



NSPIRE

Get Ready Session Welcome

February 7, 2023



NSPIRE

General Session

Speaker: Ashley Leia Sheriff



Agenda



Time	Module Title	Speaker
8:30 am - 8:35 am	Welcome & Introductions	Marcel Jemio Stephen Murphy, Deputy Regional Administrator, Region II
8:35 am – 8:45 am	Regional Leadership Remarks	Alicka Ampry-Samuel, Regional Administrator
8:45 am – 9:45 am	General Session	Ashley Leia Sheriff, Deputy Assistant Secretary of REAC
9:45 am – 10:30 am	Policy	Tara Radosevich
10:30 am – 10:45 am	Break	
10:45 am – 12:00 pm	Standards	Cliff Kornegay
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch	
1:00 pm – 1:30 pm	Standards Q&A	Ashley Leia Sheriff and Cliff Kornegay
1:30 pm – 2:30 pm	Scoring Model	Ashley Leia Sheriff
2:30 pm – 2:45 pm	Break	
2:45 pm – 3:45 pm	Operations & IT Information	Kevin Laviano
3:45 pm – 4:00 pm	Closeout	Ashley Leia Sheriff



Introduction



Customer
 Operations
Continuous Improvement
Health & Safety
 Quality
 Timely
 Change
 Innovation
Resident
 Inspections
 Technology
 Inspections
Customer
Centricity
 Connectivity
Standards



Value Statement



NSPIRE transforms how HUD manages the quality of affordable housing units with stronger standards, better inspections, greater insights, and **healthier and safer homes for residents.**





Value Statement



Better Data

Better Standards

Better Inspections

Better Homes





What is NSPIRE?



HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) strengthens HUD's physical condition standards, known as the Uniform Physical Condition Standard (UPCS) by:

- Prioritizing health, safety, and functional defects over appearance
- Updating HUD's physical inspection model, which is now 20+ years old
- Focusing on the areas that impact residents – their units
- Providing a more accurate score for property conditions
- Aligning inspection standards across all HUD-assisted properties, as directed by Congress
- Incorporating resident feedback regarding the condition of units



PEOPLE

Residents

- ✓ Ensure families are living in safe and tenantable homes
- ✓ Facilitate year-long maintenance with a unit-focused approach
- ✓ Prioritize residents over properties
- ✓ Explore resident feedback for better quality service

PROPERTIES

Health and Safety

- ✓ Better identification of substandard housing through clear, defined inspection protocols
- ✓ Increase inspection consistency
- ✓ Modernize health and safety standards
- ✓ Ensure homes are safe and suitable for residential use

PROGRAMS

Modernize HUD's Inspection Process

- ✓ Modernize HUD's physical inspection process
- ✓ Improve service delivery for our residents and housing principles
- ✓ Align multiple inspection standards into a clear, defined inspection protocol

How are we getting there?

NSPIRE Guiding Principles highlight continuous improvement, customer centricity, risk-based approaches, stakeholder engagement, and fostering relationships



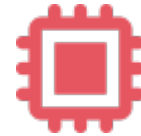
PEOPLE

- Engage experts
- Listen and incorporate feedback
- Prepare stakeholders for NSPIRE



PROCESS

- Wholesale redesign to program including standards and scoring
- Design with the users in mind
- Deploy a continuous improvement model



TECHNOLOGY

- Modernize inspection technology
- Optimize workflows
- Improve transparency
- Bring analytical tools to improve decision making

HUD published a proposed rule in January 2021 and the most recent version of the NSPIRE standards for public comment in June 2022 (with comments due 8/1/22). The rule and standards seek to:

- Require the same health and safety standards for all HUD housing portfolios, including privately owned properties where HUD-assisted residents reside (e.g., vouchers)
- Specify the manner and timeframe for the remediation of health and safety deficiencies for three categories of health and safety defects with specific remediation timelines
- Require an annual self-inspection and reporting requirement
- Outline the NSPIRE framework including standards and administrative processes such as appeals and enforcement
- Revise the approach to scoring to promote these policy objectives



How does NSPIRE Emphasize Resident Safety? – Scoring



- Changed focus of scores away from cosmetic deficiencies and prioritization of physical assets to resident health and safety
- Higher weight placed on defects in units where residents spend their time
- Simplified scoring to include fewer inspectable areas
- Easier to calculate score to improve property self-inspections and compliance
- Maintained 100 point scale

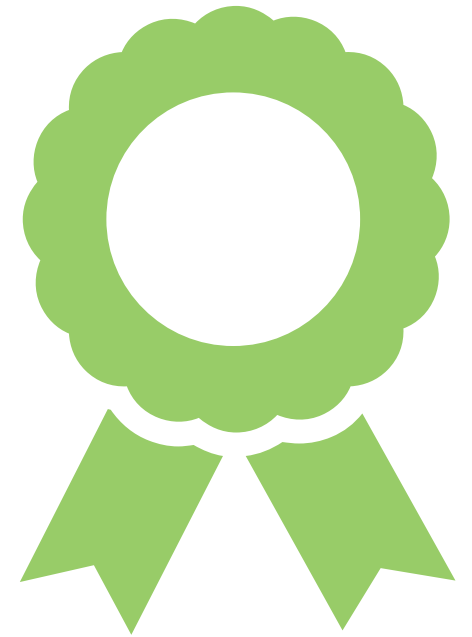
Sunset of HQS and UPCS

UPCS and HQS has been the standard by which to measure the physical condition of properties for over 20 years



Recent NSPIRE Achievements

- Performed over 2,335 NSPIRE Demonstration inspections to evaluate NSPIRE Standards and processes
- Performed over 9,200 NSPIRE-V Demonstration inspections for the Voucher program
- Developed process models across the entire inspection lifecycle to include 13 process areas; developed over 220 use cases
- Developed the initial Federal IT application for testing in the field in the NSPIRE Demonstration
- Hosted 36 virtual workshops/webinars to date, which included over 1,400 attendees, to include executive directors, chief operating officers, and other Public Housing and Multifamily industry leadership, including academia and public health professionals
- Conducted four Customer Experience Workshops for HUD staff (additional external workshops to occur in 2023)
- Conducted 11 Get Ready Session with over 1,300 participants



Upcoming Milestones



FY2023

Winter

Publish Scoring & Standards notices for public comment

Publish Final NSPIRE Rule, with future effective date

NSPIRE training begins

Winter/Spring

Publish final Standards, Scoring, & Administrative procedures notices

NSPIRE Pilot & ongoing training

Spring

Final NSPIRE Rule effective for Public Housing – April 1, 2023

Summer

Implement resident feedback from Pilot – June 30, 2023

Public Housing compliance date – July 1, 2023



Fall

Multifamily Housing, Vouchers, CPD effective & compliance Date – October 1, 2023





Key Takeaways



- NSPIRE strengthens HUD's physical condition standards to emphasize resident health and safety
- NSPIRE is designed with the users in mind
- NSPIRE is a wholesale redesign to HUD's physical inspection program
- NSPIRE aligns Standards across rental assistance programs
- NSPIRE seeks to continually improve
- NSPIRE modernizes inspection technology



NSPIRE

Policy

Speaker: Tara Radosevich

Purpose



To help PHAs, owners, managers and industry understand the rulemaking process



Connect the dots on the NSPIRE Demonstration, NSPIRE proposed rule, and subordinate notices



Review areas open for comment



Ensure PHAs, owners and managers are ready for implementation




Introduction



- HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate **(NSPIRE) will replace** Uniform Physical Condition standards (UPCS) and Housing Quality Standards (HQS) in HUD regulations
- NSPIRE will:
 - Revise 24 CFR Part 5 Subpart G - Physical Condition Standards and Inspection Requirements
 - Replace the term "UPCS" in the regulations and associated guidance
 - Re-define the term "HQS" to be synonymous with HUD's Part 5 Subpart G regulations

Note: HUD's section of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is Title 24 and is often referenced as 24 CFR



