes. The lease, including any changes, must be accordance with this Administrative Plan.

Owners must notify NEWHS in writing of any changes in the amount of the rent at least sixty (60) days before the changes go into effect. Any such changes are

subject to NEWHS determining them to be reasonable. In order for a rent increase to be effective by the anniversary date, the owner must make such request sixty (60) days prior to that date.

Assistance shall not be continued unless NEWHS has approved a new tenancy in accordance with program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner if any of the following changes are made:

A. Requirements governing participant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances;

B. In the lease terms governing the term of the lease;

B. If the participant moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex.

13.2 ANNUAL REEXAMINATION

At least annually NEWHS will conduct a reexamination of family income and circumstances.. The results of the reexamination determine (1) the rent the family will pay, and (2) whether the family subsidy is correct based on the family unit size. The effective date of the lease will establish the annual reexamination date.

NEWHS will send a notification letter to the family 90 to 120 days prior to the annual date, letting them know that it is time for their annual reexamination. The letter includes forms for the family to complete and tells families who may need to make alternate arrangements due to a disability that they may contact staff to request an accommodation of their needs.

The family will provide all information regarding sources of income, assets, expenses, and other information necessary to determine the family's share of rent. The family will sign the HUD consent form and other consent forms that will later be mailed to the sources that will verify the family circumstances..

Upon receipt of verification, NEWHS will determine the family's annual income and will calculate their family share of the rent.

13.2.1 Effective Date of Rent Changes for Annual Reexaminations

The new family share will generally be effective upon the anniversary date with 20 days notice of any rent increase to the family.

If the rent determination is delayed due to a reason beyond the control of the family, then any rent increase will be effective the first of the month after the month in which the family receives a 20-day notice of the amount. If the new rent is a reduction and the delay is beyond the control of the family, the reduction will

be effective as scheduled on the anniversary date. If the family caused the delay, then any increase will be effective on the anniversary date. Any reduction will be effective the first of the month after the rent amount is determined.

13.2.2 Missed Appointments

If the family fails to respond to the letter, a second letter will be mailed. The second letter will advise of a new time and date to submit required documents, allowing for the same accommodation as above. The letter will also advise that failure by the family to submit required documents will result in NEWHS taking action to terminate the family's assistance.

13.3 INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS

During an interim reexamination only the information affected by the changes being reported will be reviewed and verified. NEWHS and the landlord must approve the addition of any adult members before they move into the unit.

Families are required to report, in writing and within ten (10) working days of the change, the following changes to NEWHS

A. A member has been added to the family through birth or adoption or court-awarded custody.

B. A household member is leaving or has left the family unit.

C. Increased income reported by a family.

D. Family break-up

NEWHS is not required to conduct a reexamination if a reported increase is less than $300.00 per month.

If it is determined that a participant failed to report a change during the course of the year, there will be no penalty, either termination or repayment, unless there actually would have been a difference in the participant's portion of rent at that time or at the time of a subsequent change such as a decrease or a change in family composition. If the unreported change, would have cause an increase in the participant's portion of rent, that will be grounds for either termination or repayment of the actual amount that would have been paid, but wasn't paid by the participant.

In the interest of conducting timely annual examinations and interim examinations,

NEWHS' Executive Director may suspend the requirement to conduct reexaminations

when the family reports an increase in income. It is still the obligation of the family,
however, to report income increases within (10) working days of the change.

Interims resulting in an increase in the participant's portion of rent will not be performed between annual reexaminations except in the following cases:

A. Change in Family Composition
B. A family at zero income experiences an increase in income
C. The expirations of Earned Income Disregard (EID)

In circumstances of a family break-up, NEWHS will make a determination of which family member will retain the voucher, taking into consideration the following factors:

1. To whom the voucher was issued.
2. The interest of minor children or of ill, elderly, or disabled family members.
3. Whether the assistance should remain with the family members remaining in the unit.
4. Whether family members were forced to leave the unit as a result of actual or threatened physical violence by a spouse or other member(s) of the household.

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family in a divorce or separation under a settlement of judicial decree, NEWHS will be bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance in the program.

Because of the number of possible different circumstances in which a determination will have to be made, NEWHS will make determinations on a case by case basis.

In order to add a household member other than through birth or adoption (including a live-in aide) the family must request that the new member be added to the lease. Before adding the new member to the lease, the family must have the property owner's approval. The individual must complete an application form stating their income, assets, and all other information required of an applicant. The individual must provide their Social Security number if he or she has one, and must verify his or her citizenship/eligible immigrant status. (Their housing will not be delayed due to delays in verifying eligible immigrant status other than delays caused by the family). The new family member will go through the screening process similar to the process for applicants. NEWHS will determine the eligibility of the individual before allowing them to be added to the lease. If the individual is found to be ineligible or does not pass the screening criteria, they will be advised in writing and given the opportunity for an informal review. If they are found to be eligible and do pass the screening criteria, NEWHS will grant

approval to add their name to the lease. At the same time, the family's annual income will be recalculated taking into account the income and circumstances of the new family member. The effective date of the new rent will be in accordance with paragraph 14.2.2 below.

Families are not required to, but may at any time, request an interim reexamination based on a decrease in income. Upon such request, NEWHS will take timely action to process the interim reexamination and recalculate the family share.

13.3.1 Special Reexaminations

If a family's income is too unstable to project for 12 months, including families that temporarily have no income or have a temporary decrease in income, NEWHS may schedule special reexaminations every 30, 60, or 90 days until the income stabilizes and an annual income can be determined.

13.3.2 Effective Date of Rent Changes Due to Interim or Special Reexaminations

Unless there is a delay in reexamination processing caused by the family, any rent increase will be effective the first of the second month after the month in which the family receives notice of the new rent amount. If the family causes delay, then the rent increase may be effective on the date it would have been effective had the process not been delayed (even if this means a retroactive increase).

If the new rent is a reduction and any delay is beyond the control of the family, the reduction will be effective the first of the month after the interim reexamination should have been completed.

If the new rent is a reduction and the family caused the delay or did not report the change in a timely manner, the change will be effective the first of the month after the rent amount is determined.

Any income change resulting in a rent reduction that is reported after the 20th of the month will be processed and the rent change will be effective the 1sty of the second month.

Income reported by the family and verified at the time a voucher is issued will be used to determine the family's share of rent at the execution date of the lease and HAP Contract.

Income decreases reported prior to the execution of the HAP Contract will not result in a reduction of the family's rent until the first of the month after the contract

effective date.

Income increases will not result in an increase in the family's rent before the first of the second month in which the family receives notice of the increased rent amount.

14.0 TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE FAMILY BY NEWHS

NEWHS may at any time terminate program assistance for a participant because of any of the following actions or inaction by the household:

A. If the family violates any family obligations under the program.

B. If a family member fails to sign and submit consent forms.

C. If a family fails to establish citizenship or eligible immigrant status and is not eligible for or does not elect continuation of assistance, pro-ration of assistance, or temporary deferral of assistance. If NEWHS determines that a family member has knowingly permitted an ineligible noncitizen (other than any ineligible noncitizens listed on the lease) to permanently reside in their Housing Choice Voucher unit, the family's assistance will be terminated. Such family will not be eligible to be readmitted to the Housing Choice Voucher Program for a period of 24 months from the date of termination.

D. If any member of the family has ever been evicted from public housing.

E. If NEWHS has ever terminated assistance under the certificate or voucher program for any member of the family.

F. If any member of the family commits drug-related or violent criminal activity. Violent criminal activity results in a five (5) year ban from housing assistance.

G. If any member of the family commits fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program. This results in a permanent ban from applying for future assistance.

H. If the family currently owes rent or other amounts to NEWHS or to another Public Housing Authority in connection with the Housing Choice Voucher or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act. The family is terminated until the money is repaid or until the family enters into a repayment agreement and maintains the monthly repayment agreement until satisfied.

I. If the family has not reimbursed any Public Housing Authority for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease, the family is terminated

until the money is repaid or until the family enters into a repayment agreement.

J. If the family breaches an agreement with NEWHS to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA. (NEWHS may offer a family the opportunity to enter an agreement to pay amounts owed to NEWHS or amounts paid to an owner by NEWHS. NEWHS may prescribe the terms of the agreement.)

K. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward NEWHS personnel.

L. If any household member is subject to a registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program. This results in a permanent ban from applying for future assistance.

M. If a household member's illegal use (or pattern of illegal use) of a controlled substance, or whose abuse (or pattern of abuse) of alcohol, is determined by NEWHS to interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

N. If the family has committed serious or repeated lease violations while participating in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. NEWHS will issue a termination notice upon receipt of a small claims judgment against the participant in the amount of $2,500 or more; OR two small claims judgments within a 3-year period that are greater than $500 in excess of the security deposit.

Unless otherwise stated, a family is precluded from applying to the waiting list for assistance for three (3) years when they are involuntarily terminated from housing assistance.

O. Protections for Victims of Abuse
An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease or Family Obligations for termination of the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights of such a victim.

P.. When NEWHS gives a notice of termination to a participant, NEWHS staff must attach a written description of (1) family obligations under the program, (2) the reasons or grounds for the termination, (3) informal hearing procedures and (4) a Reasonable Accommodation Request Form.

Q. Program Cost-reducing Measures

To successfully and resourcefully assist the maximum, authorized number of individuals/families, the NEWHS Board of Commissioners established the following cost-cutting, spending-cut actions on March 22, 2005:

1. Port outs to jurisdictions that have higher Payment Standard/subsidies than NEWHS are not permissible, except as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

2. Prorated housing assistance payments shall not be paid on behalf of participants who move into a new unit before the first of the month. Housing assistance payments shall not commence prior to the first of the month. For example: If Ms. Smith moves into a new unit on March 15, she will be responsible for the full prorated March rent amount – as her rental subsidy will not start until April 1.

3. Vouchers shall only be effective on the first of the month. If an applicant moves into the unit before the first of the month, for example, he/she is then responsible for the full prorated rent amount.

4. To help ensure that there is sufficient funding for current elderly and disabled participants, reasonable accommodation requests to port out to higher costs jurisdictions may be granted..

5. Reasonable accommodations shall not be granted when it is reasonably determined, that the granting of such accommodations will most likely have a significant impact on current elderly and disabled program participants. A “significant impact” is defined as termination of assistance due to lack of sufficient voucher funds.

6. Reasonable accommodation requests to port out to higher cost jurisdictions shall not be considered reasonable, if the cumulative costs of such port outs cannot be sustained by the fixed calendar year budget.

7. Issued vouchers that have not yet resulted in an executed Housing Assistance Payments contract shall be rescinded, if necessary, to avoid insufficient HAP funding.

8. Participating property owners’ requests for rent increases may be denied, if there is not sufficient funding to sustain increased housing assistance payments.

9. NEWHS may review owner rents prior to the HAP contract anniversary date to determine, if the rents are rent reasonable. If any rent is determined to not be rent reasonable the owner must reduce the rent

to the reasonable amount or the HAP contract must be terminated. Following a 30-day written notice to the owner, rents shall be reduced by the first of the following month.

10. NEWHS may request the owner to voluntarily agree to a temporary rent reduction or defer a rent increase to avoid termination of family assistance and HAP contract termination, even if the owner's rent is reasonable. It is the owner's option to agree to this request.

11. Following a 30-day written notice to the family a minimum rent of $50 shall be effective by the first of the following month. (Hardship Exceptions shall be granted in accordance with HUD regulations.)

