

PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan

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

**OMB No. 2577-0226
Expires 4/30/2011**

1.0	<p>PHA Information</p> <p>PHA Name: <u>Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana</u> PHA Code: <u>IN003</u></p> <p>PHA Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Small <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Performing <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> HCV (Section 8)</p> <p>PHA Fiscal Year Beginning: (MM/YYYY): <u>07/2011</u></p>
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2.0	<p>Inventory (based on ACC units at time of FY beginning in 1.0 above)</p> <p>Number of PH units: <u>723</u> Number of HCV units: <u>2870</u></p>
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3.0	<p>Submission Type</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5-Year and Annual Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Plan Only <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Year Plan Only</p>
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4.0	<p>PHA Consortia <input type="checkbox"/> PHA Consortia: (Check box if submitting a joint Plan and complete table below.)</p>				
	Participating PHAs	PHA Code	Program(s) Included in the Consortia	Programs Not in the Consortia	No. of Units in Each Program
					PH HCV
	PHA 1:				
	PHA 2:				
	PHA 3:				

5.0	<p>5-Year Plan. Complete items 5.1 and 5.2 only at 5-Year Plan update.</p>
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5.1	<p>Mission. State the PHA's Mission for serving the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low income families in the PHA's jurisdiction for the next five years:</p> <p>The mission of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority is to provide good quality, affordable housing and superior services to eligible members of the Fort Wayne Community and to maintain an atmosphere that encourages self-sufficiency.</p>
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5.2 Goals and Objectives.

FWHA Goal: Expand the supply of assisted housing

Objectives:

- Apply for additional rental vouchers.
- Reduce public housing vacancies: **Maintain public housing vacancies below 3%**
- Leverage private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities.
- Acquire or build units or developments
- Promote Homeownership opportunities including the Self-Sufficiency and Housing Choice Voucher Program.
- Submit at least one tax credit application every 3-years with a goal to increase the number of affordable housing units by at least 250 under FWHA management.

PROGRESS STATEMENT:

FWHA made progress toward the above stated goal by:

1. Became a High Performing Agency with progressively improving scores for the last 6-years.
2. Opened "Village at Brooklyn Pointe" 20 unit Senior only development in late 2009. This project was funded in part by RHF First Increment.
3. Secured HUD approval for "Whispering Oaks" a 24 unit senior only development to be located next to FWHA's Tall Oaks. Whispering Oaks will be funded by ARRA and Capital Fund money.
4. Received an additional 35 VASH vouchers and applied for additional voucher for non-elderly disabled persons.

FWHA Goal: Improve the quality of assisted housing

Objectives:

- Improve public housing management, maintain high performer status
- Improve voucher management, maintain high performer status.
- Increase customer satisfaction: Continue to provide a high-level of customer service, measure customer satisfaction for the primary and secondary customers, and implement improvement plans, as required.
- Concentrate on efforts to improve specific management functions: (list; e.g., public housing finance; voucher unit inspections) Implement Pre/Post Occupancy Training program to help reduce Public Housing turnover by 5% for each of the next 5 years.
- Renovate or modernize public housing units:
- Demolish or dispose of obsolete public housing:
- Provide replacement public housing: Working with the City of Fort Wayne to apply for HOME grant based on the City's Housing Strategy Report.
- Provide replacement vouchers: Increase ability to fund HCVP vouchers.
- Implement a skills assessment testing program to evaluate staff training needs. (Ongoing)
- Maintain a commitment to a high level of usage of HTVN staff training opportunities.(Ongoing)
- Maintain a commitment to a high level of usage of Professional trainer, seminars, conferences, in-house seminars, etc. for staff training. (Ongoing)

PROGRESS STATEMENT:

FWHA made progress toward the above stated goal by:

1. Used CFP funds to reduce the incident of crime and crime related activities on all properties to levels below city-wide averages by employing private security guards as well as off duty FWPD police officers. Also in 2008, we installed security cameras at all Public Housing developments. As a result, according to FWPD statistics PHA crime rates remain lower than surrounding neighborhood rates.
2. Provided HCVP landlords information regarding program usage HQS and compliance.
3. Provided HCVP, Public Housing Management and Rental Management training to appropriate staff to improve program integrity, enhance overall staff performance relative Asset Management.
4. Participated in AI for Fair Housing.
5. Established standard procedures for Public Housing file organization.

FWHA Goal: Increase assisted housing choices

Objectives:

- Provide voucher mobility counseling: Add mobility module to HCVP orientation procedure.
- Conduct outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords
- Continued with voucher homeownership program: Program is on-going
- Continued with Public Housing Homeownership Program - PH Ross Grant
- Implement public housing or other homeownership programs: Working with the City of Fort Wayne and an outside developer to create LIHTC homeownership product.
- Following market analysis, explore converting public housing stock to vouchers.
- Explore establishing a Project-based HCVP Program as a tool to deconcentrate the incidence of poverty especially in the 30-40% AMI elderly, handicapped and disabled population HCVP usage.
- Explore applying for HCVP 811, HUD-VASH Voucher funding, possibly with League of Blind and Disabled, YWCA or other advocacy group.
- Update HCVP data at FortWayneHousingNow.org.

PROGRESS STATEMENT:

FWHA made progress toward the above stated goal by:

1. Conducted study of location of vouchers in jurisdiction by City quadrants and census tracts to assist in deconcentration efforts.
2. Participated in Senior Housing Fair, joined City Housing "Cabinet" to expand housing choices under the City Housing Strategy.
3. Under Homeownership program, developed Scattered Homeownership Program in PH.
4. Under Homeownership Program, implemented the PH Homeownership Program- completing 2 year - PH Ross Grant.
5. Working with local disability advocacy groups to determine the need and develop an application for HCVP 811 vouchers.
6. Submitted Whispering Oaks development plan to HUD for new 24 unit senior-only Public Housing development contiguous to Tall Oaks (IN-003-10).
7. Market Programs at community outreach fairs, public forums, lobby, websites and community network groups.
8. Conducted open house at Brooklyn Pointe – elderly only property.

HUD Strategic Goal: Improve community quality of life and economic vitality

FWHA Goal: Provide an improved living environment

Objectives:

- Implement measures to deconcentrate poverty by bringing higher income public housing households into lower income developments:
- Implement public housing security improvements:
- Designate developments or buildings for particular resident groups (elderly, persons with disabilities)
- Perform necessary modifications to units and public housing sites to successfully compete with comparable market housing.
- Complete and implement a curb appeal improvement plan.(Ongoing)
- Apply sound asset management principles on an individual site basis to maintain and build the value of all properties.
- Explore the possibilities of designating developments or buildings for particular resident groups (elderly, persons with disabilities).

PROGRESS STATEMENT:

FWHA made progress toward the above stated goal by:

1. Using CFP funded Community Policing and CPTED principles, reduce FWHA property crime levels below community-wide rate; PH units equipped with AC and carpeting, energy efficient refrigerators, windows and furnaces. Installed security cameras at all Public Housing properties.
2. Reorganized management staff and provided asset management training. Bookkeeping systems reprogrammed to support asset management. Operational performance analysis to be performed to support future decision making.
3. FWHA plans to submit a designated development plan based on resident, consultant and BOC recommendations.
4. Disposed of McMillen Park Apartments.

HUD Strategic Goal: Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals

FWHA Goal: Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households

Objectives:

- Increase the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families:
- Provide or attract supportive services to improve assistance recipients' employability:
- Provide or attract supportive services to increase independence for the elderly or families with disabilities.
- Develop Pre/Post Occupancy orientation and training program to assess the self-sufficiency levels and needs of assisted households.

PROGRESS STATEMENT:

FWHA made progress toward the above stated goal by:

1. Reactivated FWHA PCC board. Implemented the PH-FSS Program and providing support services
2. Comprehensive Housing Counseling Program provided to at-risk Public Housing residents.
3. PH residents provided FSS workshops on various topics and Homeownership sessions; expand housing choices.
4. Implemented a FSS - Quarterly newsletter.

HUD Strategic Goal: Ensure Equal Opportunity in Housing for all Americans

FWHA Goal: Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing

Objectives:

- Undertake affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.
- Undertake affirmative measures to provide a suitable living environment for families living in assisted housing, regardless of race, color, religion national origin, sex, familial status, and disability:
- Undertake affirmative measures to ensure accessible housing to persons with all varieties of disabilities regardless of unit size required:
- FWHA provides training opportunities for staff and community on an annual basis to promote equal opportunity in housing.

PROGRESS STATEMENT:

FWHA made progress toward the above stated goal by:

1. Participation by all departments in staff training on Fair Housing principles. (Ongoing, done on an annual basis, required for all employees).
2. Reviewed and updated the use of the Fair Housing logo on FWHA printed materials.
3. Outreach marketing to families less likely to apply to FWHA programs: Immigrant Community and Disabled Community.
4. Providing Fair Housing classes to Homeownership participants.
5. PH Management staff achieved Asset Management designation via HAIG.
6. FSS Staff certified in S8 case management procedures and skills development.
7. Housing Counseling staff received Fannie Mae online training for HUD reporting; achieve Home Ed Designation from IHCD.
8. Adopted National Housing Industry Standards for Housing Counseling.
9. Counseling staff: National and State Certification in Homebuyer Education.
10. Finance Department trained in Asset Management and Accounting procedures
11. Participate in Marketing Programs at Community and Housing Fairs.