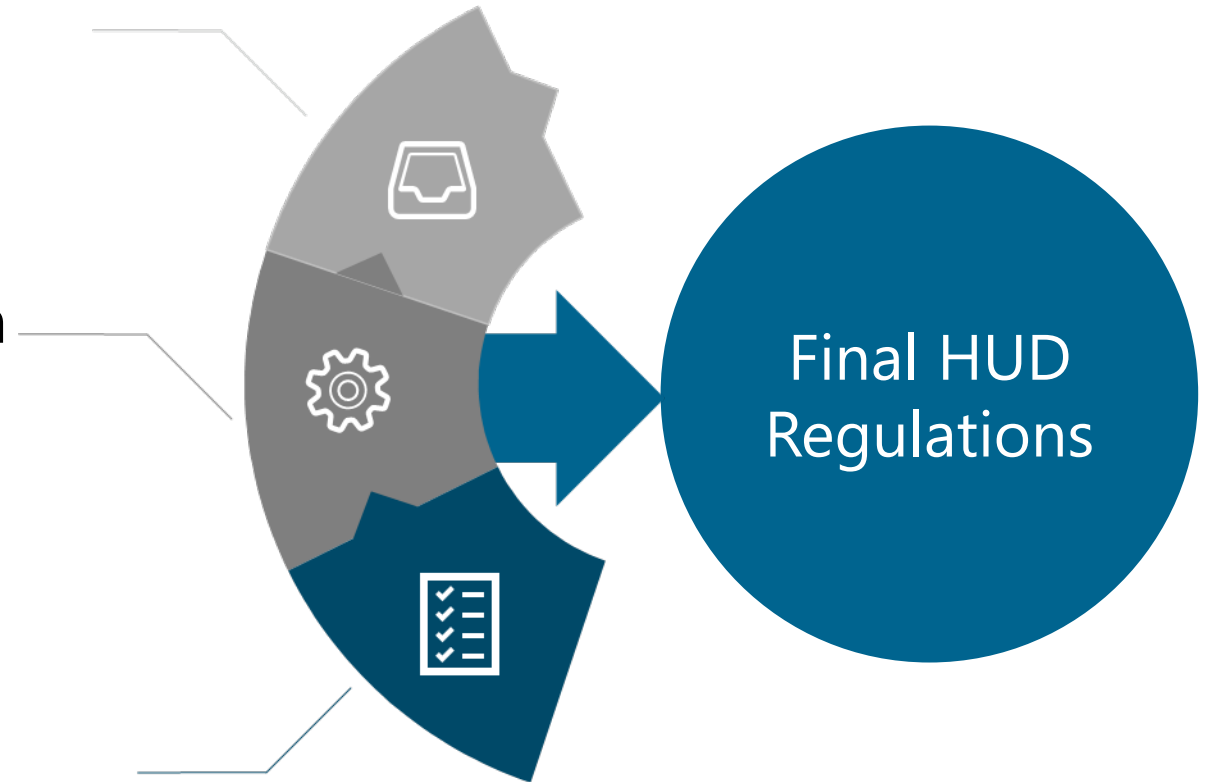
Inputs and Process



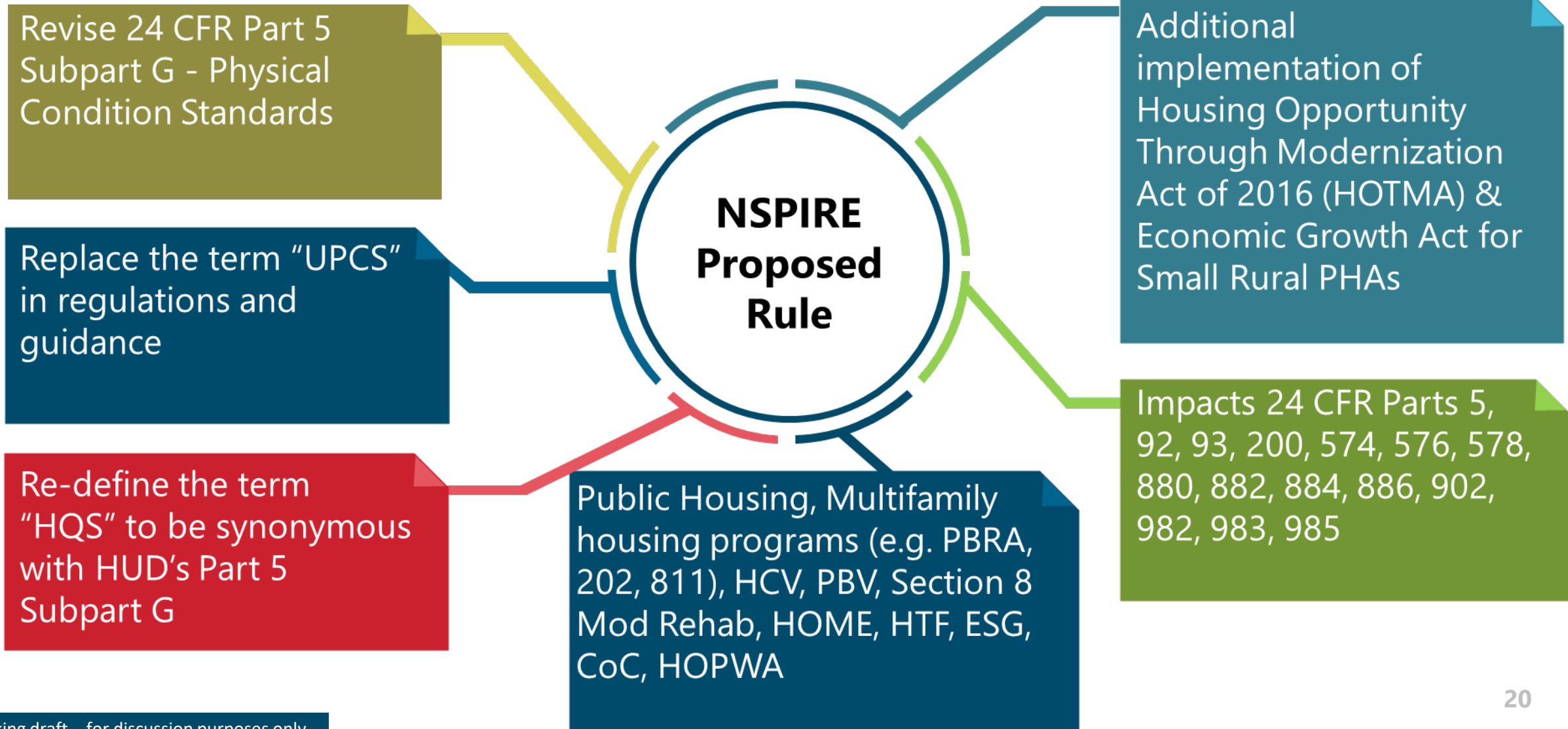
HUD will consider public comments on the NSPIRE regulations, standards and scoring before they are final

HUD used the NSPIRE Demonstration to develop and test NSPIRE inspection process and standards

Implementing NSPIRE requires a rulemaking process with implementing “subordinate” notices in the Federal Register



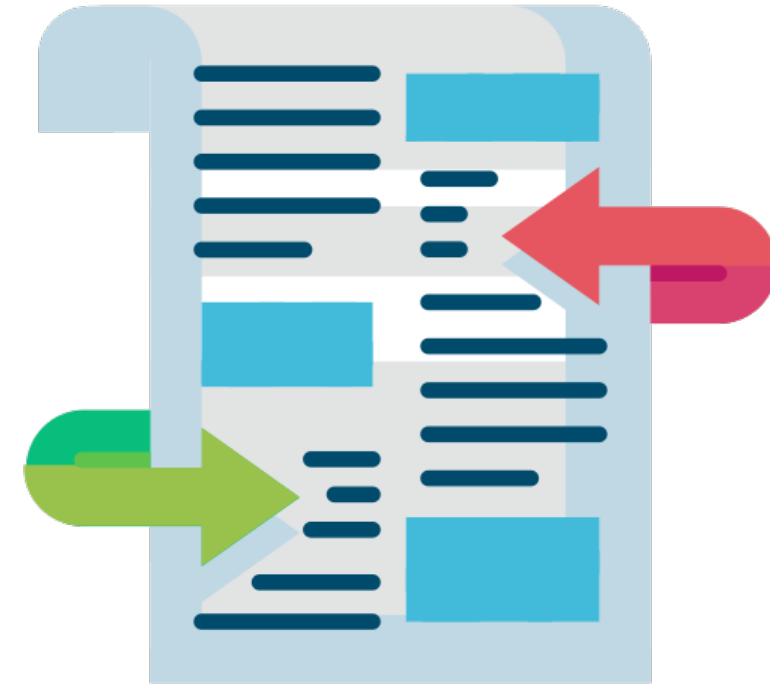
NSPIRE Proposed Rule



New Items in the Proposed Rule

Changes introduced for comment:

- Standards review process every 3 years; additional categories for health and safety
- “Affirmatives” in regulation (e.g. GFCI outlets, lighting, HVAC, water safety)
- Remove site and neighborhood requirements (HCV programs)
- Special considerations for single room occupancy (SROs) units (HCV, CPD programs)
- New requirements for resolving health and safety deficiencies
- Self-inspections for Public and Multifamily Housing programs
- Administrative referrals to the DEC for scores 30 and below, and <60



The NSPIRE Rule will be implemented through “subordinate notices” and incorporate:



NSPIRE Standards Notice
(proposed and final)



Scoring Notice
(proposed and final)



Administrative Notice



Small Rural Public Housing
Assessment System (PHAS) and
Section 8 Management Assessment
Program (SEMAP)



Implementing notices for Community
Planning and Development (CPD)
programs (HOME, HTF, ESG, COC,
HOPWA)



Resident Feedback

NSPIRE Standards Notice

- Notice included 13 questions for comment on mold, safe drinking water, requirements for a permanent heating source, minimum temperature, electrical outlets, deficiency correction time frames and pest infestation
- Included an attachment with 63 “tables” covering individual housing components or hazard inspected
- Proposed updates to the HOTMA Life Threatening or “HOTMA LT” standards for conditions that must be resolved before move-in/24 hours if occupied in the voucher program

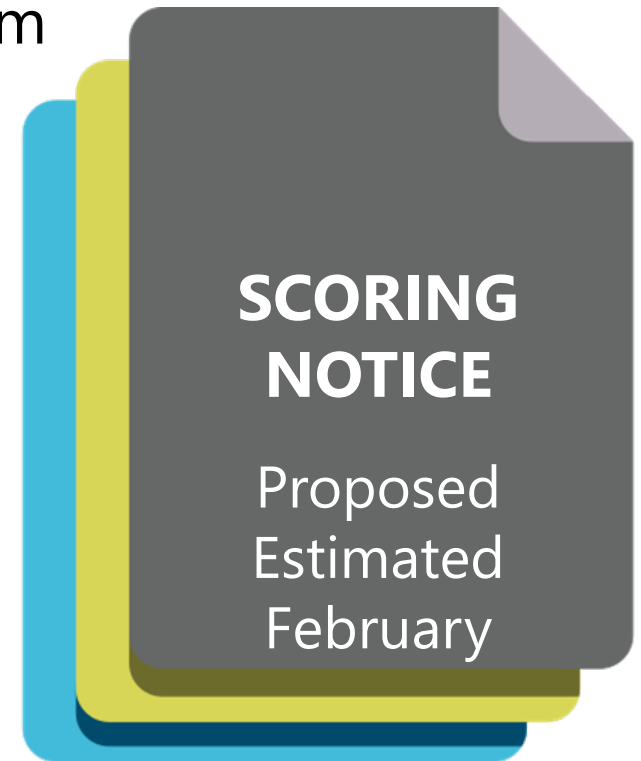
A graphic consisting of three overlapping document icons. The top icon is grey and contains the text "STANDARDS NOTICE" and "Final Estimated March". The middle icon is yellow and the bottom one is blue.

STANDARDS NOTICE

Final Estimated
March

NSPIRE Scoring Notice

- Will be published in Federal Register for comment
- Relevant to public housing and Multifamily housing program properties
- Scoring will reflect NSPIRE goals
 - Health and safety of residents over curb appeal, site conditions
 - Deficiencies in Units > Inside > Outside
- Notice will also include
 - What's changing from UPCS scoring
 - Methodology used to revise scoring
 - Expected sampling strategy
 - Justification for scoring decisions



- Information to submit in advance of inspection. REAC may collect:
 - Elevator, fire sprinkler certificates
 - Whether there are any current water safety alerts, name of public water system
 - Property construction date verification, scan of lead-based paint inspection (if built before 1978)
- Process for technical reviews
- Post inspection report process, how to report correction of deficiencies
- Communication with residents, making final inspections available for review
- Self inspection process
- Administrative referrals process for failing scores



Rulemaking Process



Why is this taking so long? Why can't you just tell us more?