R. Termination of Housing Assistance Payments Contracts Due to Insufficient Funding/Reserves

When faced with the prospect of insufficient funding/reserves, despite cost-cutting, spending-cut actions described-above, the Executive Director or their designee shall initiate the following action to bring program cost/spending into line with available revenue:

1. Randomly terminate Housing Assistance Payments contracts, excluding elderly and disabled individuals/families.

S.. Restoring Rescinded Section 8 HCV Vouchers

Rescinded vouchers will be restored to applicants in the order that the voucher was issued as soon as Federal Section 8 HCV funding becomes available – that is, vouchers issued first will be restored first.

T. Restoring Terminated Housing Assistance Contracts

Available Section 8 HCV funds/reserves will first be used to restore assistance to program participants. That is, as funding becomes available it will first be used to restore rental subsidies to participants -- before it is used to restore rescinded vouchers.

15.0 INFORMAL REVIEWS FOR APPLICANTS, INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS

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15.1 INFORMAL REVIEWS FOR APPLICANTS

A. Informal Review for the Applicant

NEWHS will give an applicant for participation in the Housing Choice Voucher Program prompt notice of a decision denying assistance to the applicant. The notice will contain a brief statement of the reasons for NEWHS decision. The notice will state that the applicant may request an informal review within 10 working days of the date of the denial letter and will describe how to obtain the informal review.

B. When an Informal Review is not required

NEWHS will not provide the applicant an opportunity for an informal review for any of the following reasons:

1. A determination of the family unit size under NEWHS subsidy standards.
2. NEWHS determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term.
3. NEWHS determination not to grant approval to lease a unit under the program or to approve a proposed lease.
4. NEWHS determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with HQS.
5. NEWHS determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of family size or composition.
6. General policy issues or class grievances.
7. Discretionary administrative determinations by NEWHS.

C. Informal Review Process

NEWHS will give an applicant an opportunity for an informal review of NEWHS decision denying assistance to the applicant. The procedure is as follows:

1. The review will be conducted by any person or persons designated by NEWHS other than the person who made or approved the decision under review or a subordinate of this person
2. The applicant will be given an opportunity to present written or oral objections to NEWHS decision.
3. NEWHS will notify the applicant of the decision within 10 calendar

days after the informal review. The notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

D. Considering Circumstances

In deciding whether to deny assistance because of action or inaction by members of the family, the Housing Authority may consider all of the circumstances in each case, including the seriousness of the case, the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, and the effects of denial of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure.

The Housing Authority can impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not reside in the unit. The Housing Authority may permit the other members of a participant family to continue to receive assistance.

If NEWHS seeks to deny assistance because of illegal use, or possession for personal use, of a controlled substance, or pattern of abuse of alcohol, such use or possession or pattern of abuse must have occurred within three (3) years before the date the Housing Authority provides notice to the family of the Housing Authority determination to deny or terminate assistance. In determining whether to deny assistance for these reasons NEWHS will consider evidence of whether the household member:

1. Has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program (as applicable) and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol;
2. Has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol; or
3. Has completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol.

E. Informal Review Procedures for Denial of Assistance on the Basis of Ineligible Immigration Status

The applicant family may request that NEWHS provide an informal review after the family has notification of the INS decision on appeal, or in lieu of request of appeal to the INS. The applicant family must make this request within 10 working days after receipt of the *Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance*, or within 14 days of receipt of the INS appeal decision.

For applicant families, the informal review process above will be utilized with the exception that the applicant family will have up to 10 days of

receipt of the *Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance*, or of the INS appeal decision to request the review.

15.2 INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS

A. When a Hearing is required

1. NEWHS will give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing to consider whether the following NEWHS decisions relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations, and NEWHS policies:

    a. A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment.
    b. A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from NEWHS utility allowance schedule.
    c. A determination of the family unit size under NEWHS subsidy standards.
    d. A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's action or failure to act.
    e. A determination to terminate assistance because the participant family has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under NEWHS policy and HUD rules.

2. In cases described in paragraphs 16.3(A)(1)(d), and (e), of this section, NEWHS will give the opportunity for an informal hearing before NEWHS terminates housing assistance payments for the family under an outstanding HAP contract.

B. When a Hearing is not required

NEWHS will not provide a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing for any of the following reasons:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by NEWHS.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. Establishment of NEWHS schedule of utility allowances for families in the program.
4. NEWHS determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term.
5. NEWHS determination not to approve a unit or lease.
6. NEWHS determination that an assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS. (However, NEWHS will provide the opportunity for an informal hearing for a decision to terminate assistance for a breach

of the HQS caused by the family.)

7. NEWHS determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size.
8. A determination by NEWHS to exercise or not exercise any right or remedy against the owner under a HAP contract.

C. Notice to the Family

1. In the cases described in paragraphs 16.3(A)(1)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, NEWHS will notify the family that the family may ask for an explanation of the basis of NEWHS' determination, and that if the family does not agree with the determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the decision.

2. In the cases described in paragraphs 16.3(A)(1)(d) and (e) of this section, NEWHS will give the family prompt written notice that the family may request a hearing within ten (10) business days of the notification. The notice will:

a. Contain a brief statement of the reasons for the decision; and;
b. State if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may request an informal hearing on the decision within ten (10) days of business days of the notification.

D. Hearing Procedures

NEWHS and participants will adhere to the following procedures:

1. Discovery

a. The family will be given the opportunity to examine before the hearing any NEWHS documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The family will be allowed to copy any such document at the family's expense. If NEWHS does not make the document(s) available for examination on request of the family NEWHS may not rely on the document at the hearing.

b. NEWHS will be given the opportunity to examine, at NEWHS' offices before the hearing, any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. NEWHS will be allowed to copy any such document NEWHS' expense. If the family does not make the document(s) available for examination on request of NEWHS, the family may not rely on the document(s) at the hearing.

Note: The term **document** includes records and

regulations.

2. Representation of the Family

A lawyer or other representative may represent the family at the family's expense.

3. Hearing Officer

a. The hearing will be conducted by any person or persons designated by NEWHS, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review or a subordinate of this person.

b. The person who conducts the hearing will regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with NEWHS hearing procedures.

4. Evidence

NEWHS and the family must have the opportunity to present evidence and may question any witnesses. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

In order to allow the family adequate time to prepare for the informal hearing, the family will be given no less than ten (10) calendar days notice of the scheduled date of the informal hearing. Waiver of the ten (10) days will only be given under special circumstance and must be approved by a Manager or Director. The participant will be required to sign a statement waiting the ten (10) days preparation time.

5. Issuance of Decision

The person who conducts the hearing must issue a written decision within 10 working days from the date of the hearing, stating briefly the reasons for the decision. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family shall be based on a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing.

6. Effect of the Decision

NEWHS is not bound by a hearing decision:

A. Concerning a matter for which NEWHS is not required to provide an opportunity for an informal hearing under this Section, or that otherwise exceeds the authority of the person conducting the hearing under NEWHS hearing procedures.
B. Contrary to HUD regulations or requirements, or otherwise contrary to Federal, State, or local law.
C. If NEWHS determines that it is not bound by a hearing decision, NEWHS will notify the family within 30 calendar days of the

determination, and of the reasons for the determination.

E. Considering Circumstances

In deciding whether to terminate assistance because of action or inaction by members of the family, the Housing Authority may consider all of the circumstances in each case, including the seriousness of the case, the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members. Consideration will also be given to the effects of termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure.

The Housing Authority may impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not reside in the unit. The Housing Authority may permit the other members of a participant family to continue receiving assistance.

If the Housing Authority seeks to terminate assistance because of illegal use, or possession for personal use, of a controlled substance, or pattern of abuse of alcohol, such use or possession or pattern of abuse must have occurred within three (3) years before the date that NEWHS provides notice to the family of the Housing Authority determination to deny or terminate assistance. In determining whether to terminate assistance for these reasons, NEWHS will consider evidence of whether the household member:

1. Has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program (as applicable) and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol;

2. Has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol; or

3. Is participating in a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program and is no longer engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance or abuse of alcohol.

F. Informal Hearing Procedures for Denial of Assistance on the Basis of Ineligible Immigration Status

The participant family may request that NEWHS provide for an informal hearing after the family has notification of the INS decision on appeal, or in lieu of request of appeal to the INS. The request must be made by the participant family within 14 days of receipt of the *Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance*, or within 14 days of receipt of the INS appeal decision.

For the participant families, the Informal Hearing Process above will be utilized with the exception that the participant family will have up to 14 days of receipt of the *Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance*, or of the INS appeal decision.

15.3 PROHIBITION AGAINST TERMINATING TENANCY OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), provides that "criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, shall not be cause for termination of the tenancy or occupancy rights, if the participant, or immediate family member of the participant's family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse." VAWA further provides that incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may not be construed either as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim of such violence or as good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.
VAWA does not limit the HA's authority to terminate the tenancy of any participant if the HA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other participants or those employed at or providing service to the property.

Victim Documentation

PHA Policy

When a participant family is facing lease termination because of the actions of a participant, household member, guest, or other person under the participants control and a tenant or immediate family member of the tenant's family claims that she or he is the victim of such actions and that the actions are related to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the HA will require the individual to submit documentation affirming that claim.

The documentation must include two elements:

1. A signed statement by the victim that provides the name of the perpetrator and certifies that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking
2. One of the following:
   - i. A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse.

     or
   - ii. A statement signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a medical professional; or another knowledgeable professional from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing the actual or threatened abuse. The professional must attest under penalty of perjury that the incidents in question are

bona fide incidents of abuse, and the victim must sign or attest to the statement.

The required certification and supporting documentation must be submitted to the PHA within 14 business days after the individual claiming victim status receives a request for such certification. The HA will be aware that the delivery of the certification form to the participant in response to an incident via mail may place the victim at risk, e.g., the abuser may monitor the mail. The HA may require that the participant come into the office to pick up the certification form and will work with participant to make delivery arrangements that do not place the participant at risk. This 14-day deadline may be extended at the HA's discretion. If the individual does not provide the required certification and supporting documentation within 14 business days, or the approved extension period, the HA may proceed with assistance termination.
The PHA also reserves the right to waive these victim verification requirements and accept only a self-certification from the victim if the HA deems the victim's life to be in imminent danger.
Once a victim has completed certification requirements, the HA will continue to assist the victim and may use bifurcation as a tool to remove a perpetrator from assistance. Owners will be notified of their legal obligation to continue housing the victim, while using lease bifurcation to remove the perpetrator from a unit. The PHA will make all best efforts to work with victims of domestic violence before terminating the victim's assistance.

In extreme circumstances when the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other participants or those employed at or providing service to the property if the participant's (including the victim's) tenancy is not terminated, the HA will bypass the standard process and proceed with the immediate termination of the family's assistance.

Terminating a Perpetrator of Domestic Violence

Although VAWA provides protection from termination for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide protection for perpetrators. In fact, VAWA gives the HA the explicit authority to bifurcate a lease, or to remove a household member from assistance, "in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a member lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant." This authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if the HA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law for eviction, lease termination, or termination of assistance.

HA Policy

When the actions of a participant or other family member result in a determination by the PHA to terminate the participants assistance and another

family member claims that the actions involve criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, the PHA will request that the victim submit the above required certification and supporting documentation in accordance with the stated time frame. If the certification and supporting documentation are submitted within the required time frame or any approved extension period, the PHA will continue assistance and terminate the occupancy rights of the perpetrator. If the victim does not provide the certification and supporting documentation, as required, the PHA will proceed with termination of the participant and all household members on the program.
If the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if the participant's assistance is not terminated, the PHA will bypass the standard process and proceed with the immediate termination of the household.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements

All information provided to the HA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared data base nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

16.0 TERMINATION OF THE LEASE AND CONTRACT

The term of the lease and the term of the HAP contract are the same. They begin on the same date and they end on the same date. The lease may be terminated by the owner, by the tenant, or by the mutual agreement of both. The owner may only terminate the contract by terminating the lease. The HAP contract may be terminated by NEWHS. Under some circumstances the contract automatically terminates.