Other PHA Goals and Objectives: (list below)

The goals of FWHA as stated in the 5-Year Plan for Fiscal Years 2010-2014 and revisited in this annual update are consistent with HUD strategic goals and the Consolidated Plan of the City of Fort Wayne to increase the availability of decent, safe, affordable housing. FWHA's Annual Plan is available for review at the City of Fort Wayne, Division of Community and Economic Development as well as the FWHA main office.

We have adopted the following goals and objectives to guide the agency in FY2010:

1. Develop an affirmative fair housing marketing strategy based on the recently completed market study and other research.
2. Seek ways and resources to add amenities to public housing and other FWHA managed properties necessary for developments to compete with the surrounding apartment market. 2009 Completed Security Analysis: Overall assessment according to FWPD statistics indicates generally FWHA properties experience more favorable crime rates than the surrounding neighborhood and communities.
3. Expand the non-profit entity's (Housing Opportunities Program) capacity to develop tax credit and or mixed financed housing.
4. Using our non-profit entity, acquire and rehabilitate 1-2 HUD-owned or tax sale properties to meet home ownership goals. 2010 Update: Due to market conditions, this goal has been deferred 1-3 years.
5. Maintain PH FSS Program. 2010 Update: Complete reorganization of FSS to better align with S8 and PH and Homeownership. New staff and training completed. Computerized assessment tools implemented.
6. Continue to provide financial counseling to at least 100 families interested in homeownership, default and debt management improvement and rental pre and post occupancy counseling through the HUD and CDBG supported Housing Counseling Program. 2010 Update: Very successful program performance resulting in 93% goals attainment and refunding.
7. Measure and provide high-level customer service to primary and secondary customer base. 2010 Update: Ongoing and continuous.
8. Maintain commitment to Staff training: HTVN; PH managers; Housing Counseling training completed for HomeEd Certification with State of Indiana, focus group on continuous improvement resulted in Leadership Training with local University .
9. Ensure Equal Housing Opportunity for all applicants and residents. 2010 Update: Continuous and Ongoing.
10. Develop an Operating Procedures Manual and convert to electronic policy and procedures using general overview format. 2010 Update: It is expected to be completed by the June 30, 2011 offering operational consistency and efficiency. This will be a major complement to the asset management strategy.
11. Publish a quarterly Agency-wide newsletter. 2010 Update: Unable to achieve this goal but it remains our intention in 2010
12. Expand Resident Advisory Board Activity year round with quarterly meetings. 2010 Update: Unfortunately, due to lack of resident leadership, the RAB did not completely met this goal. With a reconstituted RAB this will remain a 2010 goal.
13. Expand Section 8 Home Ownership Program. 2010 Update: The number of homeownership cases has grown to 24 with several no longer needing any assistance from HCV Program. The Scattered Sites Home Ownership Program will offer the PH residents living in those units right of first refusal followed by other PH residents during 2010.
14. Continue to explore how the HOP program can participate in homeownership training. 2010 Update: HOP is now a qualified HomeEd training agency by the State of Indiana.
15. Develop contingency plans for proposed Federal funding cuts. Such items to include but not be limited to: fee management, small PH support services, maintenance services to outside agencies, grant writing, banking and mortgage companies. 2010 Update: Major achievement in this area was the development of fee management of Brooklyn Manor Apartments and developer's fee.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Implement plan for replacement public housing program. Anticipate approval on RHF II plan in 2010. 17. Continue to work with the City of Fort Wayne to benefit from joint housing study and Housing Strategy with the City of Fort Wayne. 18. Use CHDO to further the FWHA mission. 19. Web Site Improvement Plan. 2010 Update: Site is fully functional with continued update of content. 20. Provide increased staff training and resources to position agency for HUD Asset Management requirements. 2010 Update: Completed. 21. Explore and develop possibility of providing Project Based Voucher assistance in deconcentration areas such as at Brooklyn Manor. In an effort to coordinate with the City of Fort Wayne's Consolidated Plan and Housing Strategy, FWHA will investigate the possibility of creating a Housing Choice Voucher set-aside for relocation of current qualified low to moderate income tenants in the City's Renaissance Point revitalization area. 2010 Update: FWHA BOC approval received; awaiting HUD final approval. 22. Explore the feasibility and make application to dispose of all Public Housing Scattered sites if it is determined to be the best alternative under the asset management model. 23. With assistance from the City of Fort Wayne, implement plan to build 16-18 unit RHF2 and mixed finance development on land located on John Street.
<p>6.0</p>	<p>PHA Plan Update</p> <p>(a) Identify all PHA Plan elements that have been revised by the PHA since its last Annual Plan submission:</p> <p>Highlighted updates were made to the PHA plan since the last Annual Plan submission.</p> <p>(b) Identify the specific location(s) where the public may obtain copies of the 5-Year and Annual PHA Plan. For a complete list of PHA Plan elements, see Section 6.0 of the instructions.</p> <p>The PHA Plans (including attachments and supporting documents) are available for public inspection at: Main Administrative Offices of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority located at 7315 Hanna Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46816, and the Public Housing Administrative Office located at 2025 S. Anthony Blvd., Fort Wayne, IN 46803. Beacon Heights Apartments, 2210 Beacon Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46805 (AMP I) Brookmill Court Apartments, 2751 Millbrook, Fort Wayne, IN 46802 (AMP II) Tall Oaks Apartments, 7300 Decatur Rd., Fort Wayne, IN 46816 (AMP III) River Cove Apartments, 2430 River Cove Lane, Fort Wayne, IN 46825 (AMP IV)</p> <p>PHA Plan Elements. (24 CFR 903.7)</p> <p>I. Eligibility Selection and Admissions Policies, including Deconcentration and Wait List Procedures.</p> <p>A. Public Housing</p> <p>(1) Eligibility</p> <p>When a family appears to be within three (3) months of being offered a unit, the family will be invited to an interview and the verification process will begin.</p> <p>FWHA will use the following non-income (screening) factors to establish eligibility for admission to public housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal or Drug-related activity Rental History Housekeeping History of disturbing neighbors or destruction of property. Having committed fraud in connection with any federal housing assistance program. History of abusing alcohol and illegal drugs in any way that may interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment by others. Check of State's lifetime sex offender registration program for each adult member. Ability to successfully care for and maintain dwelling units to FWHA housekeeping standards. <p>FWHA will request criminal records from local law enforcement agencies for screening purposes.</p> <p>FWHA may request criminal records from State law enforcement agencies for screening purposes. if applicant is from out of town or out of FWHA jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) Waiting list Organization</p> <p>FWHA will use a community wide waiting list to organize its public housing waiting list.</p> <p>FWHA has established Pre- and Post-Occupancy training program for PH residents to reduce unit turnover which leads to reduction on overall operating costs. Successful graduates would qualify for advance placement by earning preference points (100).</p>

Those wishing to apply for Public Housing may obtain an application at FWHA public housing administrative office, all FWHA site offices, FWHA website, by mail and at other community resources offices; however, all applications for public housing must be submitted to the FWHA Public Housing office located at 2025 W. Anthony Blvd., Fort Wayne, IN 46803.

(3) Assignment

Applicants are ordinarily given three vacant unit offers before they forfeit their application date and time. The family will keep their preferences, but the date and time of application will be changed to the date and time the last unit was rejected. This policy is for all waiting list types.

(4) Admissions Preferences

The FWHA plans to exceed the federal targeting requirements by targeting more than 40% of all new admissions to public housing to families at or below 30% of median area income.

Transfers will take precedence over new admissions in the following circumstances:

Emergencies, Immediate Administrative Transfers

Regular Administrative Transfers -Transfers in this category will be housed along with applicants for admission at a ratio of one transfer for every seven admissions.

Other – see Admissions and Continued Occupancy – Tenant Selection Assignment Plan

The FWHA plans to employ the following admission preferences for the coming year:

Working families and those unable to work because of age or disability

Veterans and veterans' families

Residents who live and/or work in the jurisdiction

Single Preference – a preference for a family whose sole family member is elderly, displaced or a person with disabilities.

A preference for a family that includes a family member who is a person with disabilities. However, there cannot be a preference for a specific disability.

A preference for a family that includes a family member who is a victim of domestic violence.

Chelation Therapy- Households with children undergoing Chelation therapy that are referred by the Allen County Health Dept.

Graduates of Pre- and Post- Occupancy Training Program

Date and Time

(5) Occupancy

Applicants and residents may use the following reference materials to obtain information about the rules of occupancy of public housing:

The FWHA resident lease

The FWHA Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy

The FWHA briefing seminars or written materials

The FWHA website

Residents must notify the FWHA in writing of all changes in family composition within 10 days of any family composition changes.

(6) Deconcentration and Income Mixing

B. Section 8

(1) Eligibility

FWHA will use the following non-income (screening) factors to establish eligibility for admission to the Housing Choice Voucher Program:

Criminal and drug-related activity, more extensively than required by law or regulation

The FWHA will take into consideration any of the criteria for admission in the Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan, but may not otherwise screen for factors that relate to the suitability of the applicant family as tenants. It is the responsibility of the owner to screen the applicant as to their suitability for tenancy.