Federal rulemaking is covered by the Administrative Procedures Act and **we must...**

1. Make information available to all in the same way (Federal Register, website)

2. Take comments during a specified period, which post to a public docket

3. Issue a final rule with HUD's responses to comments received

4. Final rule will provide an effective date for the revised regulations



Rulemaking Process Cont.



- Proposed and final regulations and subordinate notices go through Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review
- Review by OMB is at least 90 days
 - OMB also considers the full administrative and economic/cost impact of all regulations, and HUD's "Regulatory Impact Analysis" with the final rule



NSPIRE Inspections



When will NSPIRE Inspections start?

When the rule is **final** *and effective*.*

NSPIRE Inspections Cont.

***But also:**

- NSPIRE Subordinate notices are published as final
- Consider there may be “compliance dates” in the final rule
- Public housing regs planned to be effective April 2023; HUD may delay inspections until July 2023
- Multifamily housing, HCV/PBV, Section 8 Mod Rehab and CPD programs planned for October 2023
- PHAs and owners will still get advance notice of scheduled inspections



Proposed Inspection Timeframe



- For Multifamily Housing properties and most PHAs (>250 PH units, not rural), the NSPIRE inspection dates will be based on last inspection score and 3-2-1 rules
 - <80 = Every 1 Year
 - 80-89 = Every 2 Years
 - ≥ 90 = Every 3 Years
- Public Housing NSPIRE Demonstration continues until June 30, 2023. Once the Demo is done, participants will be inspected based on their last UPCS inspection score using the date of the NSPIRE Demo inspection
- Multifamily NSPIRE Demonstration is ending; participants must choose to be scored under NSPIRE or UPCS by March 1, 2023

Exceptions to 3-2-1



- Troubled PHA properties, regardless of size, will be inspected annually based on fiscal year (FY) end
- “Small Deregulation PHAs”, or PHAs with <250 units will be inspected and scored based on FY end and previous PHAS score:
 - Substandard or Standard = Every 2 Years
 - High Performer = Every 3 Years
- Small Rural PHAs (less than 500 combined PH & HCV):
 - >70 unit weighted average physical inspections (the Small Rural PHAS score) = Every 3 Years



Key Takeaways



- HUD's physical condition standards are based on federal regulations and implementing notices
- Changes to federal regulations are completed with advance notice and fair opportunity for public comment
- HUD used the NSPIRE Demonstration to design and test the NSPIRE standards and inspection process
 - Note: Demonstration scores are not scores of record
- NSPIRE inspections will commence once the rule is final and effective. All regulations, policies, and effective dates are TBD until published as final
- "Hoping" for rule effective in April 2023 for public housing, and October 2023 for Multifamily Housing, HCV/PBV and CPD programs
- PH inspections will commence July 2023



NSPIRE

Standards

Speaker: Cliff Kornegay

Module Objectives

- Describe new framework for physical inspections and key changes from UPCS/HQS to NSPIRE
- Define key focus areas for HUD's NSPIRE Standards
- Describe health and safety deficiencies, determinations, and rationales
- Describe how to view NSPIRE Standards and available resources on HUD.gov



Mastering the NSPIRE standards will require learning a new framework

- **More Emphasis on:**

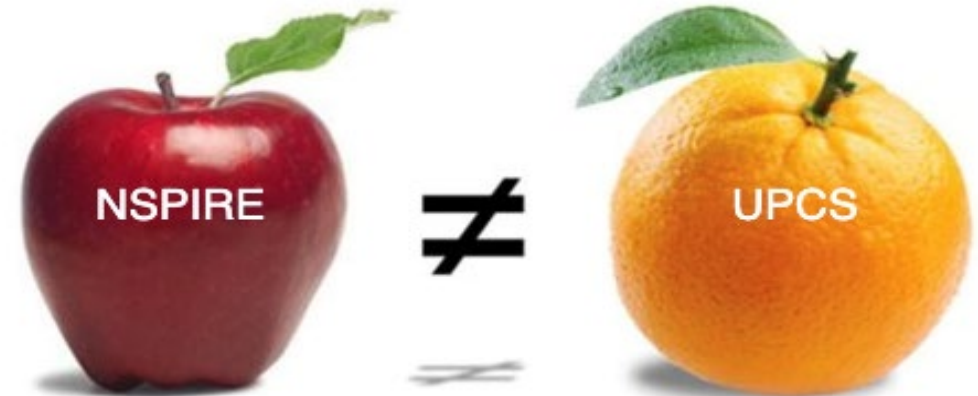
- Health, safety, and functional defects
- Areas that impact residents – their units

- **Less Emphasis on:**

- Condition and appearance defects
- Inspectable areas outside units

- **Objective Deficiency Criteria**

- Criticality levels do not exist within NSPIRE
- Removed subjective deficiency criteria based on feedback





What is the Same?



- Majority of inspectable items remain mostly unchanged
- Life threatening H&S deficiencies require 24-hour repair timeframe
- Continued assessment on deficiencies in H&S and function and operability

What is Changing?

- Moved away from 5 distinct inspectable areas: unit, common areas, building systems, site, building exterior
- Removed non-H&S items such as overgrown vegetation, non-security/safety fence damage, damaged trim, common area paint deterioration (post 1978 properties), exterior caulking damage, scratched counter tops
- Changed focus away from cosmetic deficiencies and prioritization of physical assets and the resident health and safety
- Compilation Bulletin and Non Industry Standards (NIS) does not apply to the NSPIRE standards

What is New?

- Consolidation of inspectable areas to 3: outside, inside, and unit
- More stringent standards for heating, GFCI/AFCI, electrical outlets, mold, infestation, and structural systems
- Enhanced standards for smoke alarms, CO alarms, fire doors, dryer exhaust, guardrails and handrails
- Revised H&S classifications and timeframes – increased urgency to 24-hour repair for life threatening and severe items and 30-day repair for moderate deficiencies

Deficiency Rationales

- Standards Notice includes rationales that describes the harm or negative result that could occur if that issue were to be present at a property
- Rationales provide a clear and defensible explanation based on sound science
- **Health & Safety (H&S)** make up most of the NSPIRE deficiency rationales because they are focused on the most critical elements that impact resident safety and habitability
- Additional NSPIRE rationale examples:
 - **Function and Operability**
 - **Condition and Appearance**
 - **Maintenance**
 - **Structural**

H&S Determinations



Life Threatening



Deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of death or severe illness or injury to a resident.

Severe



Deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised.

Moderate



Deficiencies that, if evident in home or on property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.

Low



Deficiencies critical to habitability but not presenting a substantive health or safety risk to residents.



Inspectable Areas



NSPIRE establishes the inspectable areas of a REAC inspection into three easily identified locations: Unit, Inside, and Outside.

- This increases the usability of the standards and streamlines the inspection process
- Ensures that all residents live in safe, habitable homes, the items and components located inside the building, outside the building, and within the units of HUD housing must be functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards
- This streamlined approach allows inspectors to cite deficiencies based on where they are standing and eliminates potential subjectivity or ambiguity about a deficiency's location

Inspectable Areas Continued

Unit

A “Unit” of housing refers to the interior components of an individual dwelling, where the resident lives.

Inside

“Inside” refers to the common areas and building systems within the building interior and are not inside a unit. This could include interior laundry facilities, workout rooms, etc.

Outside

“Outside” refers to the building site, building exterior components, and any building systems located outside of the building or unit. This includes things like sidewalks, parking lots, and retaining walls.

Unit



Inside



Outside



Example Unit Life Threatening Defects



Chimney or flue piping is blocked, misaligned, or missing (i.e., evidence of prior installation, but now not present or is incomplete).



Electrical conductor is not enclosed or properly insulated (e.g., damaged sheathing, open port, missing knockout, missing outlet or switch cover, missing breaker or fuse, or missing lightbulb).



Smoke alarm is not installed inside each sleeping area, outside each sleeping area, and on each level.

Core Health & Safety Focus

The eight focus areas are critical to the habitability and safety of residents



Addressing Fire Safety

NSPIRE improves fire safety standards in several ways from UPCS

- ✓ Implementation of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 72
- ✓ Minimum temperature requirement
- ✓ Permanent heating source requirement
- ✓ Prohibition of fuel burning unvented space heaters
- ✓ New fire sprinkler defects related to the proper functioning of these systems
- ✓ GFCIs, AFCIs, CO alarms, dryer exhaust, and electrical outlets
- ✓ More stringent & specific fire door requirements



Addressing Fire Safety Cont.

NSPIRE conforms with (NFPA 72)

- NFPA 72 is the preeminent national standard for smoke alarms and fire and existing Housing Quality Standards for vouchers align with this standard

NSPIRE Smoke Alarm Standards Conform with 2019 NFPA 72 Requiring:

At least one working smoke alarm installed on every level of property



At least one working smoke alarm installed outside every sleeping area



At least one working smoke alarm installed inside each bedroom



- Lack of conformance with the NSPIRE smoke alarm standard requires mitigation within 24 hours

Within two years new NFPA 72 fire safety requirements will be in effect

- Fire alarms without sealed ten-year batteries will need to be fully replaced

Addressing Fire Safety Cont.

Properly functioning heating systems are critical to maintain healthy unit temperatures and prevent fires in public housing

Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act directed HUD to set minimum temperature standards

- PIH Notice 2018-19 set a minimum heating temperature standard for public housing
- The PIH notice set 68 degrees, which is carried over into NSPIRE
- Forthcoming NSPIRE Standards Notice will contain the heating source and space heater requirements
 - It will include potential exceptions for tropical climates

Properly functioning fire doors are critical to slow the spread of fire and smoke in buildings

Fire doors have been addressed in NSPIRE with a standard specific to fire doors

Under UPCS fire doors were inspected and cited with other non-fire doors

The fire door standard details the specific function, operability and structural integrity requirements for fire doors

Defects and deficiency criteria will be based on research and discussions with fire safety professionals



Addressing Fire Safety Cont.