A. Termination of the Lease

1. By the family

   The family may terminate the lease without cause upon proper notice to the owner and to NEWHS after the initial lease term. The length of the notice that is required is stated in the lease (generally 30 days).

2. By the owner
   a. The owner may terminate the lease during its term on the following grounds:
      i. Serious or repeated violations of the terms or conditions of the lease;

ii. Violation of federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the unit and its premises;

iii. Criminal activity by the household, a guest, or another person under the control of the household that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;

iv. Any drug-related or violent criminal activity on or near the premises;

v. Other good cause (refer to 2(b) of this section for first year of lease). Other good cause may include, but is not limited to:

(1) Failure by the family to accept the offer of a new lease;

(2) Family history of disturbances of neighbors or destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits resulting in damage to the property or unit;

(3) The owner's desire to utilize the unit for personal or family use or for a purpose other than use as a residential rental unit;

(4) A business or economic reason such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, desire to rent at a higher rental amount.

b. During the first year the owner may not terminate tenancy for other good cause unless the reason is because of something the household did or failed to do.

c. The owner may only evict the tenant by instituting court action after or simultaneously providing written notice to the participant specifying the grounds for termination. The owner must give NEWHS a copy of any owner eviction notice to the tenant at the same time that the owner gives the notice to the tenant.

d. The owner may terminate the contract at the end of the initial lease term or any extension of the lease term without cause by providing notice to the family that the lease term will not be renewed.

3. By mutual agreement

The family and the owner may at any time mutually agree to terminate the lease (Also see Section 7.0 for tenant moves)

B. Termination of the Contract

1. Automatic termination of the contract

a. If NEWHS terminates assistance to the family, the contract terminates automatically.

b. If the family moves out of the unit, the contract terminates automatically.

c. 180 calendar days after the last housing assistance payment to the owner.

d. NEWHS has insufficient funds under the consolidated ACC to assist all participants.

If NEWHS terminates HAP contracts due to insufficient funds, NEWHS may, depending on available funding, offer property owners new contracts based on a lower Payment Standard.

2. Termination of the contract by the owner

The owner may only terminate tenancy in accordance with lease and state and local law.

3. Termination of the HAP contract by NEWHS

NEWHS may terminate the HAP contract because:

a. NEWHS has terminated assistance to the family.
b. The unit does not meet HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or change in family composition.
c. NEWHS determines that there is insufficient funding in their contract with HUD to support continued assistance for families in the program.
d. When the family breaks up and NEWHS determines that the family members who move from the unit will continue to receive the assistance.
e. The owner has breached the contract in any of the following ways:

i. If the owner has violated any obligation under the HAP contract for the dwelling unit, including the owner's obligation to maintain the unit in accordance with the HQS.

ii. If the owner has violated any obligation under any other HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act.

iii. If the owner has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

iv. If the owner has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward NEWHS personnel.

v. For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulations for the applicable mortgage insurance or loan program, with the mortgage or mortgage note, or with the regulatory agreement.

vi. If the owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity.

Whenever the involuntary termination of a landlord from the Housing Choice Voucher Program (for any of the reasons listed above or for any other reason) would result in undue hardship to a participant in good standing with the program (e.g., the dislocation of the tenant), NEWHS will take all steps practicable to assist the participant in renting another unit.

f. If a welfare-to-work family fails to fulfill its obligations under the welfare-to-work voucher program.

4. Final HAP payment to owner

The HAP payment stops when the lease terminates. The owner may keep the payment for the month in which the family moves out if proper notice as not given by the family. If proper notice (20 days) was given, then the HAP payment will be prorated through the end of the notice term (for example, if 20- days notice given on the 15th of the month, then HAP would be paid to the 5th of the following month). If the owner has begun eviction proceedings and the family continues to occupy the unit, NEWHS will continue to make payments until the owner obtains a judgment or the family moves out. \

17.0 *CHARGES AGAINST THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE*

Occasionally, it is necessary for NEWHS to spend money from its Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Fee Reserve to meet unseen or extraordinary expenditures or for its other housing related purposes consistent with state law.

NEWHS Board of Commissioners authorizes the Executive Director to expend without prior Board approval up to **$25,000** for authorized expenditures. Any item(s) exceeding

$25,000 will require prior Board of Commissioner approval before any charge is made against the Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Fee Reserve.

18.0 *INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS*

No program receipts may be used to indemnify contractors or subcontractors of NEWHS against costs associated with any judgment of infringement of intellectual property rights.

19.0 *NORTHEAST WASHINGTON HOUSING SOLUTIONS OWNED HOUSING*

Units owned by NEWHS and not receiving subsidy under any other program are eligible housing units for Housing Choice Voucher holders. In order to comply with federal regulation, NEWHS will do the following:

A. NEWHS will obtain the services of an independent entity to perform the following NEWHS functions:

   1. Determine rent reasonableness for the unit. The independent entity will communicate the rent reasonableness determination to the family and NEWHS.

   2. To assist the family in negotiating the rent.

   3. To inspect the unit for compliance with HQS.

B. NEWHS will gain HUD approval for the independent agency/agencies utilized to perform the above functions.

C. NEWHS will compensate the independent agency/agencies from our ongoing administrative fee income.

D. NEWHS, or the independent agency/agencies, will not charge the family any fee or charge for the services provided by the independent agency.

20.0 QUALITY CONTROL OF HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

In order to maintain the appropriate quality standards for the Housing Choice Voucher program, NEWHS will annually review files and records to determine if the work documented in the files or records conforms to program requirements. This shall be

accomplished by a supervisor or another qualified person other than the one originally responsible for the work or someone subordinate to that person. The number of files and/or records checked shall be at least equal to the number specified in the Section 8 Management Assessment Program for a housing authority the size of NEWHS.

21.0 *MODERATE REHABILITATION PROGRAM (SRO)*

The purpose of the Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings for homeless individuals is to provide rental assistance to homeless individuals 18 years or older. HUD, under its Annual Contributions Contracts (ACC) with NEWHS, provides funds for the housing assistance on behalf of the eligible individuals for a 10-year period. NEWHS currently manages two SRO Mod. Rehab. ACC Contracts. One is for the Avondale and the second is for the Wilton Apartments.

A. Family Participation:

Selection of Tenants: A contract unit may only be rented to an eligible individual. All contract units must be rented to eligible individuals referred by the PHA from its waiting list. The owner may advertise for and solicit applications from homeless individuals if the PHA is unable to fill the units with referrals.

B. Waiting List Notification and Referrals:

These allocations are targeted for homeless individuals. A separate waiting list has been established for the combined projects. The list will be maintained by the building operator. As vacancies occur, persons at the top of the waiting list will be notified verbally or in writing and the social service agency or shelter that provided the original referral and the owner. The individual is referred to the owner/manager to see if he or she is still interested in renting the unit.

NEWHS' responsibility is to determine if the person's eligibility is consistent with Housing Choice Voucher requirements. It is the owner's responsibility to select the tenant consistent with local and state Tenant/Landlord Law and federal fair housing law.

All notices and the application process itself will conform to local, state and federal fair housing laws. Applicants will be advised by NEWHS and the owners of their rights, including the right to file a formal complaint under one or more of them.

C. Handicapped Accessible Units:

A minimum of five percent of the units in each building will comply with the Uniform Accessibility Standards. It will be the owners' responsibility to match accessible units with the needs of the individuals.

D. Tenants Moving

NEWHS will inform tenants that those wishing to move from one complex to another can not automatically transfer to other NEWHS rental assistance programs. If the tenant must move through no fault of his/her own, NEWHS will refer the tenant to another Mod Rehab Unit. All situations will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

E. Tenant Terminations

NEWHS requires owners to include reference to and use of standard leases that comply with the State of Washington Tenant/Landlord Act requirements in their Management Plans. NEWHS monitors owner's performance through the owners' submission of Annual reports and other documentation as deemed necessary to ensure compliance with program requirements. All the policies described in the Administration Plan of NEWHS will apply to the management of the SRO Mod Rehab Program.

F. Unit Management and Maintenance Monitoring

All owners are required to establish a reserve for replacement to cover extraordinary maintenance expenses. NEWHS will monitor management and maintenance through annual on-site inspections and annual reviews of management documents and procedures to assure compliance with program requirements.

Annual reports are to be submitted to NEWHS by the owner's management staff regarding the supportive services programs in order to verify owners/management staff is following the management plans as written or amended.

22.0 *NEWHS POLICY FOR HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS PROJECT*

NEWHS may use amounts provided under an Annual Contributions Contract to enter into a HAP Contract with respect to providing Project-Based Assistance to an existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated structure that is attached to the structure.

The Housing Choice Project Voucher Program is consistent with NEWHS Annual Plan and Strategic Five-Year Plan. In considering a request for project basing the following criteria will be applied:

- Project basing must be consistent with the statutory goals of "deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities."
- In the absence of a HUD project waiver, project basing will be consistent

with Section 983 of Federal Register Vol. 70 No. 197.

- Project Vouchers should contribute to the long term viability of projects allowing them to absorb operational cost increases beyond the control of the project (i.e. utility rates, etc.) and/or create Operating and Capital Reserves.
- Project vouchers may be used as a tool for voucher utilization for NEWHS; issuing of project vouchers will cause no undue hardship for other eligible households.
- The median income served must be at or below 30%. Federal Register Volume 6 No.10.
- Project Vouchers will serve special needs populations first, the elderly & disabled and those receiving supportive services.
- Developments for disabled/elderly residents or for families receiving supportive services are a priority and exempt from the 25% cap.
- Units can be existing, newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated. However, newly constructed or substantially rehabbed units must meet all applicable HUD standards and provide plans and specifications for NEWHS and HUD approvals prior to any Project Vouchers being considered for the project.
- Project Vouchers shall be used primarily to preserve current affordable low-income housing or to create new affordable low-income housing either in existing or new units.
- Vouchers may be utilized for transitional housing with a HUD waiver if required. SRO units are not eligible.
- NEWHS will manage Waiting Lists for all approved project requests for the Housing Choice Project Vouchers.

NEWHS has the authority to issue project vouchers with a maximum limitation of up to 20% of “the Allocated Budget Authority”. NEWHS serves Spokane, Whitman, Stevens, Pend Oreille, and Lincoln Counties. NEWHS has the discretion to determine the initial contract terms with the owner up to the maximum of ten years. Project Voucher assistance will be offered through a competitive process consistent with 24 CFR 983 final rule. NEWHS will advertise its intent to offer Project Vouchers in a newspaper of general circulation. The advertisement shall run for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will clearly state the application deadline (at least 30 days after the last advertisement); the number of unit vouchers available and the purpose for which the vouchers are being made available. The advertisement shall clearly state the scoring criteria and the relative weight given to the response to each criterion. Only applications that are in direct response to the advertisement will be considered. Responses to the advertisement must be submitted, in writing, to the Executive Director of NEWHS. The narrative must contain a minimum of, a statement certifying it meets all of the requirements as set forth in the advertisement, the location and description of the development, state the need for the vouchers, the number of Vouchers requested and must contain a current resident rent roll showing current resident incomes. All Voucher requests will

require approval of NEWHS Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners will set the Contract terms upon recommendation of the Executive Director.

A Contract will be executed between NEWHS and the owner of the development. All HUD Program Forms and Contracts under Implementing Regulation 24 CFR Part 983 will be utilized. Current residents will be scheduled for intake appointments and all paperwork will be processed for eligibility and a Housing Quality Standard Inspection will be performed. In the case of new construction pre-leasing and pre-qualification is strongly advised (rental payments are not made prior to qualification).