The FWHA will request criminal records from local law enforcement agencies for screening purposes

The FWHA may request criminal records from State law enforcement agencies for screening purposes

FWHA will inform owners that it is their responsibility to determine suitability of prospective tenants. Owners are encouraged to screen applicants for rent payment history, eviction history, damages to units, and other factors relating to the family's suitability as a tenant.

(2) Waiting List Organization

Currently the Project Based Waiting List is inactive due to the disposition of McMillen Apartments.

Interested persons may apply for admission to the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program when the waiting list is open. They may apply at the FWHA main administrative office. Applications will be available at the main administrative office, from the FWHA website, and by mail; however, all applications must be submitted by the appropriate venue as announced when the waiting list is opened.

(3) Search Time

The FWHA may give extensions on the standard 60-day period to search for a unit. The family must request the extension in writing and meet the criteria as defined in the attached Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan.

(4) Admissions Preferences

The FWHA uses a lottery based selection process for the HCVP waiting list.

(5) Special Purpose Section 8 Assistance Programs

Applicants and residents may use the following reference materials to obtain information about eligibility, selection, and admissions to any special-purpose section 8 program administered by the FWHA:

- The Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan
- Briefing sessions and written materials
- Through published notices
- In partnership with service providers who specializes in working with special purpose populations.

II. Financial Resources

**Financial Resources:
Planned Sources and Uses**

Sources	Planned \$	Planned Uses
1. Federal Grants (FY 2009 grants)		
Public Housing Operating Fund	\$2,161,500	Operations
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$1,103,654	Capital & Management Improvements
HOPE VI Revitalization	0	
HOPE VI Demolition	0	
Annual Contributions for Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance	\$14,714,516	Vouchers
Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (including any Technical Assistance funds)	0	
Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Grants - 3yr. Grant - (Entering the 2 nd yr.)	\$0	PH - Homeownership Coordinator Position
Community Development Block Grant - 2008	0	Supports the Housing Counseling Program
HOME	0	
Other Federal Grants (list below)	\$49,716	PH FSS

Sources	Planned \$	Planned Uses
Housing Counseling (HUD Grant)		
	\$ 49,716	Support Housing Counseling Staff
Family Self Sufficiency S8	\$80,000	FSS Staff/Homeownership
Family Self Sufficiency PH	\$ 42,600	PH-FSS Position
2. Prior Year Federal Grants (unobligated funds only) (list below)		
		See Budget
3. Public Housing Dwelling Rental Income		
	\$1,020,580	Operations
4. Other income (list below)		
Interest	\$15,000	Operations
Other tenant charges	\$90,000	Operations
4. Non-federal sources (list below)		
Vincent House (est.)	\$2,000	Housing Counseling Program
Total resources	\$19,329,282	

**Financial Resources:
Planned Sources and Uses**

III. Rent Determination.

A. Public Housing

(1) Income Based Policies

The FWHA employs discretionary policies for determining income based rent

The FWHA employs a minimum rent of \$50 per month.

The FWHA has adopted discretionary minimum rent hardship exemptions (see the Public Housing Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy)

The FWHA plans to employ the earned income of a previously unemployed household member as a discretionary deduction.

The FWHA has ceiling rents for all developments. The FWHA uses market comparability study to set ceiling rents.

Between income reexaminations, tenants must report changes in income or family composition to the FWHA such that the changes result in an adjustment to rent under the following conditions:

See Admission and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) Attachment A

(2) Flat Rents

In setting the market-based flat rents, the following sources of information were used by the FWHA to establish comparability:

The Section 8 rent reasonableness study of comparable housing.

Survey of rents listed in local newspaper

Survey of similar unassisted units in the neighborhood

Occupancy Policy, FWHA set a flat rent for each public housing unit considering the size, type, condition, amenities, services and neighborhood of the unit.

B. Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance

(1) Payment Standards

The FWHA Payment Standard is between 90% and 110% of FMR.

The FWHA chose the payment standards higher than FMR to reflect market or submarket and to increase housing options for families.

Annually the payment standards are reevaluated for adequacy.

The FHWA considers the following in its assessment of the adequacy of its payment standard:

Success rates of assisted families

Rent burdens of assisted families

Affects of deconcentration

Rent Reasonableness / Comparability study.

Funding Levels

(2) Minimum Rent

The FWHA minimum rent is \$50.

The FWHA has adopted discretionary minimum rent hardship exemption policies (See Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan)

IV Operations and Management

The rules, standards, and policies of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority (FWHA) governing maintenance management of housing owned, assisted, or operated by the public housing agency (which shall include measures necessary for the prevention or eradication of pest infestation, including cockroaches), and management of the FWHA and programs of the FWHA are in Attachments to the Admission and Continuous Occupancy Policy.

V Grievance Procedures

A. Public Housing

The FWHA has established a written grievance procedure in addition to federal requirements found at 24 CFR Part 966, Subpart B, for residents of public housing. These procedures can be found in the ACOP Manual with attachments. Residents or applicants to public housing should contact the FWHA site management offices or the Public Housing Office, 2025 S. Anthony Blvd., Fort Wayne, IN to initiate the FWHA grievance process.

B. Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance

The FWHA has established informal review procedures for applicants to the Housing Choice Voucher Program tenant-based assistance program and informal hearing procedures for families assisted by the Housing Choice Voucher Program tenant-based assistance program in addition to federal requirements found at 24 CFR 982. These requirements are outlined in Chapter 18 of the Administrative Plan and the FWHA Policy and Procedures Manual. Applicants or assisted families should contact the FWHA main administrative office, 7315 Hanna Street, Fort Wayne, IN to initiate the informal review and informal hearing processes.

VI Designated Housing for Elderly and Disabled Families.

The FWHA has designated the Village at Brooklyn Pointe as an Elderly Only project. The Village at Brooklyn Pointe is a new project with 20 units which opened in the fall of 2009. The project number is IN003000007. The application for the Elderly Only designation was applied for on 05/27/2007 and approved by HUD on 06/25/2007.

FWHA plans to build an additional designated Elderly property (Whispering Oaks) in 2010. The project number is IN003000006. **Lease up is scheduled for March 2011.**

The FWHA has also designated an Alternate Development as a Senior Only project. This development, **South Side Villas**, (formerly known as River Cove Villas) will be located on John Street.

VII Community Service and Self-Sufficiency.

"A description of: (1) Any programs relating to services and amenities provided or offered to assisted families; (2) Any policies or programs of the PHA for the enhancement of the economic and social self-sufficiency of assisted families, including programs under Section 3 and FSS; (3) How the service and treatment of income changes resulting from welfare program requirements. **(Note: applies to only public housing).**"

A. PHA Coordination with the Welfare (TANF) Agency

The FWHA has entered into a cooperative agreement with the TANF Agency, to share information and/or target supportive services (as contemplated by Section 12(d) (7) of the Housing Act of 1937.

Other coordination efforts between the FWHA and TANF agency include:

- Client referrals
- Information sharing regarding mutual clients
- Coordinate the provision of specific social and self-sufficiency services and program to eligible families.

B. Services and programs offered to residents and participants.

The FWHA has employed the following policies to enhance the economic and social self-sufficiency of assisted families:

- Public housing rent determination policies
- Public housing admissions policies
- Housing Choice Voucher Program admission policies
- Preference in admission to Housing Choice Voucher Program for certain public housing families, specifically those who graduate from the Public Housing Homeownership Program may receive Section 8 vouchers to support homeownership.
- Preferences for families working or engaging in training or education programs for non-housing programs operated or coordinated by the FWHA
- Preference/eligibility for public housing homeownership option participation after FSS and Homeownership graduation.
- Preference/eligibility for Housing Choice Voucher Program homeownership option participation
- Public Housing Resident Initiative Employment Readiness Program.

The FWHA coordinates, promotes, or provides programs to enhance the economic and social self-sufficiency of our residents.

Services and Programs				
Program Name and Description (including location, if appropriate)	Estimated Size	Allocation method (waiting list / random selection / specific criteria / other)	Access (development office / PHA Main office / other provider name)	Eligibility (public Housing or Section 8 participants or both)
All God's Children Daycare	20-50	Open to all	McCormick Daycare	Public Housing
Boys & Girls Club at McCormick Apartments	30-60	Open to all	McCormick Club	Public Housing
Boys & Girls Club at Brookmill Apartments	30-60	Open to all	Brookmill Club	Public Housing
Backpack Roundup and Cookout	100-150	School Aged Children	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Lifeline – Building Blocks Preschool	10-20	Open to all	Brookmill Pre-school	Public Housing
Monthly Women's Fellowship / Empowering Women Now	15-20	Adult Women	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Annual Christmas Party / Project Wish List	150-275	Children 0-18	Brookmill Court Apartments, McCormick Place and River Cove Apartments	Public Housing
Free Store	15-20	Open to all	Brookmill Court	Public Housing

