



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Public and Indian Housing

Housing-related Hazards Capital Fund Program

FR-6400-N-68

05/25/2021

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Program Office:

Public and Indian Housing

Funding Opportunity Title:

Housing-related Hazards Capital Fund Program

Funding Opportunity Number:

FR-6400-N-68

Primary CFDA Number:

14.888

Due Date for Applications:

05/25/2021

Overview

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issues this Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to invite applications from eligible applicants for the program and purpose described within this NOFA. Prospective applicants should carefully read all instructions in all sections to avoid sending an incomplete or ineligible application. HUD funding is highly competitive. Failure to respond accurately to any submission requirement could result in an incomplete or noncompetitive proposal.

During the selection process HUD is prohibited from disclosing 1) information regarding any applicant's relative standing, 2) the amount of assistance requested by an applicant, and 3) any information contained in the application. Prior to the application deadline, HUD may not disclose the identity of any applicant or the number of applicants that have applied for assistance.

For Further Information Regarding this NOFA: Please direct questions regarding the specific requirements of this Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to the office contact identified in Section VII.

OMB Approval Number(s):

2577-0157

I. FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION.

A. Program Description.

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Housing-related Hazards Capital Fund Program Notice of Funds Available (NOFA) is to help Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) identify and eliminate housing-related hazards in public housing such as mold, carbon monoxide, pest infestation, radon, fire hazards and other housing hazards. In accordance with Section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g) (1937 Act), and the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, \$20,000,000 shall be available for competitive grants to public housing agencies to evaluate and reduce other housing-related hazards including carbon monoxide and mold in public housing.

2. Changes from Previous NOFA.

3. Definitions.

a. Standard Definitions

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). The obligation to affirmatively further the purposes and policies of the Fair Housing Act.

Assistance Listings (formerly CFDA) is a directory of the various Federal listings, projects, services and activities offering financial and non-financial assistance and benefits to the American public. An Assistance Listing (CFDA) Number is the unique number assigned to each program, project, service or activity listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA).

Authorized Organization Representative (AOR) is the person authorized to submit applications on behalf of the organization via Grants.gov. The AOR is authorized by the E-Biz point of contact in the System for Award Management. The AOR is listed in item 21 on the SF-424.

Award, as used in this NOFA means a federal grant OR cooperative agreement as specified in Section II.E (Type of Funding Instrument).

Consolidated Plan is a document developed by states and local jurisdictions. This plan is completed by engaging in a participatory process to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions with funding from formula grant programs. (See 24 CFR part 91 for more information about the Consolidated Plan and related Action Plan).

Contract means a legal instrument by which a non-Federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a Federal award. The term as used in this NOFA does not include a legal instrument, even if the non-Federal entity considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a Federal award or subaward (See 2 CFR 200.22.)

Contractor means an entity receiving a contract.

Deficiency is information missing or omitted within a submitted application. Examples of deficiencies include missing documents, information on a form, or some other type of unsatisfied information requirement (e.g., an unsigned form, unchecked box.). Depending on specific criteria, deficiencies may be either curable or non-curable.

- Curable Deficiency – Applicants may correct a curable deficiency with timely action.

To be curable the deficiency must:

- Not be a threshold requirement, except for documentation of applicant eligibility;
- not influence how an applicant is ranked or scored versus other applicants; and
- be remedied within the time frame specified in the notice of deficiency.
- Non-Curable Deficiency – An applicant cannot correct a non-curable deficiency after the submission deadline.

Non-curable deficiencies are deficiencies that, if corrected, would change an applicant's score or rank versus other applicants. Non-curable deficiencies may result in an application being marked ineligible, or otherwise adversely affect an application's score and final determination.

DUNS Number is the nine-digit identification number assigned to a business or organization by Dun & Bradstreet and provides a means of identifying business entities on a location-specific basis. Requests for a DUNS number can be made by visiting the Online DUNS Request Portal.

Eligibility requirements are mandatory requirements for an application to be eligible for funding.

Grants.gov is the website serving as the Federal government's central portal for searching and applying for federal financial assistance throughout the Federal government. Registration on Grants.gov is required for submission of applications to prospective agencies unless otherwise specified in this NOFA.

Non-Federal Entity is a state, local government, Indian tribe, institution of higher education (IHE), or non-profit organization carrying out a Federal award as a recipient or sub recipient. If eligible applicants under the NOFA include for profit entities, this definition of non-federal entity includes for profit entities.

Opportunity Zone (OZs) are defined in 26 U.S.C. 1400Z-1. In general, OZs are census tracts located in low-income communities where new investments, under certain conditions, may be eligible for preferential tax treatment.

Point of Contact (POC) is the person who may be contacted with questions about the application submitted by the AOR. The POC is listed in item 8F on the SF-424.

Promise Zones (PZs) are high poverty communities where the federal government partners with local leaders to increase economic activity, improve educational opportunities, leverage private investment, reduce violent crime, enhance public health and address other priorities identified by the community.

Recipient means a non-Federal entity receiving an award directly from HUD to carry out an activity under a HUD program.

Subaward means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal award received by the recipient. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual beneficiary of a Federal program. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract. The legal agreement must contain the subrecipient's assurance of compliance with program requirements, including but not limited to nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements.

Subrecipient is a non-Federal entity receiving a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a HUD program; but does not include an individual beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also receive other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency (including HUD).

System for Award Management (SAM), is a U.S. Government system that consolidated the capabilities of Central Contractor Registry (CCR), Excluded Parties List System (EPLS) and the Online Representations and Certifications Application (ORCA). Registration with SAM is required for submission of applications via Grants.gov. You can access the website at <https://www.sam.gov/SAM/>. There is no cost to use SAM.

Threshold Requirements are an eligibility requirement that must be met for an application to be reviewed. Threshold requirements are not curable, except for documentation of applicant eligibility and are listed in Section III.D Threshold Eligibility Requirements. Similarly, there are eligibility requirements under Section III.E, Statutory and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Eligibility.

Unique Entity Identifier is a number used to identify a specific commercial, nonprofit, or government entity. SAM states that currently Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) is the designated entity to establish and maintain the DUNS Number as the unique entity identifier required for registration in SAM and further used throughout federal procurement, financial assistance, and financial management systems. Beginning December 2020, the DUNS number will no longer be the official identifier for entities doing business with the government.

4. Program Definitions

B. Authority.

Section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g) ("1937 Act"), the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94, enacted December 20, 2019) and 24 CFR Part 905.

II. Award Information.

A. Available Funds

Funding of approximately **\$ 20,000,000** is available through this NOFA.

Additional funds may become available for award under this NOFA, because of HUD's efforts to recapture funds, use carryover funds, or because of the availability of additional appropriated funds. Use of these funds is subject to statutory constraints. All awards are subject to the funding restrictions contained in this NOFA.

If some funds are not expended, they will be recaptured and may be awarded to the next competitive application not funded in the initial competition, or to other awardees that have requested additional funds not to exceed the maximum award. If additional funds are available from recaptured grants, they may be re-allocated among awardees that were not funded at the maximum award amount, either initially or if later requested during the period of performance, or among awardees under a subsequent similar NOFA, if issued.

B. Number of Awards.

HUD expects to make approximately 10 awards from the funds available under this NOFA.

C. Minimum/Maximum Award Information

Estimated Total Funding:

\$ 20,000,000

Minimum Award Amount:

\$ 10,000

Per Project Period

Maximum Award Amount:

\$ 4,000,000

Per Project Period

D. Period of Performance

Section 9(j) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (the Act) applies. Unless HUD grants an obligation extension, PHAs must obligate 90 percent of the grant award within 24 months of the date the funds are made available to the PHA. An obligation is a binding agreement (executed by all parties) for work or financing that will result in outlays of Capital Funds by the PHA, immediately or in the future. The entire grant award must be expended fully within 24 months following the obligation end date.

Estimated Project Start Date:
09/01/2021

Estimated Project End Date:
09/01/2025

Length of Project Periods:
48-month project period with four 12-month budget periods

Length of Periods Explanation of Other:

E. Type of Funding Instrument.

Funding Instrument Type:
G (Grant)

HUD will only accept one Housing-related Hazards Capital Fund application per PHA, per Federal fiscal year of funding. Applicants may request funding for one or more projects or hazards.

F. Supplementation.

For this NOFA, sub-section "F. Supplementation" is Not Applicable

III. Eligibility Information.

A. Eligible Applicants.

25 (Others (see text field entitled "Additional Information on Eligibility" for clarification))

Information on Eligible Applicants

Public Housing Authorities with the legal authority to develop, own, modernize, and operate a public housing project in accordance with the 1937 Act are eligible. PHAs that are troubled are eligible for funding if the agency is in compliance with any current Memorandum of Agreement or Recovery Agreements.