NEWHS will continue to provide assistance for a unit that becomes vacant (after commencement of the assisted occupancy by a family) for up to a maximum of sixty (60) days, if the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and the owner takes "every reasonable action" to minimize the likelihood and extent of vacancies.

NEWHS will issue a new Housing Choice Voucher to families who choose to move after one year or more of residency in the project-based development.

23.0 *NEWHS PROJECT VOUCHER SELECTION POLICY*

Project Voucher Selection Policy will be in accordance with the Project Based Voucher Program Final Rule dated October 13 2005 24 CFR Part 983 as revised

24.0 *SECTION 8 HOME OWNERSHIP PROGRAM*

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Northeast Washington Housing Solutions' ("NEWHS") Section 8 Homeownership Program permits newly admitted and *current* participants in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, to participate in either of the following two forms of homeownership assistance:

(1). The monthly housing assistance payment that assists a family with the rent may instead be used to help the assisted family pay for their monthly homeownership expenses.

(2). In lieu of paying a monthly homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family, homeownership assistance is provided in the form of a single grant to be used toward the down payment required in connection with the purchase of the home. The amount of the Down payment Assistance Grant is equal to one year of housing assistance payments that would be made on behalf of the family.

Though NEWHS' involvement with the family ends once the Down payment Assistance Grant is provided, NEWHS nonetheless undertakes the same efforts to ensure that financing requirements are appropriate for a Down payment Assistance Grant as it does for monthly homeownership assistance payments.

Implementation of Down payment Assistance Grants

NEWHS will implement the Down payment Assistance Grant when HUD publishes a notice in the Federal Register announcing that appropriated funds are available for this use in a given fiscal year.

All eligibility/program requirements are the same, regardless of which form of homeownership assistance the family chooses. The homeownership option, under HUD regulations, is limited to current housing choice voucher holders. NEWHS' homeownership program is currently limited to ten (10) Section 8 vouchers administered by NEWHS in any fiscal year, provided that however, as a reasonable accommodation, disabled families shall not be subject to the ten-(10) voucher limit.

Eligible applicants for the Section 8 Home Ownership Program must not owe NEWHS or any other Housing Authority an outstanding debt, and must be able to provide a minimum homeowner down payment of at least 3% of the purchase price and at least 1% of the purchase price must come from the family's personal resources and must meet the eligibility criteria set forth.

Section 8 homeownership assistance may be used to purchase a single housing unit from the following type of homes within NEWHS jurisdiction: new (must be under construction (with at least the footings poured) at the time the family enters into the contract of sale - and not at the time NEWHS determines the family is eligible for homeownership assistance to purchase the unit). or existing single-family, condominium, planned use developments, cooperatives, or a manufactured home to be situated on a privately owned lot.

In addition, housing where the family will not also own fee title to the real property on which the home is located is an eligible type of housing. However, the family must have the right to occupy the site for a period of at least forty (40) years.

II. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Participation in the Section 8 Homeownership Program is voluntary. Each participant must meet the general requirements for admission to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program as set forth in NEWHS' Administrative Plan. Such Section 8 assisted family also must be "eligible" to participate in the Homeownership Program. The additional eligibility requirements for participation in NEWHS' Homeownership Program include that the family must: (A) be a first-time homeowner or have a member who is a person with disabilities; (B) with the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet a minimum income requirement without counting income from "welfare assistance" sources; (C) with the exception of elderly and disabled households, meet the requisite employment criteria; (D) have fully repaid any outstanding debt owed to NEWHS or any other Housing Authority; (E) not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the home ownership option; and (F) not have any member who has a

present ownership interest in a residence at the commencement of home ownership assistance.

A. FIRST-TIME HOMEOWNER.

Each Section 8 assisted family, except families with a disabled member, must be a first-time homeowner. A "first-time homeowner" means that no member of the household has had an ownership interest in any residence during the three years preceding commencement of home ownership assistance. However, a single parent or displaced homemaker who, while married, owned a home with a spouse (or resided in a home owned by a spouse) is considered a “first-time homeowner” for purposes of the Section 8 homeownership option; and the right to purchase title to a residence under a lease-purchase agreement is not considered an “ownership interest.” A member of a cooperative (as defined in Sec. 982.4) also qualifies as a “first time homeowner”.

B. MINIMUM INCOME REQUIREMENT.

1. Amount of Income**.**

Up to the time the family begins receiving homeownership assistance, the head/co-head of household, spouse, and/or other adult household members who will own the home, must have a gross annual income at least equal to the 50th percentile of the median area income. (See Section F for income requirements for families that qualify as elderly or disabled families).

2. Exclusion of Welfare Assistance Income

With the exception of elderly and disabled families, NEWHS will disregard any "welfare assistance" income in determining whether the family meets the minimum income requirement. Welfare assistance includes assistance from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF"); Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") that is subject to an income eligibility test; food stamps; general assistance; or other welfare assistance specified by HUD. The disregard of welfare assistance income under this section affects the determination of minimum monthly income in determining initial qualification for the homeownership program. It does not affect the determination of income-eligibility for admission to the Section 8 HCV Program, calculation of the family’s total tenant payment, or calculation of the amount of home ownership assistance payments.

C. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY.

With the exception of disabled and elderly households, each family must demonstrate that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of home ownership assistance is employed full-time (an average of 30 hours per week) and has been so continuously employed for one year prior to execution of the sales agreement. In order to reasonably accommodate a family's participation in the program, NEWHS will exempt families that include a person with disabilities from this requirement. NEWHS' Executive Director or her designee may also consider whether and to what extent an employment interruption is considered permissible in satisfying the employment requirement. The Executive Director may also consider successive employment during the one-year period and self-employment in a business.

D. REPAYMENT OF ANY HOUSING AUTHORITY DEBTS.

Participants in the Section 8 HCV Program Shall be ineligible for participation in the Section 8 Homeownership Program in the event any debt or portion of a debt remains owed to NEWHS or any other Housing Authority. Nothing in this provision will preclude Section 8 participants that have fully repaid such debt(s) from participating in the Section 8 Homeownership Program.

E. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY FACTORS.

1. Elderly and Disabled Households.

Elderly and disabled families are exempt from the employment requirements set forth in Section II (C) above. In the case of an elderly or disabled family, NEWHS will consider income from all sources, including welfare assistance for those adult members who will own the home, in evaluating whether the household meets the minimum income required to purchase a home through the Section 8 Homeownership Program.

The minimum income standard for disabled families will be equal to the monthly Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefit for an individual living alone (or paying his or her Share of food and housing costs) multiplied by twelve, if the family is able to demonstrate that it has been pre-qualified or pre-approved for financing. The pre-qualified or pre-approved financing must meet all of NEWHS' established homeownership program requirements.

2. Down Payment.

At a minimum, the participant will be required to provide $500 of the home purchase price as a down payment from the family's personal resources, (i.e. savings, IDA account or IFF Escrow).

3. Prior Mortgage Defaults**.**

If a head of household, spouse, or other adult household member who will execute the contract of sale, mortgage and loan documents, has previously defaulted on a mortgage obtained through the Section 8 Homeownership Program, the family will be ineligible to participate in the home ownership program.

III. FAMILY PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Once a family is determined to be eligible to participate in the program, it must comply with the following additional requirements: (A) complete a homeownership counseling program approved by NEWHS prior to commencement of homeownership assistance; (B) within a specified time, locate the home it proposes to purchase; (C) submit a sales agreement containing specific components to NEWHS for approval; (D) allow NEWHS to first inspect the proposed homeownership dwelling to assure that the dwelling meets appropriate housing quality standards; (E) then obtain an independent inspection covering major building systems; (F) obtain NEWHS approval of the proposed mortgage (which must comply with generally accepted mortgage underwriting requirements); and (G) enter into a written agreement with NEWHS to comply with all of its obligations under the Section 8 Program.

A. HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING PROGRAM.

A family's participation in the Homeownership Program is conditioned on the family attending and successfully completing a homeownership and housing counseling program provided or approved by NEWHS prior to commencement of homeownership assistance. The homeownership counseling program will include but not be limited to home maintenance; budgeting and money management; credit counseling; negotiating purchase price; securing mortgage financing and how to identify predatory lending; finding a home and the advantages of purchasing and locating homes in areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families; fair housing issues; and information on Real Estate Settlement Procedures.

The counseling agency providing the counseling program shall either be approved by HUD or the program shall be consistent with the homeownership counseling provided under HUD's Housing Counseling Program. To further support the family's homeownership, NEWHS may require families to participate in an NEWHS-approved homeownership-counseling program on a continuing basis, depending on any needs identified by NEWHS and/or the family.

B. LOCATING AND PURCHASING A HOME.

1. Locating a Home.

After completion of the pre-purchase Section 8 homeownership counseling, a family shall have sixty (60) days to locate a home to purchase. A home shall be considered located if the family submits a proposed sales agreement with the requisite components to NEWHS. For good cause, NEWHS may extend a Section 8 family's time to locate the home for additional thirty (30) day increments, up to 120 days. For a family with a member with a disability, a search period in excess of 120 days can be granted by NEWHS.

During a Section 8 participant's search for a home to purchase, their Section 8 rental assistance Shall continue pursuant to the Administrative Plan, and the family must check in monthly with NEWHS Homeownership Coordinator and update h/her on the progress of the search. If a Section 8 participant family is unable to locate a home within the time approved by NEWHS, their Section 8 rental assistance through the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program shall continue.

2. Portability.

The family may purchase a home outside NEWHS' jurisdiction provided it qualifies for portability and the receiving Housing Authority operates a Section 8 Homeownership Program for which the Section 8 homeownership applicant qualifies. The receiving Housing Authority may absorb the family into their Section 8 Homeownership Program or administer and bill NEWHS for the housing assistance payments. The receiving Housing Authority will arrange for any necessary counseling and its home ownership policies will apply to the portable family. Homeownership portability may be denied if the receiving housing authority cannot absorb the family and the receiving housing authority's payment standard / subsidy or fair market rents are higher than NEWHS payment standard / subsidy and fair market rents.

3. Type of Home.

See previous General Provisions.

4. Purchasing a Home.

Once a home is located and a sales agreement approved by NEWHS is signed by the family, the family shall have up to three (3) months, or such other time as is approved by NEWHS' Executive Director or set forth in NEWHS-approved sales agreement, to purchase the home.

5. Failure to Complete Purchase.

If a Section 8 participant is unable to purchase the home within the maximum time permitted by NEWHS, NEWHS shall continue the family's participation in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The family may not re-apply for the Section 8 Homeownership Program until they have completed an additional year of participation in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program following the initial determination of their eligibility for the home ownership option.

6. Lease-Purchase.

Families may enter into lease-purchase agreements while receiving Section 8 rental assistance. All requirements of the Housing Choice Voucher Program apply to lease-purchase agreements, except that families are permitted to pay an extra amount out-of-pocket to the owner for purchase related expenses-- a "home ownership premium." Any "homeownership premium," is defined as an increment of value attributable to the value of the lease-purchase right or agreement, and is excluded from NEWHS' rent reasonableness determination, subsidy calculation, and must be absorbed by the family.

When a lease-purchase participant family is ready to exercise their option, they must notify NEWHS and apply for the homeownership option. If determined eligible for homeownership assistance, the family may be admitted to the homeownership program and must meet all the requirements of these policies.

C. SALES AGREEMENT.

Prior to execution of the offer to purchase or sales agreement, the purchase price and financing terms must be provided by the family to NEWHS for approval. The sales agreement must provide for inspection by NEWHS and the independent inspection referred to in Section III (D) and must state that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase unless such inspections are satisfactory to NEWHS. The contract also must provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs without approval by NEWHS. The sales agreement must provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase if the mortgage financing terms are not approved by LHA pursuant to Section III (F). The sales agreement must also contain a seller certification that the seller is not debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation.