Home-Based Service	2-7	Referred Families	Apartments Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
DIVA	15-20	Adult Women	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Men's Bible Study	10-15	Adult Men	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Read and Rise	24	0-4 Year Olds	McCormick Place Apartments	Public Housing
Homework Help / Games	0-20	Teens	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Youth Night Out -Arts and Crafts	25	School Aged Children	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Public Housing Intern Program	0-10	Open to all PH Adults	Public Housing Office	Public Housing
Family Self Sufficiency PH	25	Open to Adults	All Developments	PH
Family Self Sufficiency S8	271	Open to Adults	FSS Hanna Street	S8
Job Intern Program	2-3	Job Works Clients	Job Work Office	Public Housing
Aging and In Home Services – meals served daily	15-20	Open to all	Tall Oaks	Public Housing
Bingo	12-20	Open to all	Tall Oaks	Public Housing
Exercise with Curves	10-14	Open to all	Tall Oaks	Public Housing
Tall Oaks Tenant Council	10-20	Open to all	Tall Oaks	Public Housing
Various Educational Programs	5-30	Open to all	Tall Oaks	Public Housing
Food Pantry	2-10	Open to all	River Cove Apartments	Public Housing
Weekly Dinner		Open to all	River Cove Apartments	Public Housing
Comprehensive Housing Counseling Program	100	Open to all	Hanna Street	Both and Public
Aids Task Force	0-20	Open to all	All Public Housing Sites	Public Housing
Net Literacy	15-25	Open to all	Brookmill Court Apartments	Public Housing
Summer Nutrition Program (USEA)	25-100	Children 0-18	Brookmill Court, McCormick Place, and River Cove	Public Housing
Public library Book Mobile at Beacon	20-40	Open to all	Beacon Heights	Public Housing
Bible Study	15-20	Open to all	Beacon Heights	Public Housing
Bingo	15-20	Open to all	Beacon Heights	Public Housing
North Highlands Resident Council	20-25	Open to all	North Highlands	Public Housing
Aging and In Home Services – meals served daily	15-20	Open to all	North Highlands	Public Housing

Family Self Sufficiency Programs

Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Participation		
Program	Required Number of Participants (start of FY 2009 Estimate)	Actual Number of Participants (As of 12/31/2010)
Public Housing	25	21
Section 8	271	171

C. Welfare Benefit Reductions

The FWHA is complying with the statutory requirement of Section 12(d) of the U.S. housing Act of 1937 (relating to the treatment of income changes resulting from welfare program requirements) by:

- Adopting appropriate changes to the FWHA's public housing rent determination policies and train staff to carry out those policies
- Informing residents of new policy on admission and reexamination
- Actively notifying resident of new policy at times in addition to admission and reexamination.
- Establishing or pursuing a cooperative agreement with all appropriate TANF agencies regarding the exchange of information and coordination of services.
- Establishing a protocol for exchange of information with all appropriate TANF agencies.

VIII Safety and Crime Prevention.

"For public housing only, describe the PHA's plan for safety and crime prevention to ensure the safety of the public housing residents. The statement must include: (i) A description of the need for measures to ensure the safety of public housing residents; (ii) A description of any crime prevention activities conducted or to be conducted by the PHA; and (iii) A description of the coordination between the PHA and the appropriate police precincts for carrying out crime prevention measures and activities. "

A. Need for measures to ensure the safety of public housing residents.

1. The following describe the need for measures to ensure the safety of public housing residents.
 - High incidence of violent and/or drug-related crime in the areas surrounding or adjacent to the FWHA's developments.

- Residents fearful for their safety and/or safety of their children
- Observed lower-level crime, vandalism and/or graffiti
- People on waiting list unwilling to move into one of more developments due to perceived and/or actual levels of violent and/or drug related crime
- Need to maintain security to keep FWHA crime statistics at levels that will allow our properties to compete in the Southeast Quadrant of Fort Wayne.
- Need to continue screening the criminal history on housing applicants.

2. The FWHA use the following information or data to determine the need for FWHA actions to improve safety of residents:

- Safety and security survey of residents
- Analysis of crime statistics over time for crimes committed “in and around” public housing authority
- Analysis of cost trends over time for repair of vandalism and removal of graffiti
- Resident Reports
- FWHA employee reports
- Police Reports
- Demonstrable, quantifiable success with previous or ongoing anticrime/anti drug programs
- Internal Incident Reporting System – Reviewed, tracked, maintained by Public Housing Administrator; shared with management, police and security.
- Refund criteria for eviction process.
- NO TRESPASS ORDER database – Reported by security, police, and managers; maintain by Public Housing Administrator; distributed to policy security, staff and residents.
- Proactive attempts and report to prevent/arrest criminal activity; especially drug abuse in targeted units.

3. The developments most affected are McCormick Place Apartments and Brookmill Court Apartments.

B. Crime prevention activities conducted or to be conducted by the PHA

1. Crime prevention activities conducted or the PHA plans to conduct.

- Contracting with outside and/or resident organization for the provision of crime and/or drug-prevention activities
- Crime Prevention through environmental design
- Activities targeted to at-risk youth, adults, or seniors
- Volunteer resident patrol/block watchers program
- Crime mapping
- Regular meetings with service providers to improve drug prevention programs
- Regular meetings with residents to address safety/crime/drug concerns.
- Regular meetings with security guards to improve security measures.
- Family site pot luck dinners to build a sense of community, trust, and commitment toward crime and drug prevention.
- Summer Sports Program as a team building, drug prevention activity.
- Safety surveys distributed to residents to monitor and improve program effectiveness.
- Domestic Violence Packets given to resident experiencing battery or other domestic violence
- Drug prevention resources purchased/maintained/shared with service providers.

2. The developments most affected are McCormick Place Apartments and Brookmill Court Apartments.

IX Pets.

The purpose of the Pet Policy is to establish the FWHA's policy and procedures for ownership of pets in elderly and disabled units and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets. See Attachment A for complete details.

X Civil Rights Certification.

We have a partnership with the city to implement the city's impediments to fair housing. See Attachment B.

XI Fiscal Year Audit

See Attachment C.

XII Asset Management

Fort Wayne Housing Authority

Public Housing Asset Management Statement

In 2008, FWHA contracted with Casterline Associates to conduct an Asset Management Review focusing on financial management and accounting. That report was the basis for our long-range portfolio plan.

In 2011 FWHA plans to conduct a physical assessment of all of its housing projects. The final PNA report and management recommendations for Long-Range Portfolio Planning – Five, Ten and Twenty Year Plan will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for their final review and to

guide our current and future five year PHA plans.

The FWHA has also completed steps to move to project-based budgeting and accounting by developing an implementation plan to meet HUD guidelines and schedules for execution. **Additionally, all maintenance operations will be decentralized as of first quarter 2011.**

In addition, all properties have been moved to four (4) Asset Management Projects (AMPS), job descriptions revised, management assignments finalized, and computer accounting software modified to accomplish asset management goals. Although we have separated the Public Housing properties into four AMPs, the FWHA has chosen to use the Central Office Cost Center option as it relates to Centralized Maintenance Dispatch, Wait List Management and Bulk Purchase/Contracts and warehousing of materials.

FWHA has adopted the Central Office Cost Center (COCC) as an additional step toward Asset Management. The COCC includes the Central Office Administrative staff, Finance staff, CFP staff, and IT Coordinator.

XIII Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Fort Wayne Housing Authority VAWA Support and Assistance Statement

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority has incorporated in its PHA Plan goals and objectives, and policies and procedures the applicable provisions of the Violence Against Women and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) to support or assist victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

All assisted Public Housing (PH) and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) participants and active owners, landlords or agents in the HCV program were provided with a VAWA informational brochure. The VAWA informational brochure was included in the briefing materials for waitlist applicants, at the annual re-examination for current participants in PH and HCV housing programs, and for incoming portable HCV participants.

The PHA goal to provide an improved living environment is being met by the PHA by its effort to implement measures to assist victims of domestic violence in avoiding their abusers and continuing occupancy in public housing.

Towards its effort to meet the goal to support and assist victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the housing authority offers referrals to the following service providers: Child Protective Services, YWCA Shelter, Local police departments, SCAN Hotline, Women's Bureau Hotline, National Child Abuse Hotline. Referrals are offered to the service providers above to:

- (1) child or adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- (2) child and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to obtain or maintain housing
- (3) prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- (4) enhance victim safety in assisted families.

In addition, the PHA has amended its policies and procedures to include language and applicable provisions of the VAWA. It is the PHA's intent to maintain compliance with all applicable requirements imposed by VAWA.

The PHA efforts may include to:

- Provide and maintain housing opportunities for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking;
- Create and maintain collaborative partnerships between PHA, victim service providers, law enforcement authorities, and other supportive groups to promote the safety and well-being of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or staking (whether actual or imminent threat) who are assisted by PHA;
- Ensure the physical safety of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking (whether actual or imminent threat) who are assisted by PHA; maintain compliance with all applicable requirements imposed by VAWA.
- Take appropriate action in response to an incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, affecting families or individuals assisted by PHA.

FWHA shall train its staff on the required confidentiality issues imposed by VAWA.