B. Ineligible Applicants.

- Tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs), nonprofit organizations, and resident [associations](#) are **not** eligible to apply.
- Individuals, foreign entities, and sole proprietorship organizations are not eligible to compete for or receive, awards made under this announcement.

C. Cost Sharing or Matching.

This Program does not require cost sharing or matching.

D. Threshold Eligibility Requirements.

Applicants who fail to meet any of the following threshold eligibility requirements will be deemed ineligible. Applications from ineligible applicants will not be evaluated.

1. Outstanding civil rights matters must be resolved to HUD's satisfaction prior to grant award, provided that all applicable legal processes have been satisfied.

2. Timely Submission of Applications. Applications submitted after the deadline stated within this NOFA that do not meet the requirements of the grace period policy will be marked late. Late applications are ineligible and will not be considered for funding. See Section IV. D. Application Submission Dates and Times.

E. Statutory and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Eligibility.

Eligibility Requirements for Applicants of HUD's Grants Programs

The following requirements affect applicant eligibility. Detailed information on each requirement is posted on [HUD's Funding Opportunities Page](#).

- Outstanding Delinquent Federal Debts
- Debarments and/or Suspensions
- Pre-selection Review of Performance
- Sufficiency of Financial Management System
- False Statements
- Mandatory Disclosure Requirement
- Prohibition Against Lobbying Activities
- Equal Participation of Faith-Based Organizations in HUD Programs and Activities

F. Program-Specific Requirements Affecting Eligibility.

- **Form HUD-50075.1.** Applicants that do not submit a completed form Parts I and II will not be evaluated.
- All awarded agencies will be expected to update their Five Year Action Plan and Annual Plan in Energy and Performance Information Center (EPIC) after award. Plans must be reviewed by the Office of Capital Improvements (OCI) and approved by the assigned Public Housing Field Office before work can commence.
- After award, the applicant shall propose a quarterly benchmark schedule for completing housing-related hazard work on these units and common areas timely and evenly through the period of performance. An example template for this plan is posted on the [OCI website](#).
- Applicants that are awarded may be required to periodically certify to HUD that funded work is not occurring in an IMS/PIC development subject to a Commitment to enter into Housing Assistance Payments Contracts (CHAP). For compliance with this provision, HUD will assume all units in the property with a CHAP are included, even if the CHAP has phases where certain units are not covered.

G. Criteria for Beneficiaries.

n/a

IV. Application and Submission Information.

A. Obtaining an Application Package.

Instructions for Applicants.

You must download both the Application Instructions and the Application Package from Grants.gov. You must verify that the CFDA Number and CFDA Description on the first page of the Application Package, and the Funding Opportunity Title and the Funding Opportunity Number match the Program and NOFA to which you are applying.

The Application Package contains the portable document forms (PDFs) available on Grants.gov, such as the SF-424 Family. The Instruction Download contains official copies of the NOFA and forms necessary for a complete application. The Instruction Download may include Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and additional documents.

An applicant demonstrating good cause may request a waiver from the requirement for electronic submission. For example, a lack of available Internet access in the geographic area in which your business offices are located. Lack of SAM registration or valid DUNS is not good cause. If you cannot submit your application electronically, you must ask in writing for a waiver of the electronic grant submission requirements. HUD will not grant a waiver if HUD does not receive your written request at least 15 days before the application deadline and if you do not demonstrate good cause. An email request for a waiver received by HUD 15 days before the application is due will also be considered. If HUD waives the requirement, HUD must receive your paper application before the deadline of this NOFA. To request a waiver you must contact:

Name:

Email:

PIHOCI@hud.gov

HUD Organization:

Street:

City:

State:

Zip:

B. Content and Form of Application Submission.

You must verify that boxes 11, 12, and 13 on the SF-424 match the NOFA for which you are applying. If they do not match, you have downloaded the wrong Application Instruction and Application Package.

Submission of an application that is otherwise sufficient, under the wrong CFDA and Funding Opportunity Number is a curable deficiency.

1. Content.

Forms/Assurances/Certifications	Submission Requirement	Notes/Description
Application for Federal Assistance (SF424)	Submission is required for all applicants by the application due date.	
Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (SFLLL), if applicable	HUD will provide instructions to grantees on how the form is to be submitted.	If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the applicant shall complete and submit the SF-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Applicants must furnish an executed copy of the Certification Regarding Lobbying prior to award.
HUD Applicant Recipient Disclosure Report (HUD) 2880 Applicant/Recipient Disclosure/Update Report	HUD will provide instructions to grantees on how the form is to be submitted.	HUD instructions to grantees are provided by webcast, To view the webcast, click here.
Form HUD-50075.1 Parts I and II Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report, Capital Fund Program	<p>This form may be prepared in HUD's Energy and Performance Information Center (EPIC) by authorized users, printed or saved to PDF, and included in the application. See https://portalapps.hud.gov/app_epic/.</p> <p>Alternatively, forms can also be downloaded from HUD Clips, completed, and</p>	<p>An example of form 50075.1 is available in PDF format at https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/50075.1.pdf</p>

Forms/Assurances/Certifications	Submission Requirement	Notes/Description
	<p>saved to PDF to submit with the application.</p> <p>All submitted forms must include the IMS/PIC Development(s)/AMP (s) name and number.</p>	

Additionally, your complete application must include the following narratives and non-form attachments.

Narrative Statement is required for all applicants and is a threshold requirement. Failure to submit a narrative statement is not curable and shall not be requested by HUD during the deficiency or "cure" period. Similarly, if key criteria are missing, it shall not be requested as part of the deficiency process.

The written narrative must address the rating factors noted in Section V.A.1 of the NOFA. A narrative is required for Rating Factor 2. This is a threshold requirement. If narratives or other required submissions for the rating factors are missing from the application, they cannot be requested as a cure for deficiency. Your application will be reviewed based on the material submitted.

Rating Factor 2 Need – narrative cannot exceed 5 pages. If forms SFLLL and the HUD Applicant Recipient Disclosure Report (HUD) 2880 were submitted in the same year for formula-based Capital Fund awards, they do not need to be resubmitted.

The SF424 shall include the PHA code.

For Form 2880, Applicants are bound by the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (PFCRA). Administrative action for a false statement under the PFCRA requires that the document containing the false statement include “an express certification of the truthfulness and accuracy the contents of the statement.” 31 U.S.C. § 3802. The referenced form is missing such an express certification; therefore, it fails to satisfy the expressed requirements for false statement liability under the PFCRA.

This application should only include a separate narrative to address Other Factors: Section 3, Opportunity Zones, Historically Black Colleges or Universities (HBCUs), and/or Promise Zones.
A

Any additional information provided to supplement the required forms listed above will not be evaluated.

2. Format and Form.

Narratives and other attachments to your application must follow the following format guidelines.

1. Applications missing any of the following will be considered non-responsive to the NOFA and will not be considered for funding:

- Rating Factor 2 Narrative – Need
- HUD 50075.1 Part I and II

2. The narrative responses to Rating Factors other than those to be submitted on a HUD form are limited to being:

- No more than the maximum number of pages specified in the Rating Factor.
- Double spaced
- Letter sized paper, 8-1/2 x 11 inches
- 12-point (minimum) Times New Roman font
- At least 1-inch margins on all sides

NOTE: Any information submitted in response to the Rating Factors beyond the page limit will not be reviewed.

3. Applicants shall prepare their completed Form 50075.1 Parts I and II to include IMS/PIC Development(s)/[Asset Management Projects \(AMPs\)](#) names and numbers, print or save to PDF and send with the application package. Applications that do not include this form will be considered ineligible and not reviewed. Applicants may not supplement Form 50075.1 with additional narrative and shall limit responses to the character limits and spacing imposed by the form.

4. Awarded Moving to Work (MTW) agencies will be required to identify proposed activities in EPIC under Budget Line Item (BLI) 1480 General Activities and may not use the simplified Five Year Action Plan described in PIH Notice 2016-21(HA).

5. All awarded agencies will be expected to update their Five Year Action Plan and Annual Plan in EPIC after award. Plans must be reviewed by the Office of Capital Improvements (OCI) and approved by the assigned Public Housing Field Office before work can commence.

C. System for Award Management (SAM) and Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number.

1. SAM Registration Requirement.

Applicants must be registered with <https://www.sam.gov/SAM> before submitting their application. In addition, Applicants must maintain an active SAM registration with current information while they have an active Federal award or an application or plan under consideration by HUD.

2. DUNS Number Requirement.

Applicants must provide a valid DUNS number, registered and active at <https://www.sam.gov/SAM>, in the application. DUNS numbers may be obtained for free from

Dun & Bradstreet.