D. INDEPENDENT INITIAL INSPECTION CONDUCTED.

To assure the home complies with the housing quality standards of the Section 8 Program, home ownership assistance payments may not

commence until NEWHS first inspects the home. An independent inspection of existing homes covering major building systems also must be completed by a professional selected by the family and approved by NEWHS. NEWHS will not pay for the independent inspection. The independent inspector may not be a housing authority employee or contractor, or other person under the control of NEWHS.

The independent inspector shall be certified by the American Society of Home Inspectors or one whose inspections are accepted by three local lenders. It shall be the responsibility of the inspector to verify that the inspector meets this certification qualification. The independent inspection report must be provided to the purchaser and NEWHS. NEWHS may disapprove the unit due to information contained in the report or for failure to meet federal housing quality standards. If the home was constructed within 60 days of the Contract of Sale and has remained unoccupied during that time, the use and occupancy letter from the county Building and Planning Department can be substituted for the pre-purchase inspection.

E. FINANCING REQUIREMENTS.

The proposed financing terms must be submitted to and approved by NEWHS prior to close of escrow. NEWHS shall determine the affordability of the family's proposed financing, based upon mortgage underwriting standards as described below. In making such determination, NEWHS may take into account other family expenses, including but not limited to child care, unreimbursed medical expenses, education and training expenses and the like. Certain types of financing, including but not limited to, balloon payment mortgages, unless convertible to a variable rate mortgage, are prohibited and will not be approved by NEWHS.

Seller-financing mortgages shall be considered by NEWHS on a case by case basis. If a mortgage is not FHA-insured, NEWHS will require the lender to comply with generally accepted mortgage underwriting standards consistent with those of HUD/ FHA, Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, USDA Rural Housing Services, the Federal Home Loan Bank, or other private lending institution.

F. COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY OBLIGATIONS.

A family must agree, in writing, to comply with all family obligations under the Section 8 Program and NEWHS' homeownership policies. These obligations include (1) attending ongoing homeownership counseling, if required by NEWHS; (2) complying with the mortgage terms; (3) not selling or transferring the home to anyone other than a member of the assisted family who resides in the home while receiving home ownership

assistance; (4) not refinancing or adding debt secured by the home without prior approval by NEWHS; (5) not obtaining a present ownership interest in another residence while receiving home ownership assistance; and (6) supplying all required information to NEWHS, including but not limited to annual verification of household income, notice of change in home ownership expenses, notice of move-out, and notice of mortgage default. NEWHS' Homeownership Family Obligation policies are set forth in Appendix A.

Upon death of a family member who hold, in whole or in part, title to the home or ownership of cooperative membership Shares for the home, home ownership assistance may continue pending settlement of the descendant's estate, notwithstanding transfer of title by operation of law to the descendant's executor or legal representative, so long as the home is solely occupied by remaining family members in accordance with Section III (E) above. In the case of divorce or family separation, the assistance shall follow what a court decrees.

G. COMPLIANCE LIEN.

Upon purchase of a home, the family must execute documentation as required by HUD and NEWHS, consistent with State and local law, securing NEWHS' entitlement to: (1) a first right of refusal to purchase the property in the event of a default; (2) the right to review and approve any refinance of existing indebtedness; (3) the right to review and approve additional indebtedness; and (4) the right to enforce other terms and conditions of the Agreement.

IV. AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE

The amount of the monthly assistance payment will be based on three factors: the voucher Payment Standard for which the family is eligible; the monthly homeownership expense; and the family's household income. NEWHS will pay the lower of either the Payment Standard minus the total family contribution ("TFC") or the family's monthly homeownership expenses minus the TFC. The Section 8 assisted family will pay the difference.

A. DETERMINING THE PAYMENT STANDARD.

The voucher Payment Standard is the fixed amount NEWHS annually establishes as the "fair market" rent for a unit of a particular size located within each county of NEWHS jurisdiction. In the homeownership program, the initial payment standard will be the lower of either (1) the Payment Standard for which the family is eligible based on family size; or

(2) the Payment Standard which is applicable to the size of the home the family decides to purchase. The Payment Standard for subsequent years will be based on the higher of: (1) the Payment Standard in effect at commencement of the homeownership assistance; or (2) the Payment Standard in effect at the most recent regular reexamination of the family's income and size. The initial payment standard, for purposes of this comparison, Shall not be adjusted even if there is a subsequent decrease in family size. NEWHS will approve Payment Standard, up to 110% of the published Fair Market Rent limit, where warranted as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with disabilities.

Determining the Monthly Homeownership Expense.

Monthly homeownership expense includes all of the following: principal and interest on the initial mortgage and any mortgage insurance premium (MIP) incurred to finance the purchase and any refinancing of such debt; real estate taxes and public assessments; homeowner's insurance; maintenance expenses per NEWHS allowance; costs of major repairs and replacements per NEWHS allowance (replacement reserves); utility allowance per NEWHS' s schedule of utility allowances; principal and interest on mortgage debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home including changes needed to make the home accessible; and homeowner association dues, fees or regular charges assessed, if any.

Homeownership expenses for a cooperative member may only include NEWHS approved amounts for 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 allowances for maintenance expenses, major repairs and replacements and utilities; and principal and interest on debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements, or improvements, including changes needed to make the home accessible.

B. DETERMINING THE TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION.

The TFC is that portion of the home ownership expense that the family must pay. It is generally 30% percent of the family's adjusted income, plus any gap between the payment standard and the actual housing cost. All family income (including public assistance) will be counted to determine the family's adjusted monthly income for purposes of determining the amount of assistance.

C. PAYMENT TO FAMILY OR LENDER.

NEWHS will provide the lender with notice of the amount of the housing

assistance payment prior to close of escrow and will pay NEWHS' contribution towards the family's homeowner expense directly to the lender, unless otherwise required by the lender. The family will be responsible to submit their portion of the mortgage payment to the lender.

V. TERMINATION OF SECTION 8 HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE

A. GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE.

1. Failure to Comply with Family Obligations under Section 8 Program or NEWHS' Home Ownership Policies.

   A family's homeownership assistance may be terminated if the family fails to comply with its obligations under the Section 8 Program, NEWHS home ownership policies, or if the family defaults on the mortgage. If required, the family must attend and complete ongoing homeownership and housing counseling classes. The family must comply with the terms of any mortgage incurred to purchase and/or refinance the home.

   The family must provide NEWHS with written notice of any sale or transfer of any interest in the home; any plan to move out of the home prior to the move; the family's household income and home ownership expenses on an annual basis; any notice of mortgage default received by the family; and any other notices which may be required pursuant to NEWHS homeownership policies. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the family may not convey or transfer the home to any entity or person other than a member of the assisted family while receiving home ownership assistance.

2. Occupancy of Home.

   Homeownership assistance will only be provided while the family resides in the home. If the family moves out of the home, NEWHS will not continue home ownership assistance commencing with the month after the family moves out. Neither the family nor the lender is obligated to reimburse NEWHS for home ownership assistance paid for the month the family moves out.

3. Changes in Income Eligibility.

   A family's homeownership assistance may be changed in the month following annual reexamination of the household income, but participation in the Section 8 Homeownership Program Shall

continue until such time as the assistance payment amounts to $0 for a period of six (6) consecutive months.

4. Maximum Term of Homeownership Assistance.

The limit on the length of time a family may receive homeownership assistance does not apply to disabled and elderly families. Nondisabled and nonelderly families may receive Section 8 homeownership assistance for not longer than ten (10) years from the date of close of escrow unless the initial mortgage incurred to finance purchase of the home has a term that is 20 years or longer, in which case the maximum term is 15 years. For families who sell or purchase another home with continued homeownership assistance, the maximum term commences upon the date of the purchase of the first home. Families that qualify as elderly at the commencement of homeownership assistance are not subject to a maximum term limitation. Families that qualify as disabled families at the commencement of homeownership assistance or at any time during the provision of homeownership assistance are not subject to a maximum term limitation.

If a disabled family or elderly family ceases to qualify as disabled or elderly, the appropriate maximum term becomes applicable from the date homeownership assistance commenced; provided, however, that such family Shall be eligible for at least six additional months of homeownership assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable. The time limit applies to any member of the household who has an ownership interest in the unit during any time that homeownership payments are made, or is a spouse of any member of the household who has an ownership interest.

B. PROCEDURE FOR TERMINATION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE.

A participant in the Section 8 Homeownership Program Shall be entitled to the same termination notice and informal hearing procedures as set forth in the Administrative Plan of NEWHS for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

VI. CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IN SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

A. DEFAULT ON FHA-INSURED MORTGAGE.

If the family defaults on an FHA-insured mortgage, NEWHS may permit

the family to move with continued Section 8 housing choice voucher rental assistance if the family demonstrates that it has (a) conveyed title to the home to HUD or its designee, as required by HUD; and (b) moved from the home within the period established or approved by HUD. NEWHS will have first option to purchase the housing unit in the event of default.

B. DEFAULT ON NON-FHA-INSURED MORTGAGE.

If the family defaults on a mortgage that is not FHA-insured, NEWHS may permit the family to move with continued Section 8 housing choice voucher rental assistance if the family demonstrates that it has (a) conveyed title to the home to the lender, to NEWHS or to its designee, as may be permitted or required by the lender; and (b) moved from the home within the period established or approved by the lender and/or NEWHS. NEWHS will have first option to purchase the housing unit in the event of default.

VII. NEWHS ADMINISTRATIVE FEE.

For each month that home ownership assistance is paid by NEWHS on behalf of the family, NEWHS Shall be paid the ongoing administrative fee described in 24 CFR Sec. 982.152(b). For Down payment Assistance Grants the administrative fee is initially set at an amount equal to six months of NEWHS' on-going regular administrative fee described in 67 Fed. Reg. 64,484, (October 18, 2002).

VIII. WAIVER OR MODIFICATION OF HOMEOWNERSHIP POLICIES.

The Executive Director of NEWHS shall have the discretion to waive or modify any provision of the Section 8 Homeownership Program or policies not governed by statute or regulation for good cause or to comply with changes in HUD regulations or directives.

GLOSSARY

1937 Housing Act: The United States Housing Act of 1937 [42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.]

Absorption: In portability, the point at which a receiving housing authority stops billing the initial housing authority for assistance on behalf of a portable family. [24 CFR 982.4]

Adjusted Annual Income: The amount of household income, after deductions for specified allowances, on which tenant rent is based.

Administrative fee: Fee paid by HUD to NEWHS for the administration of the program.

Administrative Plan: The plan that describes NEWHS policies for the administration of the tenant-based programs.

Admission: The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. In a tenant-based 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).

Adult: A household member who is 18 years or older or who is the head of the household, or spouse, or co-head. An adult must have the legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law.

Allowances: Amounts deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income (the income amount used in the rent calculation). Allowances are given for elderly families, dependents, medical expenses for elderly families, disability expenses, and child care expenses for children under 13 years of age. Other allowances can be given at the discretion of NEWHS.

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. If furniture was included in the purchase price, the debt service must be reduced by 15% to exclude the cost of the furniture. The amortization cost is the initial financing, not refinancing. Set-up charges may be included in the monthly amortization payment.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC): The written contract between HUD and NEWHS under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and NEWHS agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program.

Annual Income: All amounts, monetary or not, that:

a. Go to (or on behalf of) the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member, or
b. Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
c. Are not specifically excluded from Annual Income.
d. Annual Income also includes amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from

assets to which any member of the family has access.

Applicant (applicant family): A family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program.

Assets: See net family assets.

Asset Income: Income received from assets held by household members. If assets total more than $5,000, income from the assets is "imputed" and the greater of actual asset income and imputed asset income is counted in annual income.