Properly functioning fire sprinklers are critical for the suppression of fires

Current NSPIRE
version has
additional defects
and criteria

- 1 Deficiency criteria is more detailed and objective
- 2 New deficiency for obstruction of the spray area
- 3 Some deficiencies have elevated severity levels

Final standard will address foreign material on sprinklers that doesn't impact performance



Fire and Electrical Shock Hazards



New standards and deficiencies address:

Ground Fault Circuit
Interrupters

Arc Fault Circuit
Interrupters

Properly Wired Outlets

Grounded Outlets

Addressing Water Safety

Water safety was introduced through the NSPIRE Proposed Rule

HUD recognizes the EPA is the government agency tasked with testing and measuring water quality

HUD is considering collecting information on local water outages or water quality alerts

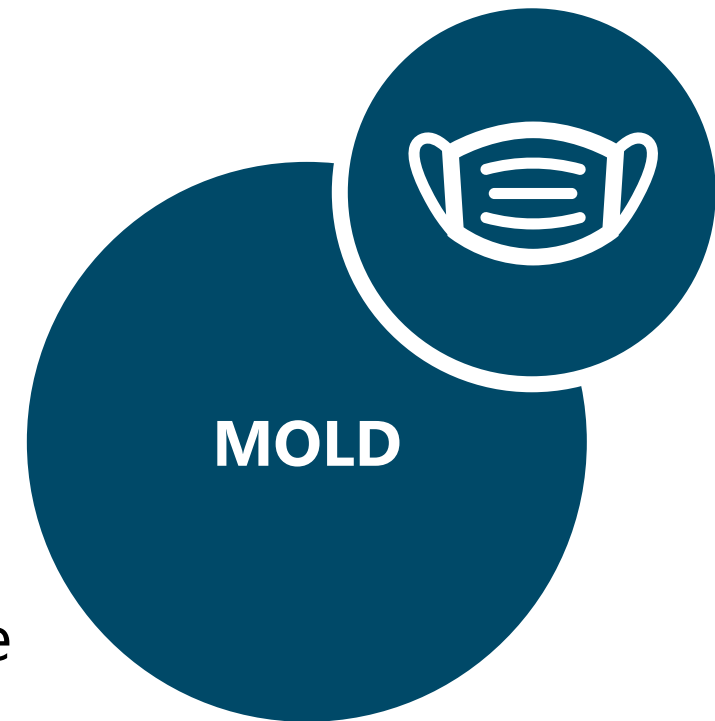
HUD is considering recording observations of lead water service lines in HUD assisted properties



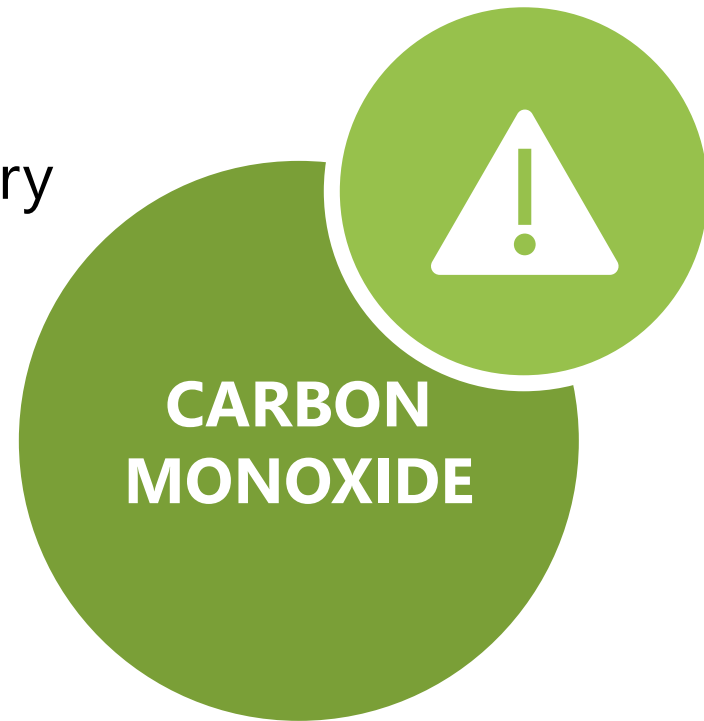
Addressing Mold & Moisture

NSPIRE takes a comprehensive approach to mold and moisture

- Objective and measurable mold deficiency criteria that recognizes different severity levels
- The current mold standard also contains a deficiency for ventilation or dehumidification of bathrooms
- The most recent leak standard contains multiple deficiencies with specific criteria to capture a broad range of plumbing and environmental leaks
- NSPIRE is considering **requiring the use of moisture meters** and **recommending the use of infrared cameras** during inspections



- Transitioning from a survey question to an enforceable standard
- 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act included a statutory requirement for CO alarms to be installed with the requirements of the 2018 International Fire Code
 - Effective date of requirement was December 27, 2022
 - Chapters 9 & 11 of the 2018 IFC contain the specific installation requirements & are available free online
- REAC notice published December 27, 2022 for the implementation of the CO requirements within UPCS before the NSPIRE final rule is published and effective
- Decision tree for CO installation guidance published to NSPIRE website December 27, 2022

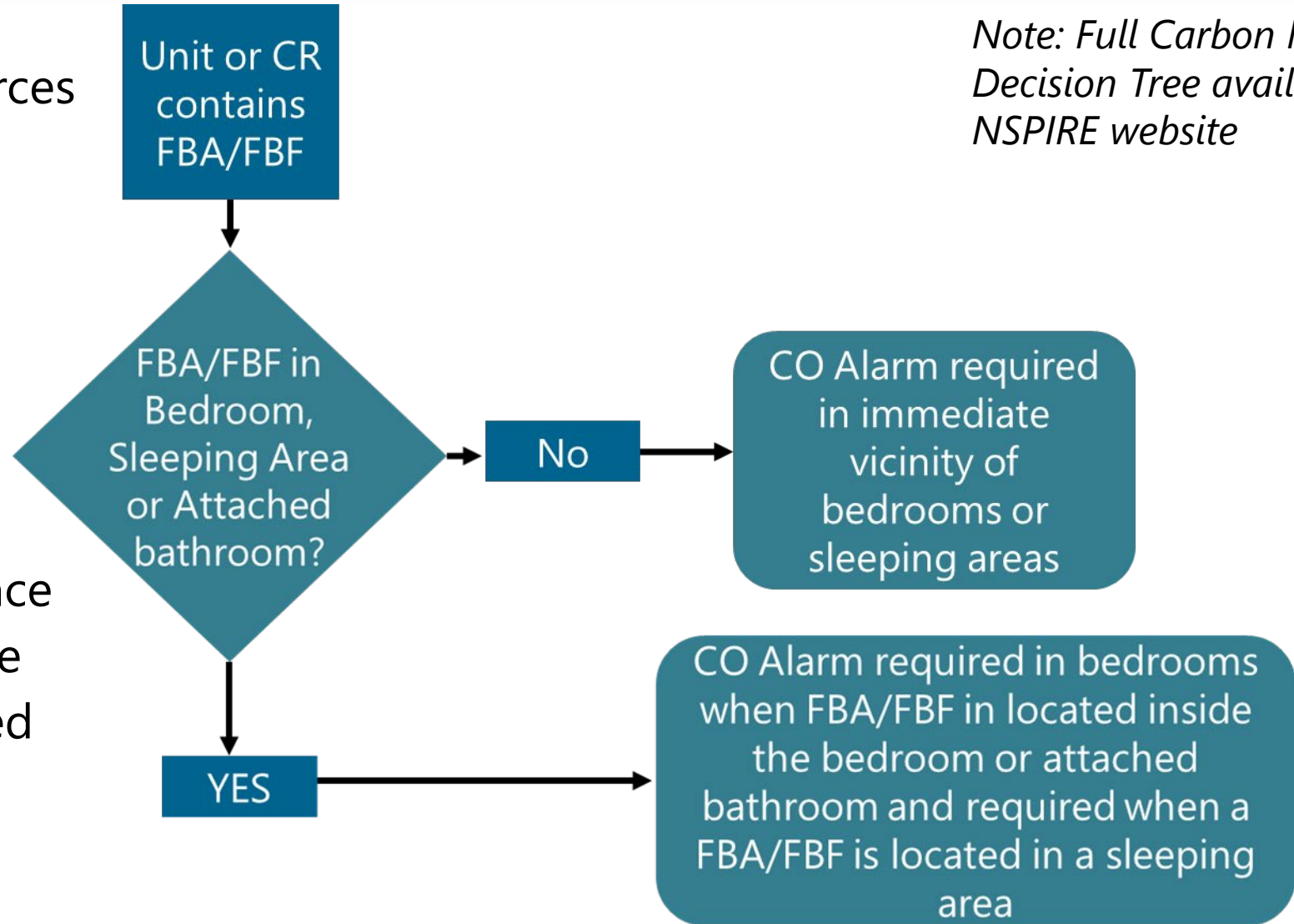


Carbon Monoxide Decision Tree Example

A guide for determining CO requirements based on sources of carbon monoxide and location

Note: Full Carbon Monoxide Decision Tree available on NSPIRE website

- CR** = Classroom
- FBA** = Fuel Burning Appliance
- FBF** = Fuel Burning Fireplace
- FBFAF** = Fuel Burning Forced Air Furnace



Addressing Infestation

NSPIRE infestation standards are changing

- Objective deficiency criteria
 - Specific observed numbers of pests result in different severity levels
- REAC is considering alternative correction options and longer time frames for properties using industry best practices
 - An example of best practices would be integrated pest management



NSPIRE will have a different approach than UPCS

- Current lead-based paint standard
 - Incorporates requirements from HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule for the voucher program
 - In buildings constructed before 1978, inspector will perform a visual assessment for deteriorated paint in units with children under age 6
 - NSPIRE does not replace HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements





NSPIRE Standards Webpage



You can find the standards on the NSPIRE Standards web page

This web page provides:

- Ability to view the standards and download:
 - Single standards
 - All standards in a zip file
- Guidance for navigating the standards