3. Requirement to Register with Grants.gov.

Anyone planning to submit applications on behalf of an organization must register at grants.gov and be approved by the EBiz POC in SAM to submit applications for the organization.

Registration for SAM and grants.gov is a multi-step process and can take four (4) weeks or longer to complete if data issues arise. Applicants without a valid registration cannot apply through grants.gov. Complete registration instructions and guidance are provided on grants.gov.

D. Application Submission Dates and Times.

Application Due Date Explanation

The application deadline is 11:59:59 pm Eastern Standard time on

05/25/2021

Applications must be received no later than the deadline.

Submit your application to Grants.gov unless a waiver has been issued allowing you to submit your application in paper form. Instructions for submitting your paper application will be contained in the waiver of electronic submission.

"Received by Grants.gov" means the applicant received a confirmation of receipt and an application tracking number from Grants.gov. Grants.gov then assigns an application tracking number and date-and timestamps each application upon successful receipt by the Grants.gov system. A submission attempt not resulting in confirmation of receipt and an application tracking number is not considered received by Grants.gov.

Applications received by Grants.gov must be validated by Grants.gov to be received by HUD.

"Validated by Grants.gov" means the application has been accepted and was not rejected with errors. You can track the status of your application by logging into Grants.gov, selecting "Applicants" from the top navigation, and selecting "Track my application" from the dropdown list. If the application status is "rejected with errors," you must correct the error(s) and resubmit the application before the 24-hour grace period ends. Applications in "rejected with errors" status after the 24-hour grace period expires will not be received by HUD. Visit Grants.gov for a complete description of processing steps after applying.

HUD strongly recommends applications be submitted at least **48 hours before the deadline** and during regular business hours to allow enough time to correct errors or overcome other problems.

You can verify the contents of your submitted application to confirm Grants.gov received everything you intended to submit. To verify the contents of your submitted application:

- Log in to Grants.gov.
- Click the Check Application Status link, which appears under the Grant Applications heading in the Applicant Center page. This will take you to the Check Application Status page.
- Enter search criteria and a date range to narrow your search results.

- Click the Search button. To review your search results in Microsoft Excel, click the Export Data button.
- Review the Status column, to view more detailed submission information, click the Details link in the Actions column.
- To download the submitted application, click the Download link in the Actions column.

Please make note of the Grants.gov tracking number as it will be needed by the Grants.gov Help Desk if you seek their assistance.

HUD may extend the application deadline for any program if Grants.gov is offline or not available to applicants for at least 24 hours immediately prior to the deadline date, or the system is down for 24 hours or longer and impacts the ability of applicants to cure a submission deficiency within the grace period.

HUD may also extend the application deadline upon request if there is a presidentially declared disaster in the applicant's area.

If these events occur, HUD will post a notice on its website establishing the new, extended deadline for the affected applicants. HUD will also include the fact of the extension in the program's Notice of Funding Awards required to be published in the Federal Register.

In determining whether to grant a request for an extension based on a presidentially-declared disaster, HUD will consider the totality of the circumstances including the date of an applicant's extension request (how closely it followed the basis for the extension), whether other applicants in the geographic area are similarly affected by the disaster, and how quickly power or services are restored to enable the applicant to submit its application.

PLEASE NOTE: Busy servers, slow processing, large file sizes, improper registration or password issues are not valid circumstances to extend the deadline dates or the grace period.

1. Amending or Resubmitting an Application.

Before the submission deadline, you may amend a validated application through Grants.gov by resubmitting a revised application containing the new or changed material. The resubmitted application must be received and validated by Grants.gov by the applicable deadline.

If HUD receives an original and a revised application for a single proposal, HUD will evaluate only the last submission received by Grants.gov before the deadline.

2. Grace Period for Grants.gov Submissions.

If your application is received by Grants.gov before the deadline, but is rejected with errors, you have a grace period of 24 hours after the application deadline to submit a corrected, received, and validated application through Grants.gov. The date and time stamp on the

Grants.gov system determines the application receipt time. Any application submitted during the grace period not received and validated by Grants.gov will not be considered for funding. There is no grace period for paper applications.

3. Late Applications.

An application received after the NOFA deadline date that does not meet the Grace Period requirements will be marked late and will not be received by HUD for funding consideration. Improper or expired registration and password issues are not causes that allow HUD to accept applications after the deadline.

4. Corrections to Deficient Applications.

HUD will not consider information from applicants after the application deadline. Before the deadline, HUD may contact the applicant to clarify information submitted.

HUD will uniformly notify applicants of each curable deficiency. A curable deficiency is an error or oversight that, if corrected, would not alter, in a positive or negative fashion, the review and rating of the application. See curable deficiency in the definitions section (Section I.A.3.). Examples of curable (correctable) deficiencies include inconsistencies in the funding request and failure to submit required certifications. These examples are non-exhaustive.

When HUD identifies a curable deficiency, HUD will notify the authorized representative by email. This email is the official notification of a curable deficiency. Each applicant must provide accurate email addresses for receipt of these notifications and must monitor their email accounts to determine whether a deficiency notification has been received. The applicant must carefully review the request to cure a deficiency and must provide the response in accordance with the instructions contained in the deficiency notification.

Applicants must email corrections of curable deficiencies to applicationsupport@hud.gov within the time limits specified in the notification. The time allowed to correct deficiencies will be no less than 48 hours and no more than 14 calendar days from the date of the email notification. The start of the cure period will be the date stamp on the email sent from HUD. If the deficiency cure deadline date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, Federal holiday, or on a day when HUD's Headquarters are closed, then the applicant's correction must be received on the next business day HUD Headquarters offices in Washington, DC are open.

The subject line of the email sent to applicationsupport@hud.gov must state: Technical Cure and include the Grants.gov application tracking number or the GrantSolutions application number (e.g., Subject: Technical Cure - GRANT123456 or Technical Cure - XXXXXXXXXXXX). If this information is not included, HUD cannot match the response with the application under review and the application may be rejected due to the deficiency.

Corrections to a paper application must be sent in accordance with and to the address indicated in the notification of deficiency. HUD will treat a paper application submitted in accordance with a waiver of electronic application containing the wrong DUNS number as having a curable deficiency. Failure to correct the deficiency and meet the requirement to have a DUNS number and active registration in SAM will render the application ineligible for funding.

5. Authoritative Versions of HUD NOFAs. The version of these NOFAs as posted on Grants.gov are the official documents HUD uses to solicit applications.

6. Exemptions. Parties that believe the requirements of the NOFA would impose a substantial

burden on the exercise of their religion should seek an exemption under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA).

E. Intergovernmental Review.

This program is not subject to Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs.

F. Funding Restrictions.

Activities under this NOFA must comply with 24 CFR Part 905.

Eligible Uses of Funds. Eligible activities and costs for this NOFA will be covered under Budget Line Item (BLI) 1480 General Activities, with the following additional restrictions:

- Funds can only be used for Capital Fund activities associated with the housing-related hazard(s) identified in the application. Other work in the property, including work to prepare for hazard control (e.g., repairs to the substrate, fixing leaks or other renovations) shall be funded by other sources.
- Funds under this NOFA may only be used in public housing, as defined by Section 3 of the 1937 Act and PHAs participating in the Capital Fund program under Section 9 of the 1937 Act and 24 CFR part 905. Funds may not be used at projects under Commitments to enter into Housing Assistance Payments Contracts (CHAPs) under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) as authorized under Public Law 112-55 and implementing notices. Properties that will be converting to another federal housing assistance program must complete all housing-related hazard control activities prior to conversion.
- Funds may not be used for housing-related hazard activities in housing that is planned for demolition in the Five Year Action Plan.

Indirect Cost Rate.

G. Other Submission Requirements.

1. Application, Assurances and Certifications.

Standard Form 424 (SF-424) Application for Federal Assistance Programs is the government-wide form required to apply for Application for Federal Assistance Programs, discretionary Federal grants and other forms of financial assistance programs. Applicants for this Federal assistance program must submit all required forms in the SF-424 Family of forms, including SF-424B (Assurances of Non construction Programs) or SF424D (Assurances for Construction Programs). Applications receiving funds for both non construction programs and construction programs must submit both the SF-424B and SF-424D.