Assisted lease (lease): A written agreement between an owner and a family for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the family. 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 NEWHS.

Certification: The examination of a household's income, expenses, and family composition to determine the household's eligibility for program participation and to calculate the household's rent for the following 12 months.

Child: For purposes of citizenship regulations, a member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

Child care expenses: Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of 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.

Common space: In Shared housing: Space available for use by the assisted family and other occupants of the unit.

Congregate housing: Housing for elderly or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing.

Consent form: Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs, return information from the Social Security Administration, and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service. The consent forms may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participants to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Contiguous MSA: In portability, an MSA that Shares a common boundary with the

MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial housing authority is located.

Continuously assisted: An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the Voucher Program.

Cooperative: Housing owned by a non-profit 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.

Domicile: The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with state and local law.

Decent, safe, and sanitary: Housing is decent, safe, and sanitary if it satisfies the applicable housing quality standards.

Department: The Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Dependent: A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Disability assistance expenses: Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Disabled family: A family whose head, 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."

Displaced family: A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action (such as urban renewal), 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.

Displaced person: A person displaced by governmental action (such as urban renewal), 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.

Drug-related criminal activity: Illegal use or personal use of a controlled substance, and the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, use or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use, of a controlled substance.

Drug trafficking: The illegal manufacture, sale, or distribution, or the possession with intent to manufacture, sell, or distribute, of a controlled substance.

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: A person who is at least 62 years of age.

Evidence of citizenship or eligible status: The documents that must be submitted to evidence citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Exception rent: An amount that exceeds the published fair market rent.

Extremely low-income families: Family whose income is between 0 and 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 median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes. HUD has set the one-person 30% of median income limit at least as high as the state SSI benefit level.

Fair Housing Act: Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.).

Fair market rent (FMR): The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately-owned existing, decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. FMRs are published periodically in the Federal Register.

Family includes but is not limited to**:**

a. A family with or without children (the temporary absence of a child from the home due to placement in foster care shall not be considered in determining family composition and family size);
b. An elderly family;
c. A near-elderly family;
d. A disabled family;
e. A displaced family;
f. The remaining member of a tenant family; and
g. A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

Family members: include all household members except live-in aides, foster children

and foster adults. All family members permanently reside in the unit, though they may be temporarily absent. All family members are listed on the HUD-50058 form.

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 NEWHS to promote self-sufficiency of assisted families, including the coordination of supportive services (42 U.S.C. 1437u).

Family Share: The portion of rent and utilities paid by the family or the gross rent minus the amount of the housing assistance payment.

Family unit size: The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family as determined by NEWHS under NEWHS' subsidy standards.

50058 Form: The HUD form that housing authorities are required to complete for each assisted household in public housing to record information used in the certification and re-certification process, and, at the option of NEWHS, for interim reexaminations.

FMR/exception rent limit: The Housing Choice Voucher existing housing fair market rent published by HUD headquarters, or any exception rent. For a tenancy in the Voucher Program, NEWHS may adopt a payment standard (PS) up to the FMR/exception rent limit.

Full-time student: A person who is carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended. An educational institution includes a vocational school with a diploma or certificate program, as well as an institution offering a college degree.

Gross rent: The sum of the rent to the owner plus any utilities.

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).

Head of household: The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Household members: include all individuals who reside or will reside in the unit and who are listed on the lease, including live-in aides, foster children and foster adults.

Housing Assistance Payment (HAP): The monthly assistance by NEWHS, 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 quality standards (HQS): The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the Housing Choice Voucher program.

Housing voucher: A document issued by NEWHS to a family selected for admission to the Voucher Program. This document describes the program and the procedures for NEWHS approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states the obligations of the family under the program.

Housing voucher holder: A family that has an unexpired housing voucher.

Imputed income: For households with net family assets of more than $5,000, the amount calculated by multiplying net family assets by a HUD-specified percentage. If imputed income is more than actual income from assets, the imputed amount is used in determining annual income.

Income category: Designates a family's income range. There are three categories: low income, very low income and extremely low-income.

Incremental income: The increased portion of income between the total amount of welfare and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and welfare and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the training program. All other amounts, increases and decreases, are treated in the usual manner in determining annual income.

Initial housing authority: In portability, both: (1) a housing authority that originally selected a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting housing authority; and (2) a housing authority that absorbed a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing housing authority.

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 initial lease term.

Interim (examination): A reexamination of a household's income, expenses, and household status conducted between the annual recertification when a change in a household's circumstances warrant such a reexamination.

Jurisdiction: The area in which NEWHS has authority under state and local law to administer the program.

Lease: A written agreement between an owner and 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 NEWHS.

Legal capacity: The participant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the

terms of the lease against the owner.

Live-in aide: A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

a. Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons;
b. Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
c. Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

Low-income families: Those families whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families. [1937Act]

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.
Mixed family: A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Moderate rehabilitation: Rehabilitation involving a minimum expenditure of $1000 for a unit, including its prorated Share of work to be accomplished on common areas or systems, to:

a. upgrade to decent, safe and sanitary condition to comply with the Housing Quality Standards or other standards approved by HUD, from a condition below these standards (improvements being of a modest nature and other than routine maintenance); or
b. repair or replace major building systems or components in danger of failure.

Monthly adjusted income: One twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly income: One twelfth of annual income.

Mutual housing is 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:

a. Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposal 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.

b. 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.

c. In determining net family assets, housing authorities 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.

Non-Citizen: 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.

Occupancy standards: The standards that NEWHS establishes for determining the appropriate number of bedrooms needed to house families of different sizes or composition.

Owner: Any person or entity, including a cooperative, having the legal right to lease or sublease existing housing.

Participant (participant family): A family that has been admitted to NEWHS' program and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by NEWHS for the family (first day of initial lease).

Payment standard: In a voucher tenancy, the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family (before deducting the total tenant payment by family contribution). For a voucher tenancy, NEWHS sets a PS in the range from 90% to 110% of the current FMR.

Person with disabilities: A person who:

a. Has a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act, "Inability to engage in any substantial, gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or that 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 attained the age of 55 and is blind and unable 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."

b. Is determined, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that: (1) is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (2) substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and (3) is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions, or

c. Has a developmental disability as defined in Section 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

"Severe chronic disability that:

(1) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
(2) is manifested before the person attains age 22;
(3) is likely to continue indefinitely;
(4) results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the following areas of major life activity:
(a) self care,
(b) receptive and responsive language,
(c) learning,
(d) mobility,
(e) self-direction,
(f) capacity for independent living, and
(g) economic self-sufficiency; and
(5) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated."

This definition does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

No individual shall be considered to be a person with disabilities for purposes of eligibility solely based on any drug or alcohol dependence.

Portability: Renting a dwelling unit with Housing Choice Voucher tenant-based assistance outside the jurisdiction of the initial housing authority.

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.

Preservation: This program encourages owners of eligible multifamily housing projects to preserve low-income housing affordability and availability while reducing the long-term cost of providing rental assistance. The program offers several approaches to restructuring the debt of properties developed with project-based Housing Choice Voucher assistance whose HAP contracts are about to expire.

Prorating of assistance: The reduction in a family's housing assistance payment to reflect the proportion of family members in a mixed family who are eligible for assistance.

Public Housing Agency: 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.

Reasonable rent: A rent to owner that is not more than charged: (a) for comparable units in the private unassisted market; and (b) for a comparable unassisted unit in the premises.

Receiving housing authority: In portability, a housing authority that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another housing authority. The receiving housing authority issues a voucher, and provides program assistance to the family.

Re-certification: A reexamination of a household's income, expenses, and family composition to determine the household's rent for the following 12 months.

Remaining member of a tenant family: A member of the family listed on the lease who continues to live in an assisted household after all other family members have left.

Rent to owner: The monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease. Rent to owner covers payment for any housing services, maintenance, and utilities that the owner is required to provide and pay for.

Set-up charges: In a manufactured home space rental, charges payable by the family for assembly, skirting and anchoring the manufactured home.

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.

Shelter allowance: That portion of a welfare benefit (i.e., TANF) that the welfare agency designates to be used for rent and utilities.

Single person: Someone living alone or intending to live alone who does not qualify as an elderly person, a person with disabilities, a displaced person, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

Single room occupancy housing (SRO): A unit for occupancy by a single eligible individual capable of independent living that contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or contains either, but not both, types of facilities.

Special admission: Admission of an applicant that is not on NEWHS waiting list, or admission without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special housing types: Special housing types include: SRO housing, congregate housing, group homes, Shared housing, cooperatives (including mutual housing), and manufactured homes (including manufactured home space rental).

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA): The state 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.

Statement of family responsibility: An agreement in the form prescribed by HUD, between NEWHS and a family to be assisted under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program, stating the obligations and responsibilities of the family.

Subsidy standards: Standards established by a NEWHS to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Suspension: Stopping the clock on the term of a family's voucher, for such period as determined by NEWHS, from the time when the family submits a request for NEWHS approval to lease a unit, until the time when NEWHS approves or denies the request. Also referred to as tolling.

Tenant: The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Third-party (verification): Oral or written confirmation of a household's income, expenses, or household composition provided by a source outside the household, such as an employer, doctor, school official, etc.

Tolling: see suspension.

Total tenant payment (TTP):

(1) Total tenant payment is the amount calculated under Section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act which is the higher of :

a. 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
b. 10% of the family's gross monthly income;
c. Minimum rent; or
d. if the family is receiving payments for welfare assistance from a public agency and a part of such payments, adjusted in accordance with the family's actual housing costs, is specifically designated by such agency to meet the family's housing costs, the portion of such payments which is so designated.

(2) If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under Section 3(a)(1) shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

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 NEWHS 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 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.

Utility reimbursement: In the voucher program, the portion of the housing assistance payment that exceeds the amount of the rent to owner. It is only paid when the housing assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner. In the certificate program, if the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by a PHA or HUD of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): VAWA provides that “criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking**,** engaged in by a member of a participant’s household or any quest or other person under the participant’s control, shall not be cause for termination of assistance, if the participant or immediate family member of the participant’s family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse.

Verification:

a. The process of obtaining statements from individuals who can attest to the accuracy of the amounts of income, expenses, or household member status (e.g., employers, public assistance agency staff, and doctors).

b. The three types of verification are:
(1) Third-party verification, either written or oral, obtained from employers, public assistance agencies, schools, etc.
(2) Documentation such as a copy of a birth certificate or bank statement
(3) Family certification or declaration (only used when third-party or documentation verification is not available)

Very low-income families: Low-income families whose incomes do not exceed 50% of the median family income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families. [1937 Act]

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 (rental voucher): A document issued by NEWHS to a family selected for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher Program. This document describes the program and the procedure for NEWHS approval of a unit selected by the family and states the obligations of the family under the program.

Voucher holder: A family holding a voucher with unexpired search time.

Waiting list admission: An admission from NEWHS waiting list. [24 CFR 982.4]

Welfare assistance. Welfare or other payments to families or individuals based on need that is made under programs funded by federal state or local governments. [24 CFR 5.603(d)]

Welfare rent: In "as-paid" welfare programs, the amount of the welfare benefit designated for shelter and utilities.

Welfare -to-Work (WTW) families: Families assisted with voucher funding awarded under the HUD welfare-to-work voucher program.