NSPIRE Standards Webpage



Standards Update

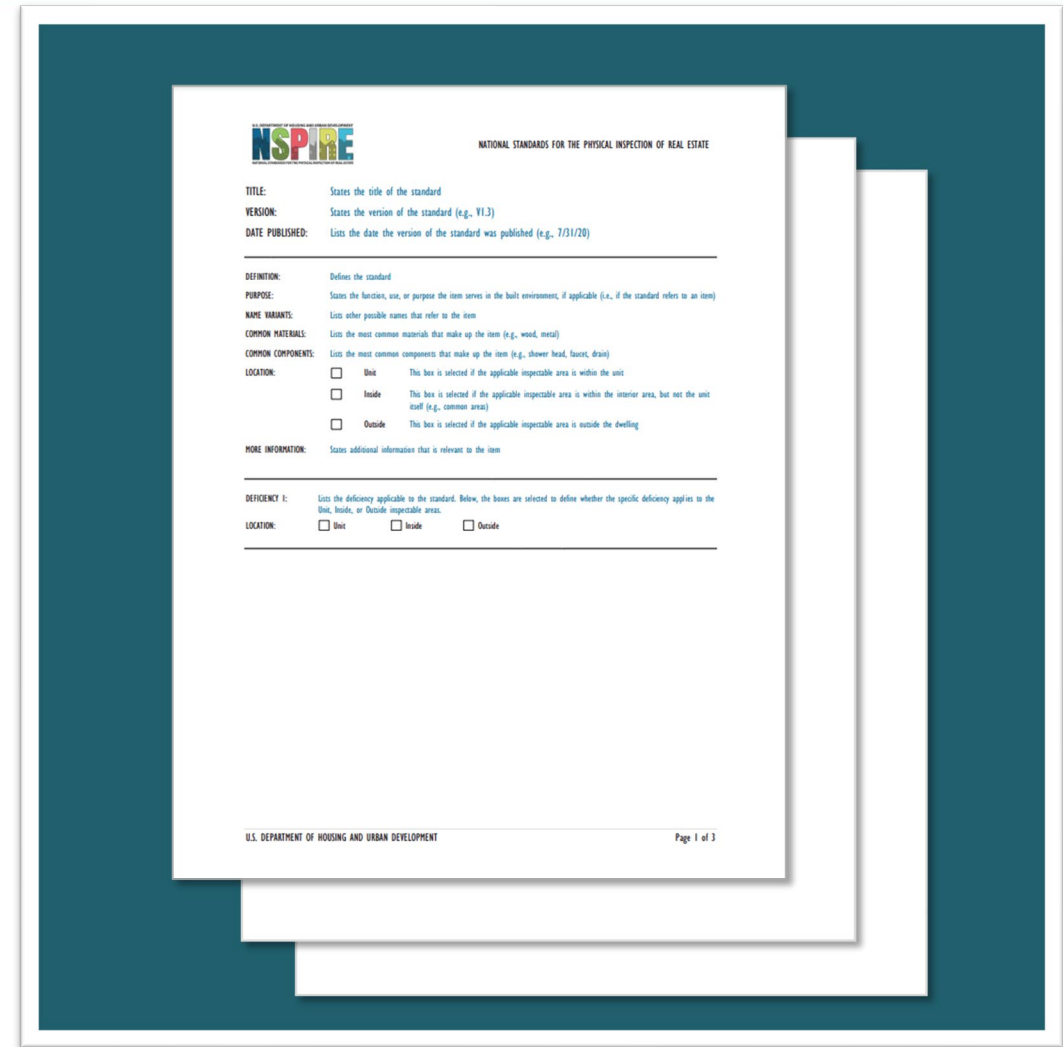
HUD published the Proposed **National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE)** in the Federal Register on June 16, 2022. The public comment period closed on August 1, 2022. The final set of standards will be published in the Federal Register following HUD's review and adjudication of public comments.

Current Standards

STANDARDS	Version	Last Updated	Inspectable area(s) standard applies to:		
			Unit	Inside	Outside
Address and Signage Standard	2.2	06-23-2022			Y
Bathtub and Shower Standard	2.2	06-23-2022	Y	Y	
Cabinets Standard	2.2	06-23-2022	Y	Y	
Call-for-Aid System Standard	2.2	06-23-2022	Y	Y	
Carbon Monoxide Alarm Standard	2.2	06-23-2022	Y	Y	
Ceiling Standard	2.2	06-23-2022	Y	Y	

To help inspectors, quality control reviewers, and other stakeholders understand the terminology and layout of the NSPIRE standards, HUD developed a standards template guide to provide:

- Terminology
- Layout of the standards
- An overview of each component section of a standard, from front to back



Organization of NSPIRE Standards

NSPIRE NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE

TITLE: HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR CONDITIONING (HVAC)
 VERSION: V2.2
 DATE PUBLISHED: 06/23/22

DEFINITION:
Heating: A system consisting of a heat source and method of distribution designed to heat the surrounding air and area.
Ventilation: A method of air distribution by air ducts to transfer air from one location to another. Air can be distributed passively or forced.
Air Conditioning: A system consisting of a cooling source and method of distribution designed to cool the surrounding air and area.

PURPOSE: Provide thermal comfort and acceptable indoor air quality.

COMMON COMPONENTS: Thermostat; Condenser; Furnace; Supply registers or vents; Ducts; Air handler; Radiant or convection heating covers; Boiler; Evaporative cooler; Thermocouple; Gas shutoff valve

LOCATION:
 Unit Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, closet
 Inside Any indoor common area (e.g., hall, bath, kitchen, office, exercise room, etc.)
 Outside None

MORE INFORMATION: None

DEFICIENCY 1: A permanently installed heating source is damaged, inoperable, missing, or not installed and the outside temperature is below 48 degrees Fahrenheit.
LOCATION: Unit Inside

DEFICIENCY 2: A permanently installed heating source is damaged, inoperable, missing, or not installed and the outside temperature is 48 degrees Fahrenheit or above.
LOCATION: Unit Inside

DEFICIENCY 3: Air conditioning system or device is not operational.
LOCATION: Unit Inside

DEFICIENCY 4: Heating system or device fueled by combustion has a misaligned, disconnected, improperly connected, damaged, blocked, or missing exhaust vent.
LOCATION: Unit Inside

DEFICIENCY 5: Combustion chamber cover or gas shutoff valve is missing from a combustion-fueled heating appliance.
LOCATION: Unit Inside


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Page 1 of 15

HUD redesigned the format and language of the Standards

- Beginning section (front matter)
 - Defines the inspectable item
 - Summarizes the deficiencies
- Deficiencies
 - In order of inspectable area
 - Provides additional information on the process to inspect the deficiency
- Summary of Changes lists revisions to the standard

Deficiencies - Inspection Process

Example Standard: Door – Fire Labeled

		NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE
DEFICIENCY I – UNIT:	FIRE LABELED DOOR DOES NOT OPEN.	
DEFICIENCY CRITERIA:	Fire labeled door does not open such that it may limit access between spaces.	
HEALTH AND SAFETY DETERMINATION:	Moderate	The Moderate Health and Safety category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.
CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:	30 days	
HCV PASS / FAIL:	Fail	
HCV CORRECTION TIMEFRAME:	30 days	
INSPECTION PROCESS:		
OBSERVATION:	- Identify all fire labeled doors within the Unit.	
REQUEST FOR HELP:	- If the door is locked, ask the resident or POA to unlock the door.	
ACTION:	- With the door closed, engage the doorknob or handle to verify if the door opens to permit reasonable access between spaces.	
MORE INFORMATION:	- Fire label or plug may be located on the edge of the door slab between the middle and top hinge or on the top and hinge side of the jamb or frame. - If unable to determine if a label is present, then evaluate the door under the Door – General Standard or Door – Entry Standard, respectively.	



- Each deficiency includes an Inspection Process section
- Inspection Process subsections:
 - Observation
 - Request for Help (e.g., from resident or POA)
 - Action
 - More Information

Summary of Changes

- As part of its continuous improvement of NSPIRE, HUD documents the revisions it makes to each standard
- The Summary of Changes is provided at the end of each standard and lists:
 - Fields updated in the standard
 - Revision dates starting with the most recent version

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
NSPIRE
 NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE

NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

TITLE: ADDRESS AND SIGNAGE
 VERSION: V2.2
 DATE PUBLISHED: 06/23/22

FIELD	CHANGE	VERSION	DATE
-----	Abbreviated published version	V2.2	2022-06-23
	Name Variants	Removed from published version	
	Common Materials	Removed from published version	
	Rationale	Removed from published version	
	Tools or Equipment	Removed from published version	
Deficiency I		V2.2	2022-06-23
	Health and Safety Determination	Relabeled from "Standard" to "Moderate"	
-----	Copy edits	V2.1	2021-04-02
Deficiency I		V2.0	2020-10-28



Key Takeaways



- NSPIRE strengthens HUD's physical condition standards to emphasize resident health and safety in their units
- NSPIRE aligns inspection standards across all HUD-assisted properties, as directed by Congress
- Get ready now for changes to come (e.g., check fire doors, smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarm)
- NSPIRE Standards can be found on [HUD.gov](https://www.hud.gov)



NSPIRE

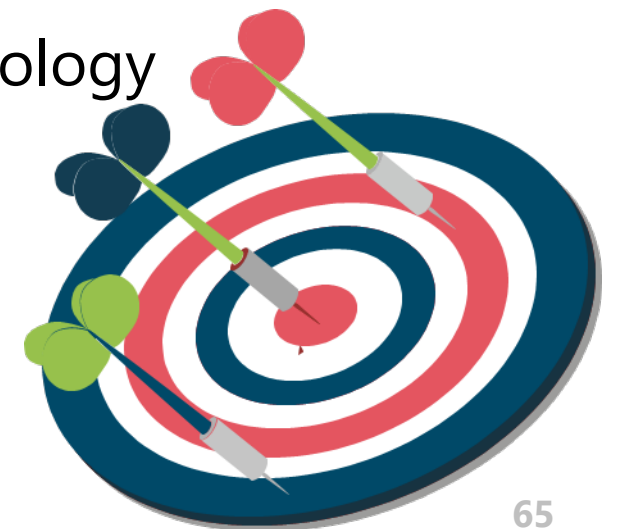
Scoring Model

Speakers: Ashley Leia Sheriff

Purpose

By the end of this module you will be able to:

- Contrast the mechanics of UPCS Scoring Model with the proposed NSPIRE Inspection Scoring Model features
- Align proposed NSPIRE goals with NSPIRE Inspection Scoring Model features
- Perform a simplistic scoring exercise
- Understand proposed changes to the sampling methodology
- Comprehend the applicability to PHAS