By signing the forms in the SF-424 either through electronic submission or in paper copy submission (for those granted a waiver), the applicant and the signing authorized representative affirm that they have reviewed the certifications and assurances associated with the application for federal assistance and (1) are aware the submission of the SF424 is an assertion that the relevant certifications and assurances are established and (2) acknowledge that the truthfulness of the certifications and assurances are material representations upon which HUD will rely when making an award to the applicant. If it is later determined the signing authorized representative to the application made a false certification or assurance, caused the submission of a false certification or assurance, or did not have the authority to make a legally binding commitment for the applicant, the applicant and the individual who signed the application may be subject to

administrative, civil, or criminal action. Additionally, HUD may terminate the award to the applicant organization or pursue other available remedies. Each applicant is responsible for including the correct certifications and assurances with its application submission, including those applicable to all applicants, those applicable only to federally recognized Indian tribes, and those applicable to applicants other than federally recognized Indian tribes. All program specific certifications and assurances are included in the program Instructions Download on Grants.gov.

Assurances. By submitting your application, you provide assurances that, if selected to receive an award, you will comply with U.S. statutory and public policy requirements, including, but not limited to civil rights requirements.

2. Lead Based Paint Requirements.

When providing housing assistance funding for purchase, lease, support services, operation, or work that may disturb painted surfaces, of pre-1978 housing, you must comply with the lead-based paint evaluation and hazard reduction requirements of HUD's lead-based paint rules (Lead Disclosure; and Lead Safe Housing (24 CFR part 35)), and EPA's lead-based paint rules (e.g., Repair, Renovation and Painting; Pre-Renovation Education; and Lead Training and Certification (40 CFR part 745)).

When providing education or counseling on buying or renting housing that may include pre-1978 housing, applicants must inform clients of their rights under the Lead Disclosure Rule (24 CFR part 35, subpart A), and, if the focus of the education or counseling is on rental or purchase of HUD-assisted pre-1978 housing, the Lead Safe Housing Rule (subparts B, R, and, as applicable, F - M).

V. Application Review Information.

A. Review Criteria.

1. Rating Factors.

The maximum number of points to be awarded is 102. Applicants will first be reviewed for eligibility for the award, and then competitively scored based on the following rating factors.

Rating Factor 1: Hazard Type (5 points)

Rating Factor 2: Need (45 points)

Rating Factor 3: Soundness of Approach and Cost Estimate (35 points)

Rating Factor 4: Past Performance (13 points)

Other Factors & Bonus Preference (4 points)

Applicants should be certain that each rating factor is adequately responded to in their application and that all applicable information requested by the NOFA is provided. If the response to a specific rating factor cites information provided in the response to another factor, clearly indicate where the information is located so the information can be easily located by the reviewer. To be awarded full points for each rating factor, you must provide comprehensive, high-quality responses to each of the requested items in each factor.

Scoring Summary Table		Max
Rating Factor 1: Hazard Type Total Possible Points - 5		5

Carbon Monoxide -5	
Mold - 5	
Radon - 5	
Fire Sprinklers - 3	
Pest Infestation Hazards - 3	
Other Housing-Related Hazard - 1	
Rating Factor 2: Need Total Possible Points - 45	
Description of Steps taken to Assess Properties	10
Description of data gathered through testing/ assessment	10
How many units in each proposed AMP are impacted	10
What are the future potential impacts of this hazard?	10
Description of resident need/ special circumstances shared with the PHA/ local environmental area factors	5
Rating Factor 3: Soundness of Approach & Cost Estimate Total Possible Points - 35	
What work items/activities are necessary to address this hazard(s)?	10
Is the 50075.1 sound?	10
Is the cost estimate sound?	5
Description of Plan to Implement the Grant	10
Rating Factor 4: Past Performance (Max 1 page) Total Possible Points - 13	
No OIG Audit or IPA audit findings	5
Timely LOCCS Reporting	8
Other Factors & Bonus Preference Total Possible Points - 4	
Section 3	2
Opportunity Zone or Promise Zone or HBCU Partnership	2
Total Possible NOFA Points	102

Rating Factor 1: Hazard Type

Maximum Points: 5

Rating Factor 1 will be scored based on the type of housing-related hazard the PHA is proposing to address. Please note that mold and carbon monoxide are prioritized and will receive the most points because they are specified in the Appropriations language that established this grant program.

For information on the hazards to be addressed, means of addressing them, and reference materials, see the appendices:

- APPENDIX A: Key Residential Health and Safety Hazards under this NOFA
- APPENDIX B: Some Other Residential Health and Safety Hazards under this NOFA
- APPENDIX C: Selected Relevant Publications, Guidelines and Other Resources

Points will be awarded as follows based on the **largest number of points among the type(s) of hazard(s)** the PHA is proposing to address:

Carbon Monoxide	5
Mold	5
Radon	5
Fire Sprinklers	3
Pest Infestation Hazards	3
Other Housing-Related Hazard	1

Rating Factor 2: Need

Maximum Points: 45

Rating Factor 2 will be scored based on the narrative description of the PHA’s need for a Housing-Related Hazard grant. The narrative response must not exceed 5 pages and should include:

- A description of steps taken to assess properties for the hazard
- A description of the data gathered through testing/assessment or from resident complaints/ observations
- An estimate of how many units in each proposed AMP are impacted by the hazard
- A description of the future potential impacts of the hazard
- A description of resident need/special circumstances shared with the PHA or local environmental area factors

The following chart provides guidance on how points will be awarded for the narrative response to Rating Factor 2.

Description of Steps taken to Assess Properties		10
Answer is thorough and provides high confidence that the criteria are surpassed, or that the applicant will likely surpass the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established. There were no weaknesses noted. The description gives confidence of high probability of success.	10	
Answer provided generally meets the standards required, but has information weaknesses, or design or concept flaws that, while correctable, will likely require considerable effort. The applicant may have not fully answered the question. The answer is mediocre, and therefore, gives concern whether the applicant will meet the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established.	5	
Applicant did not address question or answer shows a lack of understanding of requirements and/or concepts. Poor design concept and no or very little confidence that the applicant will meet the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established. Success regarding this element is very unlikely.	0	
Description of data gathered through testing/ assessment		10
Answer is thorough and provides high confidence that the criteria are surpassed, or that the applicant will likely surpass the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established. There were no weaknesses noted. The description gives confidence of high probability of success.	10	

Answer provided generally meets the standards required, but has information weaknesses, or design or concept flaws that, while correctable, will likely require considerable effort. The applicant may have not fully answered the question. The answer is mediocre, and therefore, gives concern whether the applicant will meet the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established.	5
Applicant did not address question or answer shows a lack of understanding of requirements and/or concepts. Poor design concept and no or very little confidence that the applicant will meet the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established. Success regarding this element is very unlikely.	0
How many units in each proposed AMP are impacted	10
51% -100% of units + detailed description of how this was determined	10
51% -100% of units + basic description of how this was determined	8
51% -100% of units + no description of how this was determined	6
1% -50% of units + detailed description of how this was determined	5
1% -50% of units + basic description of how this was determined	3
1% -50% of units + no description of how this was determined	1
0% of units impacted thus far	0
What are the future potential impacts of this hazard?	10
Answer is thorough and provides high confidence that the criteria are surpassed, or that the applicant will likely surpass the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established. There were no weaknesses noted. The description gives confidence of high probability of success.	10
Answer provided generally meets the standards required, but has information weaknesses, or design or concept flaws that, while correctable, will likely require considerable effort. The applicant may have not fully answered the question. The answer is mediocre, and therefore, gives concern whether the applicant will meet the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established.	5
Applicant did not address question or answer shows a lack of understanding of requirements and/or concepts. Poor design concept and no or very little confidence that the applicant will meet the performance criteria covered by the question within the time and cost established. Success regarding this element is very unlikely.	0
Description of resident need/ special circumstances shared with the PHA/ local environmental area factors	5
Special circumstances/ local environmental area factors + detailed description	5
Special circumstances/ local environmental area factors + sufficient description	3
Special circumstances/ local environmental area factors + no description	1
No special circumstances/ local environmental area factors	0
Total Possible Points:	45

Rating Factor 3: Soundness of Approach and Cost Estimate

Maximum Points: 35

Rating Factor 3 will be scored based on the content of the PHA’s form HUD 50075.1 Parts I & II. Points will be awarded as follows:

What work items/activities are necessary to address this hazard(s)?	10
Is the 50075.1 sound?	10
Is the cost estimate sound?	5
Description of Plan to Implement the Grant	10

Applicants that use form HUD-50075.1 Parts I and II to provide a sound and clear, detailed breakdown of proposed Capital Fund housing-related hazard evaluation and hazard control by PIC development/AMP will receive maximum points for this sub-factor.

A sound work description and cost estimate will be one that has sufficient detail, contemplates the necessary hazard evaluation, and proposes a hazard control strategy based on what the evaluation has revealed or is expected to reveal. Fewer points will be awarded for lack of clarity, lack of detail, not responding fully to the criteria, or proposing ineligible use of funds (eligible uses are listed in section I.A.1).