ACRONYMS

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
CACC	Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract
CFR	Code of federal Regulations
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FSS	Family Self Sufficiency (program)
HA	Housing Authority
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HCDA	Housing and Community Development Act
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
INS	(U.S.) Immigration and Naturalization Service
NAHA	(Cranston-Gonzalez) National Affordable Housing Act
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
OMB	(U.S.) Office of Management and Budget
PBC	Project-Based Certificate (program)
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998
PHA	Public Housing Agency
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005

February 1, 2008

Flat Rents Worksheet

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Size and type of Unit	Address	From Survey Rental Area	Flat Rent FY 2007	FMR 10/01/2007	Rent Reasonable 12/2007	Difference Flat Rent 2007 to FMR (D-E)	Difference Flat Rent 2007 to Rent Reasonable Rent (D-F)	Proposed Flat Rent FY 2008 (F)	Difference Flat Rent 2007 to 2008 (I-D)
One Bedroom Apartment (Parsons) 46	108 S Jeffereson	7	$506.00	$512.00	$549.00	($6.00)	($43.00)	$549.00	$43.00
Two Bedroom Apartment (Parsons) 4	108 S Jeffereson	7	$695.00	$674.00	$698.00	$21.00	($3.00)	$698.00	$3.00
Two Bedroom Scattered-site Duplex units	1029 & 1031 E. Sanson	3	$787.00	$674.00	$635.00	$113.00	$152.00	$635.00	($152.00)
	18421 & 18423 E. Maxwell	13	$801.00	$674.00	$767.00	$127.00	$34.00	$767.00	($34.00)
Three bedroom Scattered-site Duplex units	10323 & 10325 E Augusta	11	$944.00	$925.00	$1,067.00	$19.00	($123.00)	$1,067.00	$123.00
	10415 & 10417 E Auagusta	11	$944.00	$925.00	$1,067.00	$19.00	($123.00)	$1,067.00	$123.00
	8803 & 8805 E. Michielli	11	$944.00	$925.00	$1,067.00	$19.00	($123.00)	$1,067.00	$123.00
	421 & 425 N Sommer Ct	13	$1,062.00	$925.00	$1,035.00	$137.00	$27.00	$1,035.00	($27.00)
	513 & 515 N Sommer Ct.	13	$1,062.00	$925.00	$1,035.00	$137.00	$27.00	$1,035.00	($27.00)
	519 & 521 N Sommer Ct	13	$1,062.00	$925.00	$1,035.00	$137.00	$27.00	$1,035.00	($27.00)
	7412 & 7414 E Euclid	11	$944.00	$925.00	$1,067.00	$19.00	($123.00)	$1,067.00	$123.00
Three Bedroom Scattered-site Houses.	4042 E 4th	8	$1,022.00	$925.00	$1,077.00	$97.00	($55.00)	$1,077.00	$55.00
	7121 E 9th	12	$1,162.00	$925.00	$1,218.00	$237.00	($56.00)	$1,218.00	$56.00
	10101 E 9th	12	$1,162.00	$925.00	$1,218.00	$237.00	($56.00)	$1,218.00	$56.00
	6306 E 10th	12	$1,162.00	$925.00	$1,218.00	$237.00	($56.00)	$1,218.00	$56.00
	2011 E 11th	8	$1,022.00	$925.00	$1,077.00	$97.00	($55.00)	$1,077.00	$55.00
	2017 E 11th	8	$1,022.00	$925.00	$1,077.00	$97.00	($55.00)	$1,077.00	$55.00
	1511 E 16th	8	$1,022.00	$925.00	$1,077.00	$97.00	($55.00)	$1,077.00	$55.00
	2930 E 19th	9	$1,255.00	$925.00	$1,455.00	$330.00	($200.00)	$1,455.00	$200.00
	4203 E 25th	10	$1,177.00	$925.00	$1,232.00	$252.00	($55.00)	$1,232.00	$55.00
	4209 E 25th	10	$1,177.00	$925.00	$1,232.00	$252.00	($55.00)	$1,232.00	$55.00
	3424 E 28th	10	$1,177.00	$925.00	$1,232.00	$252.00	($55.00)	$1,232.00	$55.00
	1123 E 35th	10	$1,177.00	$925.00	$1,232.00	$252.00	($55.00)	$1,232.00	$55.00
	3134 E 35th	10	$1,177.00	$925.00	$1,232.00	$252.00	($55.00)	$1,232.00	$55.00
	1406 E 36th	10	$1,177.00	$925.00	$1,232.00	$252.00	($55.00)	$1,232.00	$55.00
	1221 S Bettman	12	$1,162.00	$925.00	$1,218.00	$237.00	($56.00)	$1,218.00	$56.00
	1822 E Bismark	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	3607 W Broad	3	$1,049.00	$925.00	$1,127.00	$124.00	($78.00)	$1,127.00	$78.00
	614 E Cascade Place	2	$1,317.00	$925.00	$1,269.00	$392.00	$48.00	$1,269.00	($48.00)
	7921 E Dakota	2	$1,317.00	$925.00	$1,269.00	$392.00	$48.00	$1,269.00	($48.00)
	1702 E Empire	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	2412 E Empire	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	4123 E Fairview	6	$986.00	$925.00	$1,086.00	$61.00	($100.00)	$1,086.00	$100.00
	1017 S Florida	8	$1,022.00	$925.00	$1,077.00	$97.00	($55.00)	$1,077.00	$55.00
	11924 E Frederick	11	$1,150.00	$925.00	$1,285.00	$225.00	($135.00)	$1,285.00	$135.00
	723 E ft Henry Ct.	1	$1,290.00	$925.00	$1,452.00	$365.00	($162.00)	$1,452.00	$162.00
	315 E Gettysburg	2	$1,317.00	$925.00	$1,269.00	$392.00	$48.00	$1,269.00	($48.00)
	3419 E Glass	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	3134 E Glass	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	3218 E Grace	6	$986.00	$925.00	$1,086.00	$61.00	($100.00)	$1,086.00	$100.00
	4905 N Haye Rd	13	$1,274.00	$925.00	$1,397.00	$349.00	($123.00)	$1,397.00	$123.00
	2329 E Indiana	6	$986.00	$925.00	$1,086.00	$61.00	($100.00)	$1,086.00	$100.00
	7706 E Liberty	11	$1,150.00	$925.00	$1,285.00	$225.00	($135.00)	$1,285.00	$135.00
	5312 N Lincoln	3	$1,049.00	$925.00	$1,127.00	$124.00	($78.00)	$1,127.00	$78.00

February 1, 2008

Flat Rents Worksheet

Size and type of Unit	Address	From Survey Rental Area	Flat Rent FY 2007	FMR 10/01/2007	Rent Reasonable 12/2007	Difference Flat Rent 2007 to FMR (D-E)	Difference Flat Rent 2007 to Rent Reasonable Rent (D-F)	Proposed Flat Rent FY 2008 (F)	Difference Flat Rent 2007 to 2008 (I-D)
	2924 W Longfellow	3	$1,049.00	$925.00	$1,127.00	$124.00	($78.00)	$1,127.00	$78.00
	3307 W Longfellow	3	$1,049.00	$925.00	$1,127.00	$124.00	($78.00)	$1,127.00	$78.00
	4227 E Montgomery	6	$986.00	$925.00	$1,086.00	$61.00	($100.00)	$1,086.00	$100.00
	711 S Myrtle	8	$1,022.00	$925.00	$1,077.00	$97.00	($55.00)	$1,077.00	$55.00
	2910 E Pacific	2	$1,317.00	$925.00	$1,269.00	$392.00	$48.00	$1,269.00	($48.00)
	21323 E Queen	13	$1,274.00	$925.00	$1,397.00	$349.00	($123.00)	$1,397.00	$123.00
	3618 N Ralph	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	3702 N Ralph	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	2611 E Rich	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	128 E Rockwell	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	218 E Rockwell	4	$970.00	$925.00	$1,055.00	$45.00	($85.00)	$1,055.00	$85.00
	26414 E Rowan	13	$1,274.00	$925.00	$1,397.00	$349.00	($123.00)	$1,397.00	$123.00
	602 E St Thomas Moore Way	2	$1,317.00	$925.00	$1,269.00	$392.00	$48.00	$1,269.00	($48.00)
	4303 W Sanson	3	$1,049.00	$925.00	$1,127.00	$124.00	($78.00)	$1,127.00	$78.00
	7616 N Standard	2	$1,317.00	$925.00	$1,269.00	$392.00	$48.00	$1,269.00	($48.00)
	3907 W Wellesley	3	$1,049.00	$925.00	$1,127.00	$124.00	($78.00)	$1,127.00	$78.00
Four Bedroom Scattered-site Houses	7224 E Fairview	11	$1,458.00	$1,049.00	$1,320.00	$409.00	$138.00	$1,320.00	($138.00)
	1611 N Raymond	11	$1,458.00	$1,049.00	$1,320.00	$409.00	$138.00	$1,320.00	($138.00)
	4129 E 4th (Mead)	14	$1,426.00	$1,049.00	$1,450.00	$377.00	($24.00)	$1,450.00	$24.00
	3315 S Fiske	10	$1,327.00	$1,049.00	$1,480.00	$278.00	($153.00)	$1,480.00	$153.00
	8311 N Valerie	1	$1,410.00	$1,049.00	$1,567.00	$361.00	($157.00)	$1,567.00	$157.00
	8402 N Wilding	2	$1,307.00	$1,049.00	$1,508.00	$258.00	($201.00)	$1,508.00	$201.00
	2912 E 15th	8	$1,048.00	$1,049.00	$1,304.00	($1.00)	($256.00)	$1,304.00	$256.00
	709 E Vicksburg	2	$1,307.00	$1,049.00	$1,508.00	$258.00	($201.00)	$1,508.00	$201.00
	MONTHLY TOTALS		$94,322.00		$114,717.00			$114,717.00	$6,471.00
	ANNUAL TOTALS		$1,131,864.00		$1,376,604.00			$1,376,604.00	$77,652.00

Northeast Washington Housing Solutions
COMMUNITY SPACE POLICY
FACILITIES USE POLICY

The Northeast Washington Housing Solutions has six community facilities. One is in the administration building and five are located in the following developments:

Cornerstone Courtyard – 151 S Adams
A community room with kitchen, tables and chairs, and TV. This room has a capacity of about 30 persons.

The Parsons- S. 108 Jefferson
A community room with a kitchenette, tables and chairs, a pool table and television-VCR combination. The room capacity is about 25 persons.

Valley 206- N. 2400 Wilbur Road
A community building including a community room with kitchenette, solarium, exercise room, patio and pool. Rooms have varying capacities.

Heritage Heights- N. 3818 Cook Street
A community room with kitchenette, sofas, tables and chairs and a separate library. The room has a capacity of about 25 persons.

Westfall Village- N. 3724 Cook Street
A community building with full kitchen, computer room, game room, dining area and living room with patio. The capacity is about 50 persons.

The community facilities in the developments listed above exist primarily for the benefit of the residents but shall be available to responsible non-resident sponsored community groups with the written permission of the Executive Director.

Additional community facility:

Administration Building- W. 55 Mission
Board meeting room with tables, chairs, whiteboard and chalkboard. The capacity is about 50 persons.

The primary use of this facility is for staff and board meetings, as well as, client orientations but shall be available to responsible community groups with the written permission of the Executive Director.

All recognized and responsible organizations will be granted equal opportunity, as well as, fair and equal treatment with respect to granting requests for meeting space.