Background - UPCS Scoring Model

100-point score scale:

- The best possible inspection score is 100 and deficiencies generally cause the inspection score to decrease by some amount

Item and Area-Based Limits

- Under UPCS, the total score of 100 is comprised of five area scores that each comprised a certain limited percentage of the total score

Criticality and Severity Level:

- Under UPCS, each “item weight” is multiplied by a predetermined severity and criticality level

Area	Typical % of Property Inspection Score
Units	35
Building Systems	20
Common Areas	15
Building Exterior	15
Site	15

Criticality Level	Multiplier Value
5	5.00
4	3.00
3	2.25
2	1.25
1	0.50

Severity Level	Multiplier Value
3	1.00
2	0.50
1	0.25

Item and Area-Based Limits

- Further, each area is inspected for specific items
 - For example: if a kitchen has 10 inspectable items (e.g., door, ceiling, cabinet, floor, lighting, HVAC, etc.,) each of the 10 items (if present) have a 10% “item weight”
- When a deficiency is cited, the impact that the deficiency has on the area score relates to this “item weight” that is subsequently multiplied by a few additional values, which are shown and described on the following slide

Draft NSPIRE Physical Inspection Model Features



UPCS Comparison to NSPIRE Scoring Model



UPCS	NSPIRE
Complex system of weightings, multipliers, and limits	Simplified four-step scoring system
Unsafe properties could still receive a passing score for a variety of reasons, including mechanisms of “capped” item and area weights	Unsafe properties will not receive a passing score due to focus on Health & Safety and Unit-based defects
Item and area weights could sometimes cause less important defects to disproportionately factor into inspection scoring	Defect Impact Weights Table makes clear the hierarchy of defect importance on Inspection Score



NSPIRE Draft Scoring Model



- **Draft Defect point system:**

- Each deficiency causes the inspection score to decrease by some prescribed amount according to severity and location
 - ***Health and safety (H&S)*** make up most of the NSPIRE deficiencies because they are focused on the most critical elements that impact resident safety and habitability.
- Sum of "Defect Points" will be normalized to accommodate different property sizes

Defect Examples



	Outside	Inside	Unit
Life-Threatening	Gas dryer exhaust ventilation system has restricted airflow.	Structural system exhibits signs of serious failure.	Flammable or combustible material is on or near an ignition source.
Severe	A sharp edge that can result in a cut or puncture hazard is present.	Fire labeled door does not close and latch or self-close and latch.	Call-for-aid system is blocked.
Moderate	Trip hazard on walking surface.	Plumbing leak that allows for water intrusion in unintended areas.	Refrigerator component is damaged such that it impacts functionality.
Low	Water runoff is unable to flow through the site drainage system.	Auxiliary lighting component is damaged or missing.	Presence of mold-like substance at very low levels is observed visually.

NSPIRE Draft Scoring Model

The **Notional Draft Defect Impact Weights Table** shown below is the backbone of the scoring model

	Outside	Inside	Unit	
Life-Threatening	**** **** **	**** **** ***	**** **** ****	24-hour remediation
Severe	**** ***	**** ****	**** **** *	
Moderate	**** *	*** **	*** ***	30-day remediation
Low	*	**	***	

Defect Impact Weights are in the process of being finalized.

Draft Scoring 4-Step Process

Under the **draft** NSPIRE Scoring Model, the steps to score an inspection are as follows:

1. Count defects of each type. Multiply counts by values in Defect Impact Weights table (shown in the previous slide). Sum all results. Calculation yields **total defect points**.
2. Size-adjust **total defect points**.
 - Divide total defect points by number of units inspected to adjust for property size
3. Subtract **size-adjusted defect points** from 100 to calculate **0-100 score**.
4. Sum **defect points in units category**, then divide by total number of units sampled. If less than 30 the property passes the "Unit Standard of Performance" test.



(Proposed Feature) Categorization into Letter Grades



Grade A	Good condition with the least number of concerning defects. Aligns with "Standard 1 Performing Property."	Inspection every 3 years	≥ 90	Passing Grade
Grade B	Good condition but with more concerning and yet easily addressable defects. Aligns with "Standard 2 Performing Property."	Inspection every 2 years	$\geq 80 < 90$	
Grade C	Okay condition with higher number of concerning and yet addressable defects. Close monitoring is needed. Aligns with "Standard 3 Performing Property."	Inspection annually	$\geq 70 < 80$	Substandard Grade
Grade D	Challenged condition with high prevalence H&S defects that may not be easily addressable. Close monitoring is needed. Aligns with "Standard 3 Performing Property."	Inspection annually	$\geq 60 < 70$	
Grade E	Failing condition with high prevalence of concerning H&S defects. Close, regular monitoring needed. Administrative action may be needed to protect residents.	Higher inspection frequency	$> 30 < 60$	Failing Grade
Grade F	Failing condition with extremely high prevalence of concerning H&S defects. Actions should be taken to protect residents. Referred to DEC.	Highest inspection frequency	≤ 30	



Draft NSPIRE Sampling Plan

Draft NSPIRE Sampling Plan

- **Not Finalized – currently undergoing calibration**
- **Draft NSPIRE Sampling Plan:**
 - Number of Units Sampled during inspections may increase under NSPIRE
 - Buildings may be inspected with a likelihood that is related to their number of units (e.g., buildings with higher unit counts are more likely to be inspected)
 - Resident-selected Units may be supplemental to the Inspection Sample




NSPIRE

Operations & IT Information

Speakers: Marcel Jemio

Key Topics

Delivering on NSPIRE is built on top of process improvements, talented people, and the use of state-of-the-art technology

- Service delivery model
 - Inspection process (i.e., before, during, after the inspection)
 - NSPIRE benefits
 - Preparation for day 1 (i.e., planning, development, training)
- 
- A red pushpin icon is positioned at the top right corner of the red-bordered box containing the list.

Revitalized Service Delivery Model



We value our customers and seek to prioritize improvements that re-establish relevance and align services with customer needs

ENHANCED CONNECTIVITY

to accelerate housing quality improvement

Connected Property Owners and Agents (POAs), HUD Oversight (i.e., REAC, OFO, DEC), and Program Offices increases transparency and coordination

ENHANCED OPERATIONS

to streamline business processes & user experience

Real-time data and intuitive automated workflows improve business processes focusing on timely detection, remediation, and improvement of homes

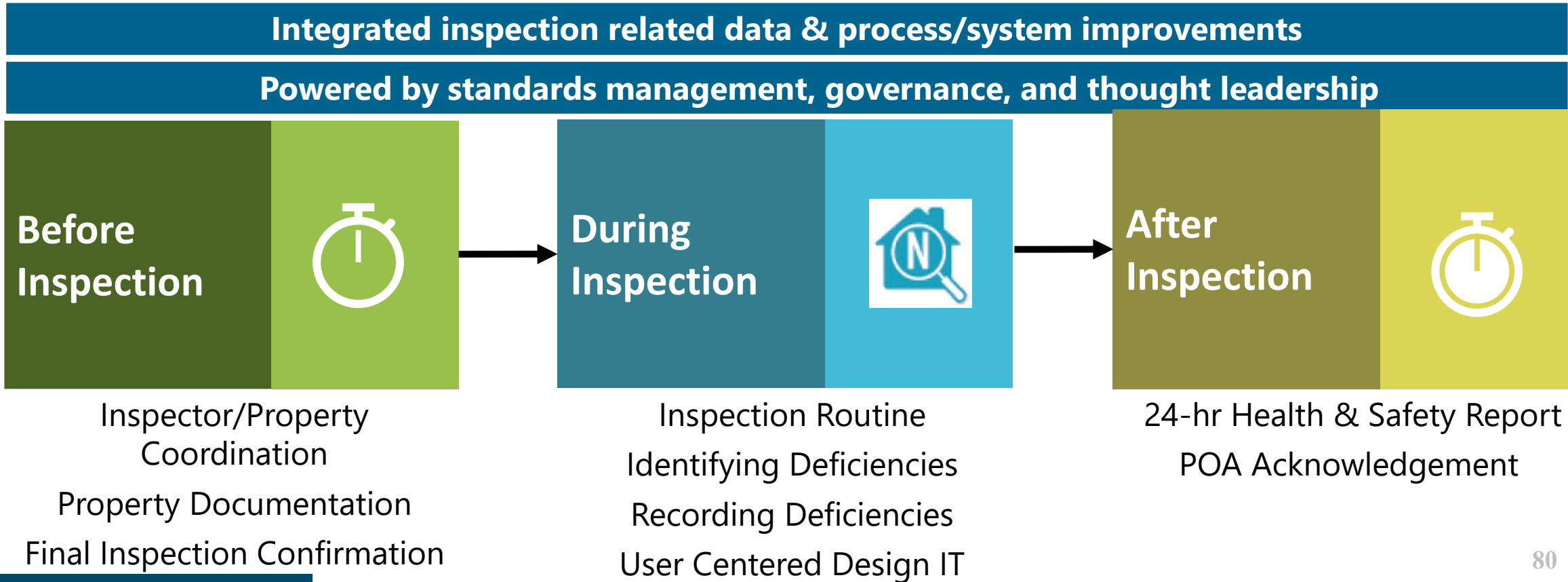
ENHANCED TECHNOLOGY

to increase productivity and data analytics

Modern, digital experience improves portfolio management, risk assessment, and predictive analytics

Improvements to Operations

- What happens before, during, and after inspections is changing
- We are designing as digital an experience as possible



Before-Inspection Highlights


- POAs will receive automatic emails directing them to verify their property profiles prior to inspection
- POAs will have access to an integrated dashboard to update property information including certificate upload (elevator, fire extinguishers, etc.)
- Continued effective coordination between NSPIRE inspectors and POA once inspection is scheduled
- HUD upgraded back-end automated systems to streamline internal inspection administrative processes (i.e., scheduling, inspectors' roles)



Inventory Management


Inventory Management is the process to ensure that property inventory for the inspection line of business are complete and accurate

Inventory Management – Key Changes

- 
- Field Offices (FOs) will have the ability to track and query property profiles directly in the Salesforce platform but will still need to update the property profiles in the source systems
 - Processes will be streamlined to notify down stream customers when to verify and update property profiles prior to an inspection thus resulting in increased inventory accuracy
 - Variance report will identify properties with inconsistent, incomplete, or inaccurate profiles based on the inspection


Ordering is the process for creating property inspection orders

Ordering – Key Changes

- 
- Generate a collection of Inspection of Record Orders including properties to be inspected, which are then automatically routed to FOs and Program Offices (POs) for review and approval
 - FOs new responsibility includes examining new orders for issues, or delaying the inspection for any property in the collection
 - FOs and POs will receive automated notifications when orders are placed to vendors
 - Ad-hoc orders initiated as “one-off” inspections performed as a result of Congressional inquiry, low scores, high risk, etc.