7.0	<p>Hope VI, Mixed Finance Modernization or Development, Demolition and/or Disposition, Conversion of Public Housing, Homeownership Programs, and Project-based Vouchers. <i>Include statements related to these programs as applicable.</i></p> <p>A. Hope VI and Mixed Finance Modernization or Development.</p> <p>(1) Development - Whispering Oaks</p> <p>The Whispering Oaks development will be a 20 unit (20 one-bedroom) public housing facility located next to the current Tall Oaks public housing development. The Whispering Oaks project will be a senior only development and will be financed through The American Recovery Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Capital Funds . Lease up is scheduled for first quarter 2011.</p> <p>(2) A timetable for submission</p> <p>The Design and submission for Whispering Oaks will be completed in 2009. Ground breaking is anticipated for 2010.</p> <p>(3) Development – South Side Villas (SSV).</p> <p>As part of Replacement Housing Plan, FWHA will develop a mixed financed 16 unit for elderly residents. The newest development will be a 16 unit (one-bedroom) public housing facility located on John Street. The new development will be a senior only development and will be a RHF2 and mixed finance project.</p> <p>(4) A timetable for submission</p> <p>The Design and Submission of SSV will be completed in 2010. Ground breaking is anticipated for 2010 with completion in the first quarter of 2011.</p> <p>B. Demolition/Disposition:</p> <p>(1) A description of any housing (including project number and unit numbers [or addresses]) and the number of affected units along with their sizes and accessibility features) for which the PHA will apply or is currently pending for demolition or disposition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Also, under the FWHA Scattered Sites Homeownership Plan, we plan to offer up to 5 scattered sites, single family units for sale, first to PH residents, then to any other qualified low income family. II. McCormick Place Apartments, 003-06, 2811 McCormick Place.. <p>(2) Timetable for demolition or disposition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Market Driven II. Disposition of the scattered sites, 003-12 will be over a 10-year period ending 2018 or sooner. III. Disposition of McCormick Place Apartments, 0003-06, pending application and approval. <p>C. Conversion of Public Housing</p> <p>The FWHA does t plan to convert public housing owned by the FWHA to tenant-based assistance, if McCormick approval is granted.</p> <p>D. Section 8 Homeownership Our 2010 goal is to increase our homeownership program by 5 homes sold YTD. FWHA has established a maximum program size of 50. 2010 Update: at the end of 2010 we have closed 25 homes sold. Market conditions were unfavorable in 2010 allowing for only one closing.</p> <p>E. Project –Based Assistance (PBA)</p> <p>The Fort Wayne Housing Authority Section 8 administrative plan was amended to provide for the operation of a project-based assistance (PBA) program. The plan provides information to eligible families, owners, and other interested members of the public. Consistent with federal and local goals such as deconcentration, increasing affordable housing in targeted census tracts, elderly only and disability housing needs, project-based choice voucher in the City. In 2011 the housing authority may put out an RFP for additional Project-Based vouchers for senior and disabled apartments.</p>
8.0	<p>Capital Improvements. Please complete Parts 8.1 through 8.3, as applicable.</p>
8.1	<p>Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report. As part of the PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan, annually complete and submit the <i>Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report</i>, form HUD-50075.1, for each current and open CFP grant and CFFP financing.</p>
8.2	<p>Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan. As part of the submission of the Annual Plan, PHAs must complete and submit the <i>Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan</i>, form HUD-50075.2, and subsequent annual updates (on a rolling basis, e.g., drop current year, and add latest year for a five year period). Large capital items must be included in the Five-Year Action Plan.</p>
8.3	<p>Capital Fund Financing Program (CFFP).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if the PHA proposes to use any portion of its Capital Fund Program (CFP)/Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) to repay debt incurred to finance capital improvements.</p>

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary

PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-11 Date of CFFP:	FFY of Grant: 2011 FFY of Grant Approval: 2011
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Type of Grant
 Original Annual Statement Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies
 Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
 Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFF Funds	110,406* Estimate		0	0
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 21) ³		2 nd Increment RHF		
3	1408 Management Improvements		2007-2011		
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 21)		Funding will be		
5	1411 Audit		directed towards		
6	1415 Liquidated Damages		a new Senior		
7	1430 Fees and Costs		Development,		
8	1440 Site Acquisition		tenatively called		
9	1450 Site Improvement		Southside Sr. Villas		
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	110,406* Estimate			
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Non-dwelling Structures				
13	1475 Non-dwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴				

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFF Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary

PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-11 Date of CFFP:	FFY of Grant:2011 FFY of Grant Approval: 2011
--	---	--

Type of Grant
 Original Annual Statement
 Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies
 Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: _____
 Revised Annual Statement (revision no: _____)
 Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA				
18ba	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment				
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)				
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 - 19)				
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities	110,406*	Estimate		
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities				
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs				
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs				
25	Amount of line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				

Signature of Executive Director	Date 12.16.2010	Signature of Public Housing Director	Date
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³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFF Grants for operations.
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Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report.
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary

PHIA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-10 Date of CFFP:	FFY of Grant: 2010 FFY of Grant Approval: 2010
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Type of Grant
 Original Annual Statement Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies
 Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: Revised Annual Statement (revision no:)
 Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	110,406		0	0
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 21) ³		2 nd Increment RHF		
3	1408 Management Improvements		2007-2011		
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 21)		Funding will be		
5	1411 Audit		directed towards		
6	1415 Liquidated Damages		a tentative new		
7	1430 Fees and Costs		Senior Development,		
8	1440 Site Acquisition		tenatively called		
9	1450 Site Improvement		Southside Sr. Villas		
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Non-dwelling Structures				
13	1475 Non-dwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	110,406			

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² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-10 Date of CFFP:		FFY of Grant:2010 FFY of Grant Approval: 2010	
Type of Grant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (revision no:) <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA				
18ba	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment				
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)				
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 - 19)	110,406			
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities				
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities				
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs				
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs				
25	Amount of line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				
Signature of Executive Director <i>M. Sales</i>		Date 12.16.2010	Signature of Public Housing Director		Date

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No: IN36P00350110 Date of CFFP: _____		RHF Grant No:	FFY of Grant: 2010 FFY of Grant Approval: 2010
Type of Report: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (Revision No.: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revision # 1	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 20) ²	\$207,946.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
3	1408 Management Improvements	\$200,730.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 20)	\$80,000.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
5	1411 Audit	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
6	1415 Liquidated Damages	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
7	1430 Fees and Costs	\$40,000.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
8	1440 Site Acquisition	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
9	1450 Site Improvement	\$156,101.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	\$82,642.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment - Nonexpendable	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures	\$20,000.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment	\$10,000.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
14	1485 Demolition	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	\$10,000.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
18b	900# Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment	\$296,235.00		\$296,235.00	\$296,235.00
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
20	Amount of Annual Grants (sum of lines 2-19)	\$1,103,654.00		\$296,235.00	\$296,235.00
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities:	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs	\$220,000.00		\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00
25	Amount of Line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				\$0.00
Signature of Executive Director		Date: 12-15-2010	Signature of Public Housing Director		Date:

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement

³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.

⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PIIA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No.: IN36P0033501-10 RHF Grant No.:		CFFP (Yes/No): NO		Federal FFY of Grant: 2010		
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	
IN30030000001P	Operations	1406		\$51,985.00				
IN30030000001P	Management Improvements	1408		\$50,183.00				
IN30030000001P	Administration	1410		\$20,000.00				
IN30030000001P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$10,000.00				
IN30030000001P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,026.00				
IN30030000001P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$20,661.00				
IN30030000001P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$5,000.00				
IN30030000001P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00				
IN30030000001P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00				
IN30030000001P	Development Activities	1499		\$2,500.00				
IN30030000001P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,058.00				
IN30030000002P	Operations	1406		\$51,985.00				
IN30030000002P	Management Improvements	1408		\$50,183.00				
IN30030000002P	Administration	1410		\$20,000.00				
IN30030000002P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$10,000.00				
IN30030000002P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,026.00				
IN30030000002P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$20,661.00				
IN30030000002P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$5,000.00				
IN30030000002P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00				
IN30030000002P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00				
IN30030000002P	Development Activities	1499		\$2,500.00				
IN30030000002P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,058.00				
				\$51,826.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No.: IN36P0033501-10 RHF Grant No.: CFFP (Yes/No): NO			Federal FFY of Grant: 2010			
Development Number/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No.: IN36P0033501-10 RHF Grant No.:			CFPP (Yes/No): NO		Federal FFY of Grant: 2010	
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ¹	Funds Expended ²	
IN3003000003P	Operations	1406		\$51,985.00				100% Obligated
IN3003000003P	Management Improvements	1408		\$50,183.00				
IN3003000003P	Administration	1410		\$20,000.00				
IN3003000003P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$10,000.00				
IN3003000003P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,026.00				
IN3003000003P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$20,661.00				
IN3003000003P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$5,000.00				
IN3003000003P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00				
IN3003000003P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00				
IN3003000003P	Development Activities	1499		\$2,500.00				
IN3003000003P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,059.00				
IN3003000004P	Operations	1406		\$51,985.00				
IN3003000004P	Management Improvements	1408		\$50,183.00				
IN3003000004P	Administration	1410		\$20,000.00				
IN3003000004P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$10,000.00				
IN3003000004P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,026.00				
IN3003000004P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$20,661.00				
IN3003000004P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$5,000.00				
IN3003000004P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00				
IN3003000004P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00				
IN3003000004P	Development Activities	1499		\$2,500.00				
IN3003000004P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,059.00				
				\$51,828.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name:		Grant Type and Number			Federal FFY of Grant:			
Fort Wayne Housing Authority		CFP Grant No.:	IN36P0033501-10	CFFP (Yes/No):	2010			
		RHF Grant No.:		NO				
Development Number/Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PIHA Name: Fart Wayne Housing Authority				Federal FFY of Grant: 2010	
Development Number/ Name/PIHA-wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reason for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	
Operations	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Management Improvements	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Administration	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Fees & Costs	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Site Improvements	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Dwelling Structures	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Non-dwelling Equipment	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Development Activities	7/14/2012		7/14/2014		
Debt Service					