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The Northeast Washington Housing Solutions Property Manager and/or the Executive Assistant shall be responsible for scheduling groups into the spaces. Groups may be regularly scheduled for specific time and space on a continuing basis with the written permission of the Executive Director. This permission shall be subject to revocation by the Housing Authority at any time. Priorities for scheduling groups into Northeast Washington Housing Solutions housing development community spaces shall be as follows:

A. Activities or meetings hosted by a recognized resident group.

B. Activities or meetings hosted by the Housing Authority.

C. Activities or meetings hosted by others for the exclusive benefit of residents.

D. Activities or meetings hosted by community groups for the benefit of both residents and non-residents.

Priorities for scheduling groups into Northeast Washington Housing Solutions administrative community space shall be as follows:

A. Activities or meetings hosted by the Housing Authority.

B. Activities or meetings hosted by a recognized resident group.

C. Activities or meetings hosted by others for the exclusive benefit of residents.

D. Activities or meetings hosted by community groups for the benefit of both residents and non-residents.

E. Activities or meetings hosted by community groups for the primary benefit of non-residents.

Responsible community agencies conducting education, health, welfare, and recreation programs to meet the needs of the Authority's residents may do so without charge for the facility space. Facilities within these spaces may be used without charge by other groups for non-income producing purposes, such as meetings of veterans organizations, civic groups, if there is no interference with the use of the building by Housing Authority or resident sponsored activities.

Although janitorial services will be provided by the Northeast Washington Housing Solutions, or it’s vendors, all groups using the facilities are required to restore the space to the condition they found it before the event. This will require cleaning all litter and excessive dirt to the extent that is practical. The group will agree to be responsible for any damages occurring during their event. Based upon past actions, the Authority will charge a security deposit prior to a group using the facilities. NEWHS may waive this security deposit for non-profit groups. Violation of this condition may be grounds to deny future use of the facility.

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No one using the facilities of the Housing Authority shall allow the use or sale of alcoholic beverages, drugs, or other controlled substances on the premises. There is to be no smoking in the facilities per Washington State law.

In order to be sure that all agencies or groups using the Authority's facilities are aware of this policy and agree to comply with it, they shall be required to sign a copy of this policy certifying their agreement to comply with it. A copy of the signed policy shall be kept on file in the Housing Authority's Office.

Residents and their guests shall be entitled to ordinary and reasonable use of all outside areas (including recreational facilities, playgrounds, roof garden, basketball courts, etc.) in accordance with the Lease, Rules and the Management Plan. However, no resident, guest, or third party is authorized to any other use of any outside area on any Northeast Washington Housing Solutions property except in connection with official Northeast Washington Housing Solutions sponsored activities.

The Northeast Washington Housing Solutions is concerned that the outside areas of its properties not be used in such a way as to force residents into becoming "captive audiences" for activities and events which are not sponsored by the Northeast Washington Housing Solutions and are not deemed by the Northeast Washington Housing Solutions to be within the express or implied purpose of the Authority. It is specifically the intent of the Authority that the outside areas on its properties not be considered as a designated public forum or even a limited or nonpublic forum so as to require the Northeast Washington Housing Solutions to allow third parties to utilize or have access to such areas for activities and events that are not officially sponsored by the Authority.

Signature:_____Date:_____

Signature:_____Date:_____

NEWHS Agent:_____Date:_____

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NORTHEAST WASHINGTON HOUSING SOLUTIONS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PET POLICY

EXCLUSIONS

- This policy does not apply to animals that are used to assist persons with disabilities. Assistive animals are allowed in public housing facilities with no restrictions other than those imposed on all residents to maintain their units and associated facilities in a decent, safe, and sanitary manner and to refrain from disturbing their neighbors.

PETS IN OWNED/MANAGED PROPERTIES

- Definition: For the purpose of these pet rules, "pet" is defined as a domesticated small animal traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for utility or commercial purposes. Pet is understood to be limited to dogs, litter box-trained cats, birds (specifically parakeets, canaries, or finches), hamsters and fish. These rules, in compliance with federal regulations, distinguish cats and dogs from other pets as "fur bearing" animals. Except where otherwise indicated, these rules apply principally to dogs and cats.

- Northeast Washington Housing Solutions (NEWHS) will allow for pet ownership in all its residential real estate.

APPROVAL

- Residents must have the prior written approval of NEWHS before moving a pet into their unit. Residents must request approval on the Authorization for Pet Ownership Form that must be fully completed before NEWHS will approve the request. The following information must be submitted with the request:

  1. Information sufficient to identify the pet and demonstrate that it is a common household pet.
  2. A completed "Authorization for Pet Ownership Form" which includes a signed statement of responsibility and the name address and phone number of two responsible parties who are willing to pick up and care for the pet if the pet owner is absent or otherwise unable to care for the pet.
  3. A current license issued by the appropriate authority, if applicable.
  4. A certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian or a state or local authority empowered to inoculate animals stating that the pet has received current rabies and distemper inoculations or boosters, as applicable.
  5. Evidence that the pet has been spayed or neutered, as applicable.
  6. Evidence of a flea and tick control program acceptable to management. Thereafter, the owner of a fur-bearing pet shall be required to have the dwelling sprayed for fleas by an accredited exterminator in the event of the presence of fleas.

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TYPES AND NUMBER OF PETS

- An approved Authorization for Pet Ownership form must be completed by the Resident prior to housing a pet on the premises. Management may refuse to register a pet if the pet is not a common household pet, if the keeping of the pet will constitute a serious threat to the health of another Resident of the property; if the pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information or fails to annually update the pet registration. If management refuses to register a pet, the pet owner shall be notified in writing of the decision and the basis for it.

- Dogs and cats are required to be "house broken".

- NEWHS will allow only domesticated dogs, cats, birds, hamsters, and fish in aquariums in units. All dogs and cats must be neutered and spayed. All animals must be indoor pets only. All birds and hamsters must be kept in cages.

- Only one (1) fur bearing pet per unit is allowed, or

- A maximum of two (2) birds OR two (2) hamsters per unit allowed.

- Only one (1) 20 gallon aquarium per unit is allowed.

- Any animal deemed to be potentially harmful to the health or safety of others, including attack or fight trained dogs, will not be allowed.

- No animal may exceed thirty (30) pounds in adult weight.

PET DEPOSIT AND FEES

Pet deposit and fees are $350.00 total.

- A $300.00 of the deposit is refundable when the family/individual vacates the unit, less any amounts owed due to damage beyond the normal wear and tear.
- A pet deposit mast be paid on dogs, cats, birds, fish aquariums, and hamsters.
- A pet deposit can be paid in payments of $50.00 when the application is submitted, with the balance due at the rate of $50.00 per month until paid in full or $300.00 at the time the application is submitted.
- A one time, non-refundable, pet fee of $50.00 is required and is applied to Pet Fee.
- Note: Should the cost of correcting pet-caused damages exceed the deposit amount, such additional cost must be paid by the Resident.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATION OF RESIDENTS

- Any Resident who owns or keeps a pet in their dwelling unit will be required to pay for any damages caused by the pet. Also, any pet-related insect infestation in the pet owner's unit will be the financial responsibility of the pet owner and Northeast

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Washington Housing Solutions reserves the right to exterminate and charge the Resident.

NUISANCE OR THREAT TO HEALTH OR SAFETY

- The pet and its living quarters must be maintained in a manner to prevent odors and any other unsanitary conditions in the owner's unit and surrounding areas.

- Residents shall not permit their pets to disturb, interfere, or diminish the peaceful enjoyment of other Residents. The terms "disturb, interfere, and diminish" shall include but not be limited to barking, howling, chirping, biting, scratching, and other like activities. If complaints of disturbances are received by NEWHS, a notice of rule violation shall be issued to the in writing and shall (1) contain a brief statement of the pet rule or rules alleged to be violated and a factual basis to support such allegation; (2) state that the pet owner has 10 days for the effective date of service of the notice to correct the violation (including in appropriate circumstances such as biting, removed of the pet) or to make a written request for a meeting to discuss the violation; (3) state that the pet owner's failure to correct the violation to request a meeting, or to appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to have the pet removed or terminate the pet owner's tenancy or both.

DESIGNATION OF PET AREAS

- If the owner takes the pet outside the owner's apartment/house/fenced yard, the pet must be on a leash at all times. No outdoor cages/pens/dog-runs may be constructed in yards. Pet owners must clean up after their pets and are responsible for disposing of pet waste. Pet owners not cleaning up after their pet's waste will be in lease violation. Continued violation of this policy could result in unfavorable termination of your lease.

VISITING PETS

- No "visiting pets" are allowed.

REMOVAL OF PETS

- NEWHS, or an appropriate community authority, shall require the removal of any pet from a property if the pet's conduct or condition is determined to be a nuisance or thereat to the health or safety of other occupants of the development or of other persons in the community where the development is located.

- In the event of illness or death of the pet owner, or in the case of an emergency which would prevent the pet owner from properly caring for the pet, NEWHS has permission to call the emergency caregiver designated by the Resident or the local Pet Law Enforcement Agency to take the pet and care for it until the family or friends

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would claim the pet and assume responsibility for it. Any expenses incurred will be the responsibility of the pet owner.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

- Pet may not be left unattended in a dwelling unit for over 12 hours. If the pet is left unattended and no arrangements have been made for its care, NEWHS will have the right to enter the premises and take the uncared-for pet to be boarded at a local animal care facility at the total expense of the Resident.

- Pet bedding shall not be washed in any common laundry facilities.

- All dogs and cats must wear a tag bearing the Resident's name and phone number and the date of the latest rabies inoculation. In addition, all dogs and cats must wear appropriate local animal license and all tags must be current.

- Pets cannot be kept, bred, or used for any commercial purpose.

- Residents owning cats shall maintain waterproof litter boxes for cat waste. Refuse from litter boxes shall not accumulate or become unsightly or unsanitary. Litter shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Residents are required to change the litter at least twice a week and separate the pet waste from the litter once each day. Litter and waste shall be put in plastic bags, securely sealed, and placed in specified trash receptacles. Residents may not flush litter box contents down the toilet or use garbage chutes. The dwelling unit must be kept clean and free of pet odors, feces, urine, waste, and litter.

- A pet owner shall physically control or confine his/her pet during times when NEWHS employees, agents of NEWHS or others must enter the pet owner's premises to conduct business, provide services, enforce lease terms, etc.

- If a pet causes harm to any person, the pet owner's shall be required to permanently remove the pet from NEWHS' property within 24 hours of written notice from NEWHS. The pet owner may also be subject to termination of his/her dwelling lease. If NEWHS is unable to contact the pet owner, management may contact the appropriate State or local authority to have the pet immediately removed from the property.

- In the event of the death of a pet, the Resident shall properly and immediately removed and dispose of the remains. The remains shall not be placed in any container inside the property or in a container on property grounds.

- The pet owner must supply management with the names of at least two persons who will be willing to assume immediate responsibility for the pet in case of an emergency (i.e. when the pet owner is absent or unable to adequately maintain the pet). Written verification of the willingness of these persons to assume alternate caretaker

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responsibility is required. It is the responsibility of the pet owner to inform management of any change in the names, addresses, or phone numbers of persons designated as alternate caretakers. Any expenses related to alternate caretakers are the responsibility of the pet owner. In cases of emergency, when NEWHS is unable to reach the alternate caretakers, the pet owner agrees to allow management to place the pet in an appropriate boarding facility with all fees and costs borne by the pet owner. Within five days of such emergency, the Resident, his agent, family, or estate must make arrangements with the holder of said pet as to its disposition and shall be responsible for all obligations, financial and otherwise, in such disposition. The pet owner absolves management and/or its agents of any or all liability, financial or otherwise, of actions taken on behalf of the pet owner or the well-being of the pet.

- Residents shall not alter their unit or patio area in order to create an enclosure for any pet without prior written permission of management. Residents in high-rise buildings with pets small enough to get through balcony enclosures must provide a form of safety screening to be approved by management.

POLICY EXPLANATION

- This Pet Policy will be review with each new Resident at the time of move-in to ensure that all Resident households understand the conditions under which they may have pets while residing in the unit.

All Residents will be governed by such additional Community Rule Addendum's, as management may deem necessary to the best interests of all concerned. The addition of such rules as well as those contained herein has the same effect as the lease.

_____

Resident Signature and Date

_____

Resident Signature and Date

_____

Landlord Signature and Date

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