Soundness of Approach

This rating factor will evaluate the soundness of the proposed plan as identified on the form HUD 50075.1 Parts I & II. Proposed activities shall adhere to guidelines and requirements outlined in sections I.A, III.C, and III.E, including the program description, program purpose, program requirements, eligible program activities, and the needs identified in the application. *Eligible program activities include Capital Fund eligible work items related to the hazard(s) identified in Rating Factor 1.*

Form HUD-50075.1 may be completed within the EPIC online system. The use of the system for preparation will help expedite future reporting if the grant is awarded. The applicant shall propose activities by IMS/PIC development(s)/ AMPs proposed for this grant and describe hazard control work by IMS/PIC development(s)/AMP.

The applicant shall propose a quarterly benchmark schedule for completing hazard control work on these units and common areas timely, and evenly or, preferably, faster than evenly, through the period of performance.

Cost Estimate.

Within the form, the applicant shall estimate the associated costs of the hazard control work by IMS/PIC development(s)/AMP. Applicants should use as many lines as necessary on the form HUD50075.1 when describing the hazard control evaluation, work, and estimated costs per IMS/PIC development/AMP. Reasonable cost estimates will be informed by an analysis of the hazard evaluation and work performed already (if applicable).

If the proposed work costs exceed the maximum award amount for this program of \$4,000,000, the PHA can supplement this grant with existing Capital Funds already awarded.

*****Note the following: Applicants are limited to 1,000 characters per row in the “General Description of Major Work Categories” column when filling out form HUD-50075.1. Applicants may not provide supplemental information to the form in their application, and shall comply with these character limitations.*****

Rating Factor 4: Past Performance Maximum Points: 12

Rating Factor 4 will be scored based on the PHA’s reporting history in LOCCS for all open Capital Fund Program grants and whether the PHA has had any Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit or Independent Public Accountant (IPA) audit findings in the previous fiscal year.

The following chart details the scoring breakdown for Rating Factor 4:

Past Performance Total Possible Points		12
OIG Audit Subfactor Possible Points		5
No OIG or IPA audit findings in previous fiscal year	5	
Either an OIG or IPA audit finding in previous fiscal year	2	
Both OIG and IPA audit findings in the previous fiscal year	0	
LOCCS Reporting Subfactor Total Possible Points		7
PHA reported on time in LOCCS for all open grants for the past 12 months	7	
PHA did not report on time in LOCCS for one or more months in the past 12 months	0	

2. Other Factors.

Section 3.

In accordance with HUD's Section 3 regulations at 24 CFR 135.9, your application will receive up to 2 points based your response to the following inquiries:

- types and amounts of employment, training, and contracting opportunities to be generated as a result of proposed grant activities;
- specific actions to be taken to give Section 3 residents and Section 3 business concerns (as defined at 24 CFR 135.5) priority consideration for employment, training, contracting, and other economic opportunities in accordance with HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 135.34 and 135.36;
- written criteria to be used for determining eligibility of Section 3 residents and business entities;
- written procedures to be used for notifying Section 3 residents and business entities about the availability of training, employment, and contracting opportunities;
- methodology to be used for monitoring developers, contractors and subcontractors that are awarded covered contracts to ensure compliance with Section 3 requirements;
- strategies for meeting the Section 3 minimum numerical goals for employment and contracting opportunities at 24 CFR 135.30; and
- contact information and qualifications for staff persons who will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Section 3.

Preference Points.

HUD encourages activities in support of the Secretary's FY20 Initiatives. HUD may award up to two (2) points for any of the 3 preferences (OZ, PZ or HBCU).

Opportunity Zones.

Opportunity Zone (OZ) Certification and Supporting Documentation: Applicants proposing projects in an Opportunity Zone community must identify the state, county and census tract(s) of the opportunity zone(s) in which the activity will be carried out and provide certification to HUD in order to receive preference points. The certification must affirm that the investment is in a qualified Opportunity Zone, and be submitted as a supporting attachment on the applicant's letterhead with the application package. Applicants must also provide supporting documentation showing that the investment is in an Opportunity Zone. To view the list of designated Opportunity Zones, please see the following link on the U.S. Department of the Treasury website: <https://www.cdfifund.gov/Pages/Opportunity-Zones.aspx>. HUD encourages activities in Opportunity Zones. This form will be included as part of the grant application package on [grants.gov](#) for all HUD grants that offer Opportunity Zone preference points. For Fiscal Year 2020, applicants will be required to complete and submit this form along with the SF-424 in order to be eligible for Opportunity Zone preference. Applicants who do not complete this form and submit it along with the rest of their application package will not be eligible to receive the points. Additionally, applicants who do complete and submit this form, but indicate they intend to use less than 50% of the award within Opportunity Zone tracts, will also be ineligible to receive preference points, unless: a.) the applicant can show why they are unable to expend at least 50% of the grant award within Opportunity Zone designated tracts, or b.) the applicant is able to make a compelling case for why the amount that will be expended will have a significant impact within Opportunity Zone designated tracts.

2 points

HBCU.

An applicant partnering with a Historically Black College or University (HBCU) will receive up to two (2) Preference Points when the application includes a Letter of Commitment certifying that an HBCU Partnership is in place and signed by an authorizing official of the HBCU and documentation of the college or university's status as an HBCU. [Click here to view the list of accredited HBCU's](#)

2 points

Promise Zones

HUD encourages activities in Promise Zones (PZ). To receive Promise Zones Preference Points, applicants must submit form HUD 50153, "Certification of Consistency with Promise Zone Goals and Implementation," signed by the Promise Zone Official authorized to certify the project meets the criteria to receive preference points. To view the list of designated Promise Zones and persons authorized to certify, please see the [Promise Zone](#) pages on HUD's website.

2 points

B. Review and Selection Process.

1. Past Performance

In evaluating applications for funding, HUD will consider an applicant's past performance in managing funds. Items HUD will consider include, but are not limited to:

The ability to account for funds in compliance with applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements;

Timely use of funds received from HUD;

Timely submission and quality of reports submitted to HUD;

Meeting program requirements;

Meeting performance targets as established in the grant agreement;

The applicant's organizational capacity, including staffing structures and capabilities;

Timely completion of activities and receipt and expenditure of promised matching or leveraged funds;

The number of persons served or targeted for assistance;

Other

HUD may deduct up to 10 points from the total score for PHAs that have significant issues in Past Performance as described above.

HUD may reduce scores as specified under V. A. Review Criteria. Whenever possible, HUD will obtain past performance information. If this review results in an adverse finding related to integrity or performance, HUD reserves the right to take any of the remedies provided in Section III. E Statutory and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Eligibility, "Pre-selection Review of Performance" document link above.

2. Assessing Applicant Risk.

In evaluating risks posed by applicants, HUD may use a risk-based approach and may consider any items such as the following:

- Financial stability;
- Quality of management systems and ability to meet the management standards prescribed in this part;
- History of performance. The applicant's record in managing Federal awards, if it is a prior recipient of Federal awards, including timeliness of compliance with applicable reporting requirements, conformance to the terms and conditions of previous Federal awards, and if applicable, the extent to which any previously awarded amounts will be expended prior to future awards;
- Reports and findings from audits performed under Subpart F—Audit Requirements of this part or the reports and findings of any other available audits; and
- The applicant's ability to effectively implement statutory, regulatory, or other requirements imposed on non-Federal entities.

VI. Award Administration Information.

A. Award Notices.

Following the evaluation process, HUD will notify successful applicants of their selection for funding. HUD will also notify other applicants, whose applications were received by the deadline, but have not been chosen for award. Notifications will be sent by email to the person listed as the AOR in item 21 of the SF424.

HUD may impose special conditions on an award as provided under 2 CFR 200.207:

- Based on HUD's review of the applicant's risk under 2 CFR 200.205;
- When the applicant or recipient has a history of failure to comply with the general or specific terms and conditions of a Federal award;
- When the applicant or recipient fails to meet expected performance goals contained in a Federal award; or
- When the applicant or recipient is not otherwise responsible.

Adjustments to Funding. To ensure the fair distribution of funds and enable the purposes or requirements of a specific program to be met, HUD reserves the right to fund less than the amount requested in an application.

a. HUD will fund no portion of an application that:

- (1) Is not eligible for funding under applicable statutory or regulatory requirements;
- (2) Does not meet the requirements of this notice; or
- (3) Duplicates other funded programs or activities from prior year awards or other selected applicants.

b. If funds are available after funding the highest-ranking application, HUD may fund all or part of another eligible fundable application. If an applicant turns down an award offer, or if HUD and an applicant do not successfully complete grant negotiations, HUD may make an offer of funding to another eligible application.

c. If funds remain after all selections have been made, remaining funds may be made available within the current FY for other competitions within the program area, or be held for future competitions, or be used as otherwise provided by authorizing statute or appropriation.

d. If, after announcement of awards made under the current NOFA, additional funds become available either through the current appropriations, a supplemental appropriation, other appropriations or recapture of funds, HUD may use the additional funds to provide additional funding to an applicant awarded less than the requested amount of funds to make the full award, and/or to fund additional applicants that were eligible to receive an award but for which there were no funds available.

