NSPIRE Inspection Types

There are three types of NSPIRE inspections.

**Self-Inspections**

Under NSPIRE, properties will inspect all units and submit their inspection results electronically to HUD on an annual basis. While not scored, self-inspections provide additional data to REAC between CTQ inspections to ensure that properties are visiting every unit at least once a year, identifying maintenance and modernization needs, and generating work orders on a regular basis.

By making regular, comprehensive self-inspections and reporting a part of each covered property’s physical assessment regimen, HUD will signal a focus on identifying and mitigating risks to resident health and safety. Self-inspections are a key component of ensuring properties are maintained year-round and encourage regular, preventative maintenance rather than “just-in-time” repairs ahead of HUD-conducted inspections.

**CTQ Inspections**

CTQ (Critical to Quality) inspections are conducted mainly by contract inspectors and public housing agencies every one to five years, depending on a property’s previous inspection score. CTQ inspections focus on items and deficiencies that are Critical to Quality, or CTQ, which means they are deemed to be the most important indicators of housing quality. CTQ inspections may use a high sample rate and are intended to provide HUD a high level of confidence in the inspection results.

**CTQ+ Inspections**

HUD Federal inspectors conduct CTQ+ inspections, which may be triggered by poor property conditions. These inspections can also be requested by other HUD offices. CTQ+ inspections may use the highest sampling rate and provide HUD the highest level of confidence in a property’s condition. Scoring results provide evidence-based data to justify and support enforcement actions.

Applicable NSPIRE inspection types may vary by program or property type.