Scheduling is reengineered to include an Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) on Salesforce to improve resource, workload, and financial planning.

Scheduling – Key Changes

- 
- A blue pushpin icon is pinned to the top right corner of the content box.
- Vendors and POAs will have access to view scheduled inspections associated with their organization
 - Prior to inspection day POAs will:
 - Receive an email link to their property profile for validation
 - Interface with a single platform to verify and update property profiles and view scheduled inspections
 - Upload certificates to Salesforce (e.g., fire suppression, elevator, boiler)
 - Provide an accurate point of contact to generate work orders and close out H&S items



Tracking & Managing Inspections



ExAM Inspection

INSP-01045

+ Follow

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

In Review

Review Complete

Details

▼ Information

Inspection Name	INSP-01045	Owner	Matt Crockett
Inspection ID	REAC QA Internal Test Dev 12	Inspection Vendor	REAC QA Internal
Development	A-077524	Assigned Inspector	Robert West
Inspection Unsuccessful Reason	! N/A	Number of Sample Buildings	2
Occupancy Percentage		Number of Sample Units	4
Inspection Due Date		Number of Sample Alternate Units	0
RVI	In-Person	Total Number of Units	4
		Min Number of Units Required to Inspect	4
		Total Number of Sample Units Inspected	4
		Cancellation Day of Inspection	
		Cancellation Prior to Inspection	

▼ Inspection Date/Time Information

ExAM Deficiencies (3+)

QR-2622

Corrective Timeframe: 30 days

Status: Acknowledged/Unmitigated

Development: [A-077524](#)

QR-2624

Corrective Timeframe: 24 hours

Status: Acknowledged/Unmitigated

Development: [A-077524](#)

QR-2626

Corrective Timeframe: 30 days

Status: Acknowledged/Unmitigated

Development: [A-077524](#)

[View All](#)

Assignment Manager (3+)

AM-1275 09-27-2022

Property:

Assessment Template ... H&S Acknowledgment

Assessment Classificati... NSPIRE Inspection

AM-1276 09-27-2022

Property:

Assessment Template ... Outside Inspection

Assessment Classificati... NSPIRE Inspection

AM-1277 09-27-2022

During Inspection Highlights

- Actions on the day of inspection are streamlined due to:
 - Previous validation of property profile information
 - Previous validation of profile sampling variables such as offline buildings and units, vacancy rates, and converted units (if applicable)
 - More efficient visual verification of properties based on “real time” information
 - Modern inspection software



Discussion – App Features

8:35 PM Wed Sep 28 5G E 48%

Inside Inspection Submit All

Assessment Viewer

Assessable Record: A-074170
Assignment Manager: AM-1457 09-27-2022

Inside Standards
(1/51) 2% Completed

NOD OD NA

12. Egress *

NOD OD NA

13. Electrical - Conductor *

NOD OD NA

14. Electrical - GFCI or AFCI Outlet or Breaker * 1

NOD OD NA

15. Electrical - Outlet and Switch *

NOD OD NA

16. Electrical - Service Panel *

NOD OD NA

17. Elevator *

Electrical - GFCI or AFCI Outlet or Breaker

Electrical - GFCI or AFCI Outlet or Breaker

AFCI breaker

AFCI outlet

GFCI breaker

GFCI outlet

Cancel Next






Discussion – App Features



Electrical - GFCI or AFCI Outlet or Breaker

GFCI outlet

- Test or reset button is inoperable



Electrical - GFCI or AFCI Outlet or Breaker

Corrective Timeframe

24 hours

Image


* This field is required

Comment

Does not test

Room Inside

Garage




Discussion – App Features

Health_and_Safety_Report_-_09-28-2022_15-19.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC (32-bit)

File Edit View Sign Window Help

Home Tools Albany Dashboard... Health_and_Safety_... x

Save Print Email Search Up Down 2 / 5 Mouse Hand Min Max 129% Find Comment Annotations

Location Building 1 Victory Square_1 Parking Garage Sampling Status In Sample Corrective Timeframe 24 hours	Electrical - GFCI or AFCI Outlet or Breaker GFCI outlet or GFCI breaker is not visibly damaged and the test or reset button is inoperable. Comment Behind ac units in garage 
Location Building 1 Victory Square_1	Electrical - Outlet and Switch An unprotected outlet is present within six feet of a water source.

Search Messages Annotations Settings

After-Inspection Highlights

- Property representatives given health & safety reports daily, acknowledge receipt electronically and have immediate access to H&S report via automated links
- Information flows and timeliness between QC reviewers, Inspection Vendors, and POAs will be improved
- The inspection report format will be more user friendly
- Under NSPIRE, deficiencies have specific mitigation/repair timeline requirements (i.e., 24-hrs, 30-days)






Health & Safety



Health & Safety – Key Changes

- 
- Records will be created and tracked through resolution including POA mitigations, supporting documentation, and FO verification
 - Multifamily and public housing organizations will receive H&S reports by their field office and region
 - Automated notifications for: open H&S items; items awaiting mitigation; insufficient defect resolution; and, when defect resolution is complete
 - Health & Safety reports are now electronically signed



Submitting Evidence of Mitigations for Health & Safety Deficiencies



The screenshot displays the NSPIRE web application interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a user profile for Greg Jackson. The main navigation includes Home, Inspections, and Deficiencies. The current page shows details for a deficiency with ID QR-4355658, categorized as Life-Threatening. A modal window titled "Submit Evidence of Mitigation" is open, containing the following fields:

- * Date/Time Mitigated:** A date picker set to "Oct 20, 2022" and a time picker set to "6:05 AM".
- * Mitigation Details:** A large text area for describing the mitigation.
- Evidence of Mitigation (REQUIRED):** A section with an "Upload Files" button and the text "Or drop files".

A "Next" button is located at the bottom right of the modal. The background page shows a "Submit Evidence of Mitigation" button and a list of attachments, including "t 1 CO Detector" and "Mobile App Image ...".



Reviewing & Adjudicating Health & Safety Deficiencies Mitigations



The screenshot shows the NSPIRE Field Office App interface. A modal dialog box titled "Approve Mitigation" is open, allowing a reviewer to approve a mitigation for deficiency QR-4355658. The dialog contains a text area for a reviewer comment, a status dropdown menu, and "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

Approve Mitigation

Mitigation Reviewer Comment

Evidence and repair is acceptable.

Status

Mitigation Approved

Cancel Save

Details

NSPIRE Deficiency QR-4355658

Deficiency Information

NSPIRE Health & Safety Life-Threatening

Deficiency ID QR-4355658

Question Label Unit -> monoxide detector or visual alarm when tested.

Building Address MF TEST UNIT 1

Room/Location

Deficiency Location MF TEST UNIT 1

Deficiency Location Address

Location (Unit/Inside/Outside) Unit



Appeals



Appeals is the process responsible for POAs submitting appeal requests associated with an inspection on their property

Appeals – Key Changes

- POAs will submit appeals digitally via Salesforce
- Appeals lifecycle management is streamlined thereby improving visibility, tracking and reducing process cycle times



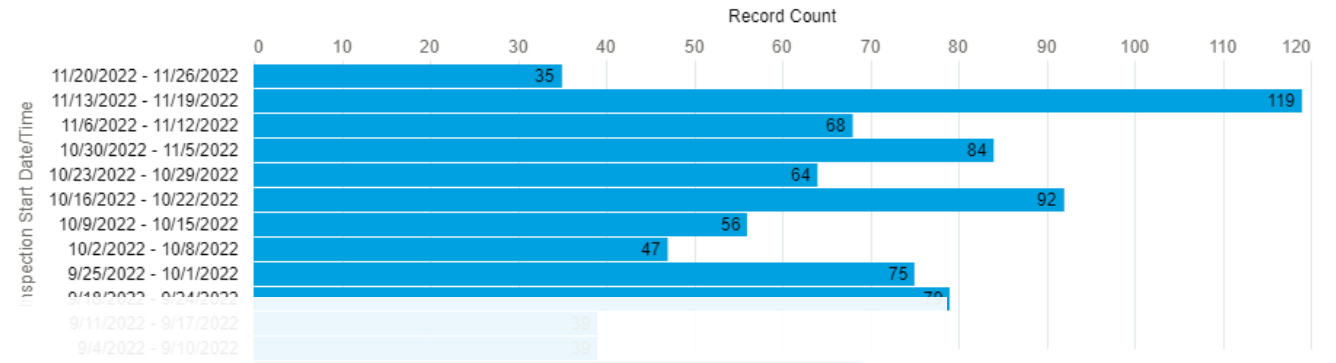
Sample Reports and Dashboards

NSPIRE Demo Inspections Running Total

2,181

(does not include 24 Sharepoint inspections)
[View Report \(ExAM Inspections for NSPIRE\)](#)