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dates can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9j of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary

PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority	Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-09 Date of CFFP:	FFY of Grant: 2009 FFY of Grant Approval: 2009
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Type of Grant
 Original Annual Statement Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies
 Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: Revised Annual Statement (revision no:1)
 Final Performance and Evaluation Report

Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	110,607	128,121		
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 21) ³		2 nd Increment RHF		
3	1408 Management Improvements		2007-2011		
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 21)		Funding was		
5	1411 Audit		re-directed from		
6	1415 Liquidated Damages		Whispering Oaks to a		
7	1430 Fees and Costs		New Senior		
8	1440 Site Acquisition		Development		
9	1450 Site Improvement		Southside Sr. Villas		
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	110,607		10/13/2010	
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Non-dwelling Structures				
13	1475 Non-dwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴				

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-09 Date of CFFP:		FFY of Grant: 2009 FFY of Grant Approval: 2009	
Type of Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (revision no: 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA				
18ba	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment				
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)				
20	Amount of Annual Grant:: (sum of lines 2 - 19)	110,607	110,607	110,607	
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities				
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities				
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs				
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs				
25	Amount of line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				
Signature of Executive Director <i>[Signature]</i>		Date 12.16.2010	Signature of Public Housing Director		Date

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority					
Development Number Name/PHA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Federal FFY of Grant: 2009
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
No new number yet.					
Will be a part of PH Development IN00300C003	10/13/2010		10/13/2012		The target dates are unchanged. However, these funds will be used for a different Senior Housing Development, tentatively called Southside Senior Villas. The Final Development Proposal has not yet been submitted.

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dated can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9j of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority					
Development Number Name/PHA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Federal FFY of Grant: 2009
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dated can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9j of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Part I: Summary		Grant Type and Number		FFY of Grant:	
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		CFP Grant No: IN36S00350109 Date of CFFP: _____		RHF Grant No: FFY of Grant Approval: 2009	
Type of Grant					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (Revision No.: _____)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revision #	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 20) ³	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	1408 Management Improvements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	1411 Audit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	1415 Liquidated Damages	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	1430 Fees and Costs	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$26,439.45
8	1440 Site Acquisition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	1450 Site Improvement	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	\$1,556,249.00	\$0.00	\$1,556,249.00	\$683,686.26
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment - Nonexpendable	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14	1485 Demolition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstratoin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2-19)	\$1,656,249.00	\$0.00	\$1,656,249.00	\$710,125.71
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities:	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
25	Amount of Line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
Signature of Executive Director		Date: 12-15-2010		Signature of Public Housing Director	
_____		_____		_____	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No.: IN36S000350109 CFFP (Yes/No): NO RHF Grant No.:			Federal FFY of Grant: 2009			
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev. #1	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	
AMP IN00300003				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	100% Obligated
Whispering Oaks				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Senior Dev.				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	A/E Fees, Costs, and Building Permits -	1430		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$26,439.45	
	Construct New Public Housing Units	1460		\$1,556,249.00	\$1,556,249.00	\$1,556,249.00	\$683,686.26	41% Completed
				\$1,656,249.00	\$1,656,249.00	\$1,656,249.00	\$710,125.71	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

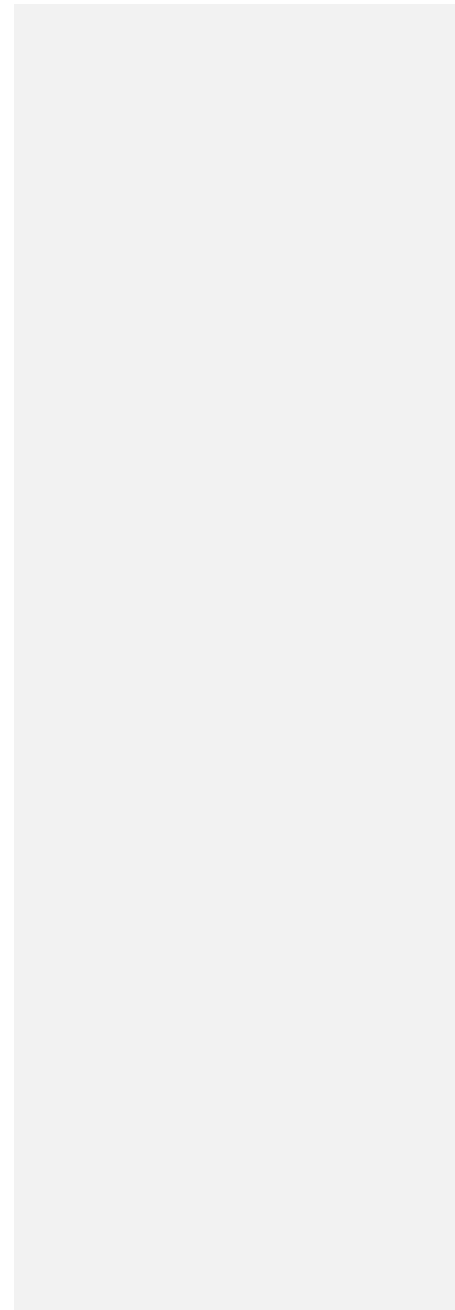
Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority					Federal FFY of Grant: 2009
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	
Whispering Oaks Senior Development	3/17/2010	3/17/2010	3/17/2011		

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dates can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No: IN36P003501-09 Date of CFFP: _____		RHF Grant No: _____	FFY of Grant: 2009 FFY of Grant Approval: 2009
Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement		<input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (Revision No.: 1)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending:		<input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report			
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revision # 1	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 20)	\$92,185.00	\$154,164.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	1408 Management Improvements	\$210,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 20)	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	1411 Audit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	1415 Liquidated Damages	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	1430 Fees and Costs	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	1440 Site Acquisition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	1450 Site Improvement	\$156,737.00	\$108,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	\$212,601.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment - Nonexpendable	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures	\$25,691.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment	\$10,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14	1485 Demolition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	1499 Development Activities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment	\$298,285.00	\$298,285.00	\$298,285.00	\$298,285.00
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2-19)	\$1,105,499.00	\$1,105,449.00	\$298,285.00	\$298,285.00
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities:	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs	\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00
25	Amount of Line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Signature of Executive Director		Date: 12-27-2010		Signature of Public Housing Director	
				Date:	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

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Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No.: IN36P0033501-09 CFFP (Yes/No): NO RHF Grant No.:			Federal FFY of Grant: 2009			
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ¹	Funds Expended ²	
IN3003000001P	Operations	1406		\$23,047.00	\$38,541.00			100% Obligated
IN3003000001P	Management Improvements	1408		\$52,500.00	\$55,000.00			
IN3003000001P	Administration	1410		\$22,500.00	\$22,500.00			
IN3003000001P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$0.00	\$12,500.00			
IN3003000001P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,184.00	\$27,000.00			
IN3003000001P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$53,152.00	\$25,000.00			
IN3003000001P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$6,423.00	\$5,000.00			
IN3003000001P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00	\$6,250.00			
IN3003000001P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00	\$10,000.00			
IN3003000001P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,571.00	\$74,572.00			
IN3003000002P	Operations	1406		\$23,046.00	\$38,541.00			
IN3003000002P	Management Improvements	1408		\$52,500.00	\$55,000.00			
IN3003000002P	Administration	1410	5000	\$22,500.00	\$22,500.00			
IN3003000002P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$0.00	\$12,500.00			
IN3003000002P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,184.00	\$27,000.00			
IN3003000002P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$53,151.00	\$25,000.00			
IN3003000002P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$6,422.00	\$5,000.00			
IN3003000002P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00	\$6,250.00			
IN3003000002P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00	\$10,000.00			
IN3003000002P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,571.00	\$74,571.00			
				\$547,751.00	\$552,725.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No.: IN36P0033501-09 RHF Grant No.:		CFFP (Yes/No): NO		Federal FFY of Grant: 2009		Status of Work:
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ¹	
IN3003000003P	Operations	1406		\$23,046.00	\$38,541.00			100% Obligated
IN3003000003P	Management Improvements	1408		\$52,500.00	\$55,000.00			
IN3003000003P	Administration	1410		\$22,500.00	\$22,500.00			
IN3003000003P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$10,000.00	\$12,500.00			
IN3003000003P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,184.00	\$27,000.00			
IN3003000003P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$53,151.00	\$25,000.00			
IN3003000003P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$6,422.00	\$5,000.00			
IN3003000003P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00	\$6,250.00			
IN3003000003P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00	\$10,000.00			
IN3003000003P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,571.00	\$74,571.00			
IN3003000004P	Operations	1406		\$23,046.00	\$38,541.00			
IN3003000004P	Management Improvements	1408		\$52,500.00	\$55,000.00			
IN3003000004P	Administration	1410		\$22,500.00	\$22,500.00			
IN3003000004P	A/E Services, Fees & costs	1430		\$0.00	\$12,500.00			
IN3003000004P	Site Improvement	1450		\$39,184.00	\$27,000.00			
IN3003000004P	Dwelling Structures	1460		\$53,151.00	\$25,000.00			
IN3003000004P	Non-Dwelling	1470		\$6,422.00	\$5,000.00			
IN3003000004P	Non-Dwelling Equipment	1475		\$2,500.00	\$6,250.00			
IN3003000004P	Dwelling Equipment	1465		\$0.00	\$10,000.00			
IN3003000004P	Debt Service	9000		\$74,571.00	\$74,571.00			
				\$557,748.00	\$552,734.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority					Federal FFY of Grant: 2009
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	All Fund Obligations (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	
Operations	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Management Improvements	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Administration	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Fees & Costs	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Site Improvements	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Dwelling Structures	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Non-dwelling Equipment	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Development Activities	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Debt Service					