Funding Errors. If HUD commits an error that when corrected would cause selection of an applicant during the funding round of a Program NOFA, HUD may select that applicant for funding, subject to the availability of funds.

B. Administrative, National and Department Policy Requirements for HUD recipients

For this NOFA, the following [Administrative, National and Department Policy Requirements and Terms for HUD Financial Assistance Awards](#) apply. (Please select the linked text to read the detailed description of each applicable requirement).

1. Compliance with Non-discrimination and Related Requirements.

Unless otherwise specified, these non-discrimination and equal opportunity authorities and other requirements apply to all NOFAs. Please read the following requirements carefully as the requirements are different among HUD's programs.

- Compliance with Fair Housing and Civil Rights Laws, Which Encompass the Fair Housing Act and Related Authorities (cf. 24 CFR 5.105(a)).
- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.
- Economic Opportunities for Low-and Very Low-income Persons (Section 3).
- Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

- Accessible Technology.
- 2. Equal Access Requirements.
- 3. Ensuring the Participation of Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Business.
- 4. Equal Participation of Faith-Based Organizations in HUD Programs and Activities.
- 5. Uniform Relocation Act – Real Property Acquisition and Relocation Requirements.
- 6. Participation in HUD-Sponsored Program Evaluation.
- 7. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
- 8. Drug-Free Workplace.
- 9. Safeguarding Resident/Client Files.
- 10. Compliance with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Pub. L.109-282) (Transparency Act), as amended.
- 11. Eminent Domain.
- 12. Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.
- 13. Violence Against Women Act.
- 14. Conducting Business in Accordance with Ethical Standards/Code of Conduct.
- 15. Environmental Requirements.

Compliance with 24 CFR part 50 or 58 procedures is explained below:

Activities under this NOFA are subject to the environmental review provisions set out at 24 CFR 905.308(b)(2). A PHA and its contractors may not commit or expend program or local funds for activities under this NOFA until one of the following occurs: (i) The responsible entity has completed the environmental review procedures required by 24 CFR part 58, and HUD has approved the environmental certification and given a release of funds; (ii) The responsible entity has determined that the activities are exempt under 24 CFR 58.34 or are categorically excluded and not subject to compliance with environmental laws under 24 CFR 58.35(b); or (iii) HUD has performed an environmental review under 24 CFR part 50 and has notified the PHA in writing of environmental approval of the activities.

C. Reporting.

HUD requires recipients to submit performance and financial reports under OMB guidance and program instructions.

1. Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters. Applicants should be aware that if the total Federal share of your Federal award includes more than \$ 500,000 over the period of performance, you may be subject to post award reporting requirements reflected in Appendix XII to Part 200–Award Term and Condition for Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters.

2. Race, Ethnicity and Other Data Reporting. HUD requires recipients that provide HUD-funded program benefits to individuals or families to report data on the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, and family characteristics of persons and households who are applicants for, participants in, or beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of HUD programs in order to carry out the Department’s responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act, Executive Order 11063, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 562 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987.

3. Program-Specific Reporting Requirements

PHAs awarded under this program shall use EPIC to complete annual reports within 60 days of each annual anniversary of the award. All other reporting (e.g., in financial systems) already required in the Capital Fund formula grant program or the Moving to Work program shall continue to apply.

D. Debriefing.

For a period of at least 120 days, beginning 30 days after the public announcement of awards under this NOFA, HUD will provide a debriefing related to their application to requesting applicants. A request for debriefing must be made in writing or by email by the authorized official whose signature appears on the SF-424 or by his or her successor in office and be submitted to the POC in Section VII Agency Contact(s), below. Information provided during a debriefing may include the final score the applicant received for each rating factor, final evaluator comments for each rating factor, and the final assessment indicating the basis upon which funding was approved or denied.

Debriefings shall be requested via email to PIHOCI@hud.gov.

VII. Agency Contact(s).

HUD staff will be available to provide clarification on the content of this NOFA.

Questions regarding specific program requirements for this NOFA should be directed to the POC listed below. Name:

Office of Capital Improvements

Phone:

Email:

PIHOCI@hud.gov

Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339. Please note that HUD staff cannot assist applicants in preparing their applications.

VIII. Other Information.

1. National Environmental Policy Act.

This NOFA provides funding under, and does not alter the environmental requirements of, 24 CFR part 905. Accordingly, under 24 CFR 50.19(c)(5), this NOFA is categorically excluded from environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321).

Activities under this NOFA are subject to the environmental review provisions set out at 24 CFR 905.308(b)(2).

2. Paperwork Reduction Act Statement. The information collection requirements in this notice have been approved by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520). In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. Each NOFA will identify its applicable OMB control number unless its collection of information is excluded from these requirements under 5 CFR part 1320.

3. Web Resources.

- [Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing](#)
- [Code of Conduct list](#)

- [CFDA](#)
- [Dun & Bradstreet](#)
- [Equal Participation of Faith-Based Organizations](#)
- [Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System](#)
- [FFATA Subaward Reporting System](#)
- [Grants.gov](#)
- [HBCUs](#)
- [Healthy Homes Strategic Plan](#)
- [Healthy Housing Reference Manual](#)
- [HUD's Strategic Plan](#)
- [HUD Grants](#)
- [Limited English Proficiency](#)
- [NOFA Webcasts](#)
- [Opportunity Zone](#)
- [Procurement of Recovered Materials](#)
- [Promise Zones](#)
- [Section 3 Business Registry](#)
- [State Point of Contact List](#)
- [System for Award Management \(SAM\)](#)
- [Uniform Relocation Act – Real Property Acquisition and Relocation Requirements](#)
- [USA Spending](#)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: Key Residential Health and Safety Hazards under this NOFA

The following briefly describes the housing-related hazards that are the key targets for intervention under this grant, namely:

- Carbon monoxide and other combustion products of heating and cooking appliances and motor vehicles in attached garages
- Fire sprinklers
- Mold and moisture
- Pest infestation hazards
- Radon

1) Carbon Monoxide and other Combustion Products of Heating and Cooking Appliances and Motor Vehicles in Attached Garages: Burning of oil, natural gas, kerosene, or wood for heating or cooking purposes can release a variety of combustion products of health concern. Depending upon the fuel, these combustion products may include:

- carbon monoxide, which is hazardous because it binds to the hemoglobin of the blood that normally binds oxygen so much more readily that it prevents the body from taking in the needed oxygen.

- oxides of nitrogen, such as nitrogen dioxide, which irritate the nose, throat, and lungs,
- inhalable particulate matter, which irritates the lungs, potentially prompting asthma attacks and heart problems, and can cause [lung cancer](#), restricted activity days, and for long-term high-level exposure, reduced lung function growth in children, and premature death, particularly in people who have chronic heart or lung diseases.

Improper venting and poor maintenance of heating systems and cooking appliances can dramatically increase exposure to combustion products. As green construction and rehabilitation become more popular, and homes become increasingly airtight to improve energy efficiency, there are concerns about potential trade-offs in indoor air quality and resident health.

Experts recommend having combustion heating systems inspected by a trained professional every year to identify blocked openings to flues and chimneys, cracked or disconnected flue pipes, dirty filters, rust or cracks in the heat exchanger, soot or creosote build-up, and exhaust or gas odors. Installing a carbon monoxide detector is recommended. Replacing unvented gas stoves with electric stoves or placement of air purifiers with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) and carbon filters can decrease indoor nitrogen dioxide concentrations in urban homes.

The International Code Council has published model codes regarding carbon monoxide alarms and detection in, for example, its International Fire Code (IFC), of which the 2018 edition is the most recent (see <https://www.iccsafe.org/products-and-services/i-codes/2018-i-codes/ifc/>). Within that code is:

- 2018 IFC section 1103.9 Carbon Monoxide Alarms, within chapter 11, Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings, and which cites
- 2018 IFC section 915, Carbon Monoxide Detection, within chapter 9, Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems.

The National Fire Prevention Association, a voluntary consensus standards body, has published a standard (<https://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/list-of-codes-and-standards/detail?code=72>) that covers carbon monoxide alarms and detection; see:

- NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, Chapter 29 Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Signaling Systems.

If the state or local government has a different law or code for preventing and/or being notified of elevated carbon monoxide levels that is more protective than the provisions above, that law or code shall be followed.