NSPIRE Demo Inspections in Last 7 Group



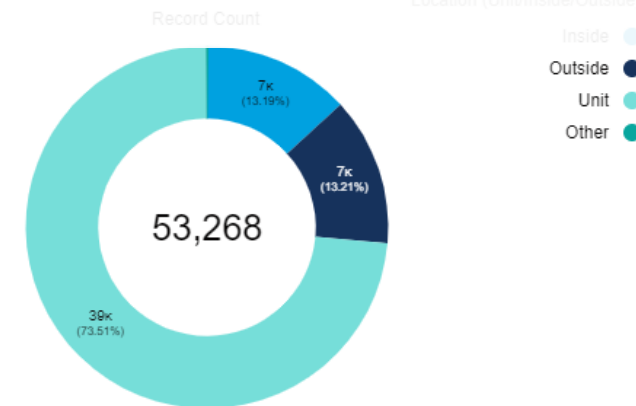
SAMPLE DISPLAY

Total Number of Deficiencies

53,268

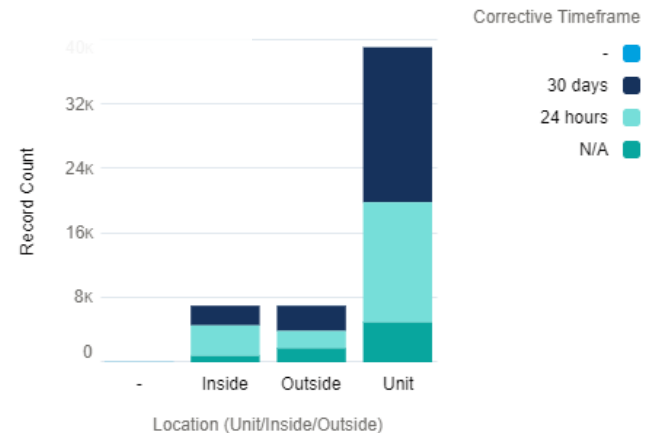
[View Report \(Deficiency Report\)](#)

Location of Deficiency Breakdown



[View Report \(Deficiency Report\)](#)

Location by Corrective Timeframe



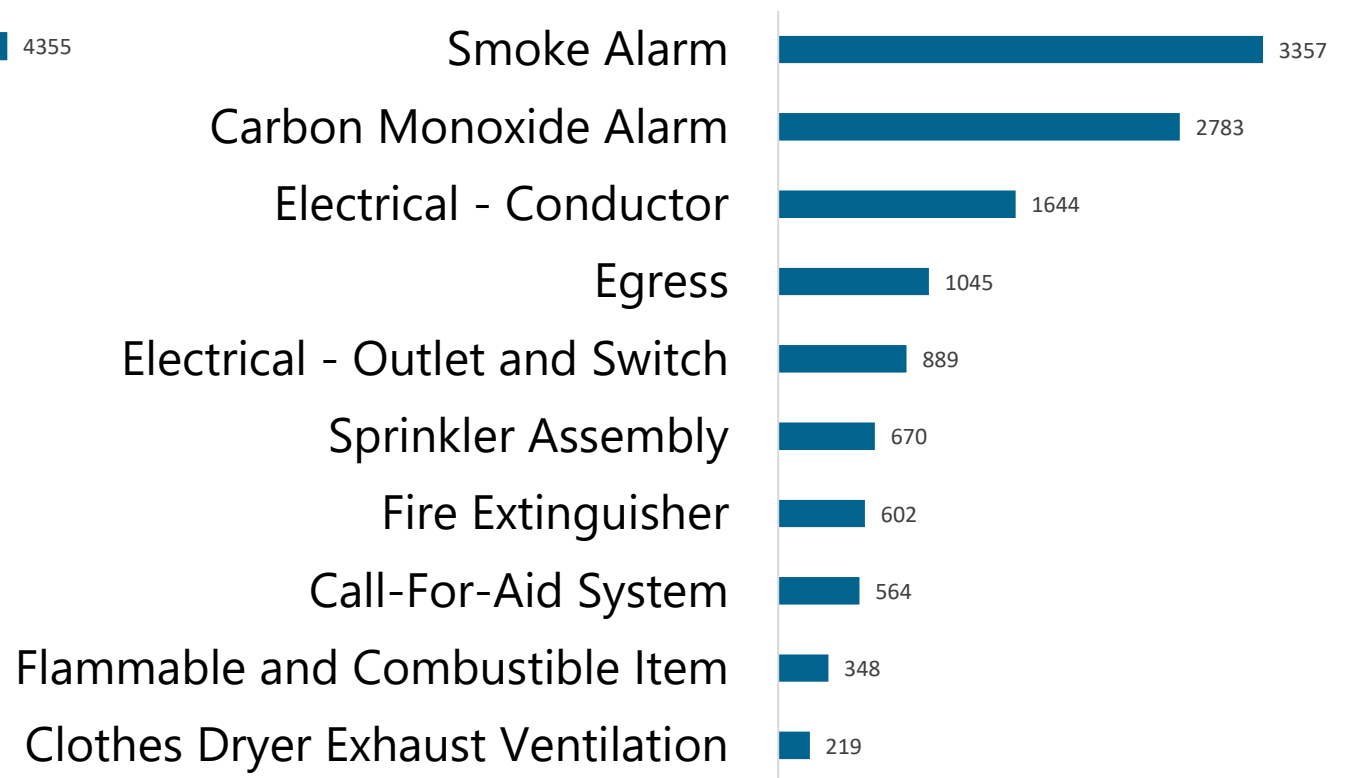
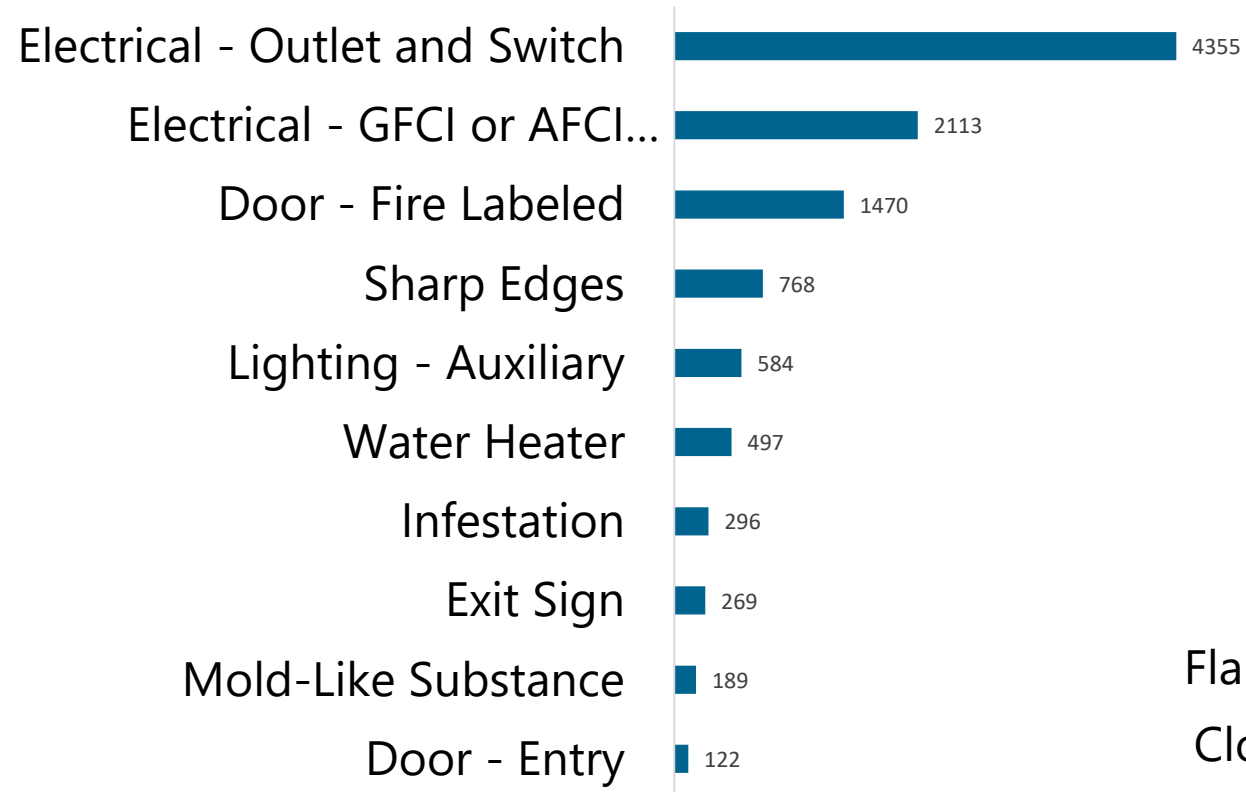
[View Report \(Deficiency Report02\)](#)

Top Defects Based on Demonstration



Top 10 Most Occurring Severe Defects

Top 10 Most Occurring Life Threatening Defects



Benefits to POAs & Field Staff

For Property Owners & Agents:

- Efficient coordination and scheduling
- System generated health and safety notifications and instructions for appropriate users
- Enhanced case management for appeals
- Technology solution can integrate with required systems such as property source systems, procurement systems, and financial systems
- Refreshed scoring model promotes emphasis on health and safety of residents

For Field Staff:

- Improved transparency and communication from REAC to equip Field Staff to provide tailored support to its customers
- Manually intensive tasks are automated to maximize staff's efforts on high value, high return items
- Direct input from staff informs ongoing NSPIRE process design and continuous improvement



Planning for Day 1



NSPIRE

CALENDAR YEAR 2022

JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC

CALENDAR YEAR 2023

JAN | FEB | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE

Stage 1 – Learning

Evaluate standards, evaluate protocol, & research initial IT

Stage 2 – Testing

Conduct inspections to collect data, perform field evaluation QA (i.e., side by side), & refine scoring model

Stage 3 – Pilot

Evaluate end-to-end life-cycle operations



Go-Live

NSPIRE Standards & Inspector Protocol Processes Refinement

System Development, Testing, and Improvement



Training Preparation for Go-Live



CALENDAR YEAR 2023

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
-----	-----	-------	-------	-----	------

Go-Live

➤ Training Development

➤ Training Delivery

Get Ready Series, Office Hours, Webinars, FAQs

Audience Groups:

- Federal Inspectors
- Contract Inspectors
- POAs
- Property Maintenance Staff
- Service Mortgagees
- Field Office Staff

Topics:

- Standards
- Application
- Protocol
- Back End Processes

➤ Training Publishing

Full NSPIRE toolkit will be available on the HUD.gov
 NSPIRE webpage
[https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/
 public_indian_housing/reac/nspire](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/reac/nspire)



Key Takeaways



- NSPIRE strives to enhance connectivity, enhance operations, and enhance technology through the end-to-end inspection life-cycle for stakeholders
- POAs and Field staff will see benefits of streamlined workflows and reduction in manual work to improve property quality oversight
- The NSPIRE Demonstration serves as an opportunity to gather input from stakeholders, refine processes, and ensure all mechanisms are in place to facilitate the nationwide go-live
- Training will be provided for impacted groups



NSPIRE

Questions and Feedback

NSPIRE@hud.gov or search for "HUD NSPIRE" found on HUD.gov

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