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dates can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9j of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-08 Date of CFFP:		FFY of Grant: 2008 FFY of Grant Approval: 2008	
Type of Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (revision no:1) <input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	128,121		128,121	
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 21) ³		2 nd Increment RHF		
3	1408 Management Improvements		2007-2011		
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 21)		Funding was		
5	1411 Audit		re-directed from		
6	1415 Liquidated Damages		Whispering Oaks to a		
7	1430 Fees and Costs		Tentative New Senior		
8	1440 Site Acquisition		Development		
9	1450 Site Improvement		Southside Sr. Villas		
10	1460 Dwelling Structures				
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable				
12	1470 Non-dwelling Structures				
13	1475 Non-dwelling Equipment				
14	1485 Demolition				
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration				
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs				
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	128,121		09/13/2008	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-08 Date of CFFP:		FFY of Grant: 2008 FFY of Grant Approval: 2008	
Type of Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (revision no: 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA				
18ba	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment				
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)				
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 - 19)	128,121	128,121	128,121	
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities				
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities				
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs				
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs				
25	Amount of line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				
Signature of Executive Director <i>[Signature]</i>		Date 12.16.2010 12/16/2010		Signature of Public Housing Director _____ Date _____	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No: JN36P003501-08 Date of CFFP: _____		FFY of Grant: 2008 FFY of Grant Approval: 2008	
Type of Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (Revision No.: _____) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: 12.15.2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revision #	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 20) ³	\$118,033.00	\$0.00	\$118,033.00	\$118,033.00
3	1408 Management Improvements	\$236,067.00	\$0.00	\$236,067.00	\$236,067.00
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	1411 Audit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	1415 Liquidated Damages	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	1430 Fees and Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	1440 Site Acquisition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	1450 Site Improvement	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment - Nonexpendable	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14	1485 Demolition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstratoin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	\$526,137.00	\$0.00	\$526,137.00	\$526,137.00
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment	\$300,100.00	\$0.00	\$300,100.00	\$300,100.00
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2-19)	\$1,180,337.00	\$0.00	\$1,180,337.00	\$1,180,337.00
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities:	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs	\$190,000.00	\$0.00	\$190,000.00	\$190,000.00
25	Amount of Line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Signature of Executive Director		Date: 12-15-2010		Signature of Public Housing Director	
				Date:	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement

³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.

⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name:		Grant Type and Number			Federal FFY of Grant:			
Fort Wayne Housing Authority		CFP Grant No.:	IN36P003501-08	CFPP (Yes/No):	2008			
		RHF Grant No.:		NO				
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	
PHA_Wide	Operations	1406		\$118,033.00		\$118,033.00	\$218,092.00	100% Obligated
PHA_Wide	Administrative Training	1408		\$0.00			\$3,092.00	
PHA_Wide	Security	1408		\$190,000.00		\$190,000.00	\$180,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Resident Initiative	1408		\$46,067.00		\$46,067.00	\$35,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Salaries	1410		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$108,046.00	
PHA_Wide	A/E Services	1430		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$25,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Concrete/ Asphalt Repairs	1450		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$30,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Landscape Improvements	1450		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$5,000.00	
PHA_Wide	HVAC Equipment	1460		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$4,575.89	
PHA_Wide	Generators	1460		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$8,865.05	
PHA_Wide	Flooring	1460		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$7,864.00	
PHA_Wide	Computer Hardware	1475		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$11,556.00	
PHA_Wide	New PH Village of Brooklyn Pointe	1499		\$526,137.00		\$526,137.00	\$156,925.00	
PHA_Wide	Debt Service	9000		\$300,100.00		\$300,100.00	\$296,445.00	
				\$1,180,337.00	\$0.00	\$1,180,337.00	\$1,090,460.94	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority				Federal FFY of Grant: 2008	
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	
Operations	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Management Improvements	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Administration	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Fees & Costs	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Site Improvements	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Dwelling Structures	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Non-dwelling Equipment	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Development Activities	9/15/2011		9/15/2013		
Debt Service					

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dates can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary						
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-07 Date of CFFP:			FFY of Grant: 2007 FFY of Grant Approval: 2007	
Type of Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (revision no: 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report						
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹		
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended	
1	Total non-CFP Funds	118,426	2nd Increment RHF	118,426		
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 21) ³		2007-2011			
3	1408 Management Improvements		Funding was			
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 21)		re-directed from			
5	1411 Audit		Whispering Oaks to a			
6	1415 Liquidated Damages		Tentative			
7	1430 Fees and Costs		New Senior			
8	1440 Site Acquisition		Development			
9	1450 Site Improvement		Southside Sr. Villas			
10	1460 Dwelling Structures					
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment—Nonexpendable					
12	1470 Non-dwelling Structures					
13	1475 Non-dwelling Equipment					
14	1485 Demolition					
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration					
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs					
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	118,426		09.13.2007		

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.

⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report
 Capital Fund Program, Capital Fund Program Replacement Housing Factor and
 Capital Fund Financing Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 OMB No. 2577-0226
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-07 Date of CFFP:		FFY of Grant: 2007 FFY of Grant Approval: 2007	
Type of Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (revision no: 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revised ²	Obligated	Expended
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA				
18ba	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment				
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)				
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2 - 19)	118,426	118,426	118,426	
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities				
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities				
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs				
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs				
25	Amount of line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures				
Signature of Executive Director <i>M. [unclear]</i>		Date 12.16.2010		Signature of Public Housing Director Date	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
³ PHAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.
⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: CFFP (Yes/ No): Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-07			Federal FFY of Grant: 2007			
Development Number Name/PHA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised ¹	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	
New development has no number yet. Will be a part of IN003000003	Construction of new PH Units	1499	100%		118,426	118,426		Ongoing

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part II: Supporting Pages								
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number Capital Fund Program Grant No: . . . CFFP (Yes/ No): Replacement Housing Factor Grant No: IN36R003502-07			Federal FFY of Grant: 2007			
Development Number Name/PHA-Wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Revised ¹	Funds Obligated ²	Funds Expended ²	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.
² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority				Federal FFY of Grant: 2007	
Development Number Name/PHA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	
No new number yet.					
Will be a part of PH Development IN003000003	09.13.2007		07.30.2015		The target dates are unchanged. However, these funds will be used for a different Senior Housing Development, tentatively called Southside Senior Villas. The Final Development Proposal has not yet been submitted.

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dated can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9j of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority				Federal FFY of Grant: 2007	
Development Number Name/PHA-Wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dated can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9j of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Part I: Summary					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Grant Type and Number CFP Grant No: IN36P003501-07 Date of CFFP: _____		RHF Grant No: _____	FFY of Grant: 2007 FFY of Grant Approval: 2007
Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Original Annual Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for Disasters/Emergencies <input type="checkbox"/> Revised Annual Statement (Revision No. _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Final Performance and Evaluation Report					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance and Evaluation Report for Period Ending: _____					
Line	Summary by Development Account	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost ¹	
		Original	Revision #	Obligated	Expended
1	Total non-CFP Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	1406 Operations (may not exceed 20% of line 20) ³	\$218,092.00	\$0.00	\$218,092.00	\$218,092.00
3	1408 Management Improvements	\$218,092.00	\$0.00	\$218,092.00	\$218,092.00
4	1410 Administration (may not exceed 10% of line 20)	\$108,046.00	\$0.00	\$108,046.00	\$108,046.00
5	1411 Audit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	1415 Liquidated Damages	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	1430 Fees and Costs	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
8	1440 Site Acquisition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	1450 Site Improvement	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
10	1460 Dwelling Structures	\$21,305.00	\$0.00	\$21,305.00	\$21,305.00
11	1465.1 Dwelling Equipment - Nonexpendable	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	1470 Nondwelling Structures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	1475 Nondwelling Equipment	\$11,556.00	\$0.00	\$11,556.00	\$11,524.00
14	1485 Demolition	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	1492 Moving to Work Demonstration	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	1495.1 Relocation Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	1499 Development Activities ⁴	\$156,925.00	\$0.00	\$156,925.00	\$156,925.00
18a	1501 Collateralization or Debt Service paid by the PHA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b	9000 Collateralization or Debt Service paid Via System of Direct Payment	\$296,445.00	\$0.00	\$296,445.00	\$296,445.00
19	1502 Contingency (may not exceed 8% of line 20)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
20	Amount of Annual Grant: (sum of lines 2-19)	\$1,090,461.00	\$0.00	\$1,090,461.00	\$1,090,429.00
21	Amount of line 20 Related to LBP Activities:	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	Amount of line 20 Related to Section 504 Activities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Soft Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Amount of line 20 Related to Security - Hard Costs	\$180,000.00	\$0.00	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00
25	Amount of Line 20 Related to Energy Conservation Measures		\$0.00		\$0.00
Signature of Executive Director		Date: 12-15-2010		Signature of Public Housing Director	
				Date:	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement

³ PIAs with under 250 units in management may use 100% of CFP Grants for operations.