2) Fire Sprinklers: Residential fire sprinklers have long proven themselves as life safety technologies to the fire service community. They have been shown to be cost-effective for homeowners as installation costs have fallen, and performance has increased. Residential fire sprinklers yield reductions in fatalities, injuries, and property damage using a national statistics approach. Research by the National Institute of Standards and Technology showed that hardwired smoke alarms are superior to those powered only by batteries, but that fire sprinklers still provide an additional level of life safety.

The National Fire Prevention Association has published standards regarding sprinkler systems

(see <https://nfpa.org/Codes-and-Standards/All-Codes-and-Standards/List-of-Codes-and-Standards>):

- NFPA 13-19, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.
- NFPA 13D-19, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes (note: cited here because some public housing is 1- or 2-unit scattered site housing).
- NFPA 13R-19, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies (see note above).

The International Code Council, another voluntary consensus standards body, has published model codes regarding carbon monoxide alarms and detection in, for example, its International Fire Code (IFC), of which the 2018 edition is the most recent (see <https://www.iccsafe.org/products-and-services/i-codes/2018-i-codes/ifc/>). Within that code is chapter 9, Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems, which includes:

- 2018 IFC section 903, Automatic Sprinkler Systems, within chapter 9, Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems (note that this section cites NFPA 13D and 13R for applicable buildings).

3) Mold and Moisture: Studies of lung diseases estimate moisture in the home or work environment may be associated with a quarter of airways disease, and over half of a condition resulting from the scarring of the lungs. Both conditions make it difficult to breathe and get oxygen to the bloodstream. Moisture supports the growth of mold and other biological agents which can trigger asthma and other respiratory symptoms.

An expert panel review of scientific articles on household mold and disease found that a combined approach of eliminating active leaks and moisture intrusion into the home while also removing moldy items already in place was an effective intervention strategy for reducing exposure to mold and associated respiratory health effects. The panel concluded that there was sufficient evidence to support implementation of a coordinated intervention strategy for mold and moisture problems. The cost of mold/moisture-related intervention work (e.g., integrated pest management, cleaning and tuning the furnace, removing debris, providing a clothes dryer vent to the outside, covering a dirt floor with an impermeable vapor barrier) is a few hundred dollars, unless major modification of the ventilation system or structural repairs are needed. For example, in Cleveland, mold interventions, including repairs to ventilation systems and basement flooring, in the most heavily contaminated homes range from \$500 to \$5,000, with some costs also being dedicated to LHC simultaneously through its lead and asthma program.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published guidance on mold remediation in homes and commercial buildings: (<https://www.epa.gov/mold/mold-remediation-schools-and-commercial-buildings-guide-chapter-1>). The EPA has also created guidance on controlling moisture in buildings: (<https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/moisture-control-guidance-building-design-construction-and-maintenance>).

4) Pest Infestation Hazards: Exposure to cockroach allergen is associated with asthma. In addition, cockroaches may carry infectious organisms onto surfaces in the home. Cockroaches in many locations have developed tolerance to many of the most common pesticides found in spray formulations. The most effective control method is to use gel bait applications in areas

frequented by cockroaches (e.g., kitchens, bathrooms) and to rotate the type of baits that are used to prevent the development of resistance. Sticky traps should also be placed in units and common areas throughout a building on a periodic basis to monitor cockroach populations and target efforts where they are most needed. This targeted approach, combined with outreach to residents and basic maintenance (i.e., sealing openings that provide shelter to cockroaches) is called integrated pest management (IPM). The most important initial step is to “knock down” cockroach populations using gel baits. It is important that property managers create effective pest control requirements when contracting for pest control services, HUD staff have observed that “low bid” pest control contracting often does not result in effective pest control. Guidance and technical assistance on effective pest control is available to housing managers from the HUD-supported “Stop Pests in Housing Program” at: (<http://www.stoppests.org/>).

Rodents can transmit a number of communicable diseases to people, and can, through exposure to rodent urine, dander and saliva, increase the severity of asthma.

Insect and rodent infestations are frequently associated with substandard housing that makes them difficult to eliminate.

Even though there is no evidence that bedbugs transmit any human diseases, research indicates that bedbugs and their bites can result in infections, anxiety, insomnia, allergic reactions, secondary infections at the bite sites, and expensive control measures. Similar to cockroach control, housing managers can effectively manage bed bugs by using periodic monitoring for bed bugs (e.g., using “climb-up interceptor” traps that are placed under the legs of bed frames) and targeting control efforts as needed.

The treatment of rodent and insect infestations has often included using toxic pesticides or ineffective “aerosol foggers” that may present their own hazards to occupants (see below). A HUD-funded study demonstrated that the use of an IPM approach resulted in significant reduction in cockroaches in heavily infested public housing. IPM for pest control is recommended by federal agencies, including the U.S. EPA, HUD, and the CDC because it minimizes the use of toxic pesticides and instead emphasizes environmental controls such as elimination of harborages and removing access to food and water.

5) Radon: The U.S. EPA estimates that about 21,000 deaths per year from lung cancer in the U.S. are related to radon exposure, about 1/8th of all US. lung cancer deaths. Radon measurement and remediation methods are well developed, and the EPA recommends that every home be measured for radon. An expert panel review of scientific articles on radon in the home concluded that active soil depressurization beneath the home’s foundation was effective in reducing radon exposures. EPA estimates that materials and labor costs for radon reduction in an existing home are \$800-\$2,500. Including radon resistant techniques in new home construction costs \$350-\$500 and can save up to \$65 annually in energy costs, according to the EPA. The American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (AARST) has published several standard protocols for the testing and mitigation of radon hazards in single and multifamily housing (<https://standards.aarst.org/>), e.g.:

- Radon measurement in single-family and multifamily housing, and associated quality assurance:
 - ANSI/AARST MAH-2019, Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Homes
 - NSI/AARST MAMF-2017, Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Multifamily Buildings

- ANSI/AARST MS-QA-2019, Radon Measurement Systems Quality Assurance
- Radon mitigation in single-family and multifamily housing, and in associated soil:
 - ANSI/AARST RMS-MF-2018, Radon Mitigation Standards for Multifamily Buildings
 - ANSI/AARST MS-PC-2015, Performance Specifications for Instrumentation Systems Designed to Measure Radon Gas in Air
 - ANSI/AARST SGM-SF-2017, Soil Gas Mitigation Standards for Existing Homes

General information on radon, as well as guidance on locating a radon professional, is available from the EPA: (<https://www.epa.gov/radon/radon-hotlines-and-information-resources>).

APPENDIX B: Some Other Residential Health and Safety Hazards under this NOFA

The following briefly describes some of the other housing-related hazards that HUD considers important targets for intervention under this program and the Lead-based Paint Capital Fund program, namely:

- Allergens and asthma
- Asbestos
- Infiltration of ambient pollutants
- Lead hazards
- Pesticide residues
- Semi-volatile organic compounds
- Unintentional injuries/fire

1) Allergens and Asthma: Asthma is recognized as the leading cause of school and work absences, emergency room visits, and hospitalizations. Asthma rates are higher among African American children and those in low-income households. For sensitized children, exposures to allergens from dust mites, cats, mold, and cockroaches have been confirmed to worsen asthma, with suggestive evidence that dust mite and cockroach allergen can also worsen asthma in children who are not sensitized to them, and in adults. Other indoor asthma triggers include tobacco smoke, mold or damp conditions, emissions from gas ranges (if not vented to the outdoors), and strong cleaning products. Interventions known to have beneficial effects include efforts to reduce multiple asthma triggers in the home. This includes effective pest control using integrated pest management, addressing mold and moisture problems, using mite-proof mattress and pillow covers, and implementing smoke-free housing policies. Numerous studies employing community health workers to conduct home interventions have demonstrated improvements in children’s asthma control. More information on indoor asthma triggers is available from the EPA: <https://www.epa.gov/asthma/asthma-triggers-gain-control>

The Seattle Housing Authority’s asthma-friendly Breathe-Easy Homes showed improvements in asthma symptoms and other indicators for subjects in those homes in addition to receiving traditional in-home asthma education and outreach. Breathe-Easy Homes addressed multiple asthma triggers by incorporating comprehensive enhancements into the physical structure, including moisture-reduction features, low dust-generating and chemical-emitting finishes, and

advanced fresh-air ventilation systems.

The Boston Housing Authority's Green Public Housing program redeveloped two housing sites using green construction methods and green management approaches. Children's asthma and improved, and adult sick-building type symptoms decreased.

2) Asbestos: Asbestos is a mineral fiber that has long been used commonly in a variety of building construction materials and household products for insulation and as a fire-retardant. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) have banned most asbestos products, and many manufacturers have also voluntarily limited its use. Today, asbestos is most commonly found in older homes in pipe and furnace insulation materials, asbestos shingles, millboard, textured paints and other coating materials, and floor tiles. Elevated concentrations of airborne asbestos can occur when asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) are disturbed by cutting, sanding or other remodeling activities. Improper attempts to remove these materials can release asbestos fibers into the air in homes, increasing asbestos levels and endangering the people living in those homes. The most dangerous asbestos fibers are too small to be visible. After they are inhaled, they can remain and accumulate in the lungs. Asbestos can cause lung cancer, mesothelioma (a cancer of the chest and abdominal linings), and asbestosis (irreversible lung scarring that can be fatal).

Intact asbestos-containing materials are not a hazard; they should be monitored for damage or deterioration and isolated if possible. Repair of damaged or deteriorating ACMs usually involves either sealing (encapsulation) or covering it (enclosure). Repair is usually cheaper than removal, but it may make later removal of asbestos more difficult and costly. Repairs should only be done by a trained professional certified to handle asbestos safely, and can cost from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars; removal can be more expensive.

3) Lead Hazards: Exposure to lead, especially from deteriorating lead-based paint, remains one of the most important and extensively-studied of the household environmental hazards to children. Although blood lead levels (BLLs) have fallen nationally, a large reservoir of lead remains in housing throughout the US, and in many areas, drinking water has high lead levels. Corrective measures for deteriorated paint on surfaces in the home include paint stabilization, enclosure and removal of certain building components coated with lead paint, cleanup and 'clearance testing,' which ensures the unit is safe for young children to reoccupy. Evaluation of lead hazard control interventions conducted by recipients of HUD's lead hazard control grants found that interventions were effective in significantly reducing pre-intervention dust-lead levels on floors and window surfaces up to six years following intervention. Additional research has confirmed that lead hazard control interventions were effective in reducing exposures to lead exposures. A follow-up study of residential window replacement and lead hazard control reported that 12 years after intervention, homes with all replacement windows had significantly lower interior floor dust-lead and sill-lead levels compared to homes with partial window replacement. Lead-based paint hazards are prioritized for funding under HUD's Lead-based Paint Capital Fund NOFA, and not this program

Drinking water can also be an important source of lead exposure. Lead can leach from brass fixtures into water as well as from lead solder used in interior plumbing. Also, many older homes in the U.S. have lead supply ("service") lines connecting the larger public water supply line to

the home. Lead leaching from supply lines can be mitigated through treatment of the water using chemical agents at water treatment plants, and by replacement of the lead service lines with non-lead service lines.

Managers of HUD-assisted housing must comply with the Lead Disclosure Rule (24 CFR part 35, subpart A, or the equivalent 40 CFR part 745, subpart F), the Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR part 35, subparts B-R), and the EPA's Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule (see 40 CFR part 745 and <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-renovation-repair-and-painting-program>).

Further information on the requirements and applicability of the lead regulations can be found by using the HUD Lead Rule Compliance

Advisor. <https://portalapps.hud.gov/CORVID/HUDBLPAdvisor/welcome.html>.

4) Pesticide Residues: About 75 percent of U.S. households used at least one pesticide product indoors during the past year, most commonly, insecticides and disinfectants. About 80 percent of most people's exposure to pesticides occurs indoors. HUD has supported studies that have documented that, in the absence of effective pest control, residents may resort to using toxic pesticides that should not be used in the home, or overapply consumer pesticides, increasing exposure to the household. Research supported by HUD and other organizations has shown that aerosol pesticide foggers were ineffective at controlling cockroaches and bedbugs. If improperly used these devices can also present a fire hazard from flammable propellants. An expert panel review found that implementation of an integrated pest management approach was an effective intervention for reducing pesticide residues in the home and should be implemented instead of applying pesticides for reducing pests.

5) Unintentional Injuries/Fire: In 1997, nearly 7 million persons in the U.S. were disabled for at least one full day by unintentional injuries received at home; for children younger than 15 years of age, unintentional injury is now the leading cause of death and disability. The highest death rates are from fires, submersion, suffocation, and poisoning.

Black children were two times more likely to die from residential injuries than white children. The elderly are also at an elevated risk for residential injuries.

An expert panel review of seventeen interventions intended to reduce injuries due to residential deficiencies found that there was sufficient evidence to conclude that properly working smoke detectors and pre-set safe hot waters heaters were effective in reducing residential-based injuries.

Home visitation protocols have been shown to be effective in reducing exposure to injury hazards. The 'add-on' cost of injury prevention measures, when combined with other housing interventions are estimated at about \$100 per unit. This includes the cost of some injury prevention devices (e.g., smoke alarms and electrical socket covers).

APPENDIX C: Selected Relevant Publications, Guidelines and Other Resources

The sources below are provided for informational purposes only. By inclusion in this Appendix, HUD is not necessarily endorsing any of the research, findings, or policies. To secure any of the documents listed, call the telephone number provided. If you are a hearing- or speech-impaired person, you may reach the federal telephone numbers through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339, and, for non-federal numbers, 711. Several of these

references can be downloaded from the Internet without charge from the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes website, www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes.

1. REGULATIONS:

- a. Protection: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) publications listed below can be purchased by calling either OSHA Regulations at 202-693-1888 (this is not a toll-free number) or the Government Printing Office (GPO) at 202-512-1800 (this is not a toll-free number). OSHA standards and other publications can be downloaded or purchased (as applicable) from OSHA's publication web page, www.osha.gov/pls/publications/pubindex.list. A broad range of information on construction and other worker protection requirements and guidelines is available from OSHA's home page, www.osha.gov/ and from www.osha.gov/SLTC/lead/.
- b. Waste Disposal: A copy of the EPA regulations at 40 CFR parts 260-268 can be purchased by calling 800-424-9346, or, from the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, 703-412-9810 (this is not a toll-free number). The regulations can also be downloaded without charge from the EPA website at www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/fslbp.htm.

Lead

- a. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations on lead in paint, dust and soil are described and linked from that section of the Agency's Lead Regulations webpage, <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-regulations#paint>.
- b. HUD's regulations on lead are described and linked from its Lead Regulations page, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/enforcement/regulations.

2. GUIDELINES AND OTHER RESOURCES:

Lead

- a. Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing; HUD. The Guidelines can be downloaded from the HUD website without charge at www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/lbp/hudguidelines.
- b. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention publications and resources on lead are described and linked from that page on its Lead website, specifically, at <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/resources/default.htm>. EPA's Technical Review Workgroup (TRW) Bioavailability Committee has developed the following guidance and documents on the use of soil treatments for lead contamination:
 1. Phosphate Amendment Fact Sheet, at <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/100000048.pdf>.
 2. Amending Soils With Phosphate As Means To Mitigate Soil Lead Hazard: A Critical Review Of The State Of The Science, at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10937404.2013.825216>.

Green Buildings

- a. U.S. Department of Energy. Building Energy Codes Programs.
www.energycodes.gov/development/green/codes
- b. Enterprise Community Partners. Green Communities.
www.enterprisecommunity.org/solutions-and-innovation/green-communities.
- c. National Association of Home Builders. National Green Building Standard. ICC 700-2020. Available through: <https://www.nahb.org/Advocacy/Industry-Issues/Sustainability-and-Green-Building/ICC-700-National-Green-Building-Standard>
- d. National Association of Home Builders. National Green Building Programs Information.
<https://www.nahb.org/Advocacy/Public-Toolkits/NAHB-Sustainability-Toolkit/National-Green-Building-Programs-Information>
- e. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Indoor air PLUS Program.
www.epa.gov/indoorairplus/.
- f. U.S. Green Building Council. LEED for Homes Reference Guide.
<https://www.usgbc.org/resources/leed-homes-reference-guide>.

Healthy Buildings

- a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Healthy housing reference manual. 2012.
https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/publications/books/housing/housing_ref_manual_2012.pdf

Mold and Moisture Control

- a. Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings Guide. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.epa.gov/mold/mold-remediation-schools-and-commercial-buildings-guide-chapter-1>
- b. Moisture Control Guidance for Building Design, Construction and Maintenance. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/moisture-control-guidance-building-design-construction-and-maintenance>

Pest Control

- a. IPM: A Guide for Affordable Housing. <http://www.stoppests.org/what-is-ipm/>
- b. Collaborative Strategy on Bed Bugs. Prepared by The Federal Bed Bug Workgroup.
<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fed-strategy-bedbug-2015.pdf>
- c. Property Managers IPM Guides. <http://www.stoppests.org/what-is-ipm/using-ipm/property-manager-ipm-guides/>
- d. Report: What's Working for Bed Bug Control in Multifamily Housing?
<https://nchh.org/resource/report-whats-working-for-bed-bug-control-in-multifamily-housing/>