⁴ RHF funds shall be included here.

Part II: Supporting Pages

PHA Name:		Grant Type and Number		CFPP (Yes/No):		Federal FFY of Grant:		
Fort Wayne Housing Authority		CFP Grant No.:	IN36P003501-07	NO		2007		
RHF Grant No.:								
Development Number/Name/PHA-wide Activities	General Description of Major Work Categories	Development Account No.	Quantity	Total Estimated Cost		Total Actual Cost		Status of Work
				Original	Rev.	Funds Obligated ¹	Funds Expended ²	
PHA_Wide	Operations	1406		\$218,092.00	\$0.00	\$218,092.00	\$218,092.00	100% Obligated
PHA_Wide	Administrative Training	1408		\$3,092.00	\$0.00	\$3,092.00	\$3,092.00	
PHA_Wide	Security	1408		\$180,000.00	\$0.00	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Resident Initiative	1408		\$35,000.00		\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Salaries	1410		\$108,046.00		\$108,046.00	\$108,046.00	
PHA_Wide	A/E Services	1430		\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Concrete/ Asphalt Repairs	1450		\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	
PHA_Wide	Landscape Improvements	1450		\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	
PHA_Wide	HVAC Equipment	1460		\$10,000.00	\$4,575.89	\$4,575.89	\$4,575.89	
PHA_Wide	Generators	1460		\$0.00	\$8,865.05	\$8,865.05	\$8,865.05	
PHA_Wide	Flooring	1460		\$11,305.00	\$7,864.00	\$7,864.00	\$7,864.00	
PHA_Wide	Computer Hardware	1475		\$11,556.00		\$11,556.00	\$11,556.00	
PHA_Wide	New PH Village of Brooklyn Pointe	1499		\$156,925.00		\$156,925.00	\$156,925.00	
PHA_Wide	Debt Service	9000		\$296,445.00		\$296,445.00	\$296,445.00	
				\$1,090,461.00	\$21,304.94	\$1,090,460.94	\$1,090,460.94	

¹ To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report or a Revised Annual Statement.

² To be completed for the Performance and Evaluation Report.

Part III: Implementation Schedule for Capital Fund Financing Program					
PHA Name: Fort Wayne Housing Authority				Federal FFY of Grant: 2007	
Development Number/ Name/PHA-wide Activities	All Fund Obligated (Quarter Ending Date)		All Funds Expended (Quarter Ending Date)		Reasons for Revised Target Dates ¹
	Original Obligation End Date	Actual Obligation End Date	Original Expenditure End Date	Actual Expenditure End Date	
Operations	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Management Improvements	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Administration	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Fees & Costs	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Site Improvements	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Dwelling Structures	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Non-dwelling Equipment	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Development Activities	9/12/2009		9/12/2011		
Debt Service					

¹ Obligation and expenditure end dates can only be revised with HUD approval pursuant to Section 9J of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Capital Fund Program—Five-Year Action Plan

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary						
PHA Name/Number: Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Locality (City/County & State) Fort Wayne, IN			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original 5-Year Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Revision No:	
A.	Development Number and Name	Work Statement for Year 1 FFY <u>2010</u>	Work Statement for Year 2 FFY <u>2011</u>	Work Statement for Year 3 FFY <u>2012</u>	Work Statement for Year 4 FFY <u>2013</u>	Work Statement for Year 5 FFY <u>2014</u>
	IN003 Fort Wayne Housing Authority					
B.	1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements		304,700	302,290	320,109	320,109
C.	1408 Management Improvements		200,000	220,000	200,000	200,000
D.	1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
E.	1410 Administration		90,000	90,000	100,000	100,000
F.	Other		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
G.	1406 Operations		157,185	145,340	145,340	143,800
H.	1430 Fees & Costs		22,819	19,829	10,000	10,000
I.	1499 Development		0	0	0	0
J.	9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service		298,950	296,195	298,205	299,745
K.	Total CPP Funds		1,103,654	1,103,654	1,103,654	1,103,654
L.	Total Non-CPP Funds					
M.	Grand Total	1,105,449	1,103,654	1,103,654	1,103,654	1,103,654

Capital Fund Program—Five-Year Action Plan

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Public and Indian Housing
 Expires 4/30/2011

Part I: Summary						
PHA Name/Number : Fort Wayne Housing Authority		Locality (City/County & State) Fort Wayne, IN			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original 5-Year Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Revision No:	
A.	1499 Development Number and Name	Work Statement for Year 1 FFY 2010	Work Statement for Year 2 FFY 2011	Work Statement for Year 3 FFY 2012	Work Statement for Year 4 FFY 2013	Work Statement for Year 5 FFY 2014
B.		Annual Statement				
C.	IN003000001P		275,619.00	278,908.00	279,454.00	279,454.00
D.	IN003000002P		236,720.00	239,822.00	240,367.00	240,367.00
E.	IN003000003P		334,638.00	325,334.00	323,697.00	323,697.00
F.	IN003000004P		256,677.00	259,590.00	260,136.00	260,136.00
G.						
H.						
I.						
J.						
K.	Total CFP Funds		1,103,654.00	1,103,654.00	1,103,654.00	1,103,654.00
L.	Total Non-CFP Funds					
M.	Grand Total	1,105,449	1,103,654.00	1,103,654.00	1,103,654.00	1,103,654.00

Part II: Supporting Pages – Physical Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2011			Work Statement for Year: 2012		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
Sec	IN00300001P	Accessible Door Operators	375	IN00300001P	Accessible Door Operators	375
Statement		Accessible Ramp Repair			Accessible Ramp Repair	
		Air Handling and Unit Duct			Air Handling and Unit Duct	
		Asphalt Repair			Asphalt Repair	
		Bathroom Fixtures			Bathroom Fixtures	
		Balcony Guardrail Upgrade			Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	
		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	3,000		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	3,000
		Concrete Stoop -2	14,400		Concrete Stoop -2	14,400
		Door Kickplates -2	5,550		Door Kickplates -2	5,550
		Handrail	125		Handrail	125
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, duct repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	2,000		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	2,000
		Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators			Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)/ Wallpaper	
		Parking Striping -2	435		Parking Striping -2	435
		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500
		Pipe Insulation			Pipe Insulation	
		Prefinished Wall Panels			Prefinished Wall Panels	
		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units			Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	
		Replacement Door Threshold			Replacement Door Threshold	
		Right of Way Drainage -1	1,750		Right of Way Drainage -1	1,750
		Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing			Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	
		Sidewalk Replacement -2	20,533		Sidewalk Replacement -2	20,720
		Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,800		Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,800
		Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,950		Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,950
		Waste/ Smoking Receptacles			Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	
		Water Heaters			Water Heaters	
		Weatherization/ Hardy Plank Siding			Weatherization/ Hardy Plank Siding	
		2011 Amp 1-Subtotal	\$ 82,918		2012 Amp 1-Subtotal	\$83,105

Capital Fund Program—Five-Year Action Plan

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Expires 4/30/2011

Part II: Supporting Pages – Physical Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2013			Work Statement for Year: 2014		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Statement	IN00300001P	Accessible Door Operators	375	IN00300001P	Accessible Door Operators	375
		Accessible Ramp Repair			Accessible Ramp Repair	
		Air Handling and Unit Duct			Air Handling and Unit Duct	
		Asphalt Repair			Asphalt Repair	
		Bathroom Fixtures			Bathroom Fixtures	
		Balcony Guardrail Upgrade			Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	
		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	3,000		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	3,000
		Concrete Stoop -2	14,400		Concrete Stoop -2	14,400
		Door Kickplates -2	5,550		Door Kickplates -2	5,550
		Handrail	125		Handrail	125
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	2,000		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	2,000
		Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators			Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
		Parking Striping -2	435		Parking Striping -2	435
		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500
		Pipe Insulation			Pipe Insulation	
		Prefinished Wall Panels			Prefinished Wall Panels	
		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units			Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	
		Replacement Door Threshold			Replacement Door Threshold	
		Right of Way Drainage -1	1,750		Right of Way Drainage -1	1,750
		Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing			Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	
		Sidewalk Replacement -2	20,720		Sidewalk Replacement -2	20,720
		Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,800		Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,800
		Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,950		Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,950
		Waste/ Smoking Receptacles			Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	
		2013 Amp 1-Subtotal	\$83,105		2014 Amp 1-Subtotal	\$ 83,105

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Part II: Supporting Pages -- Physical Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2011			Work Statement for Year 2012		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Statement	IN003000002P	Accessible Door Operators		IN003000002P	Accessible Door Operators	
		Accessible Ramp Repair			Accessible Ramp Repair	
		Air Handling and Unit Duct			Air Handling and Unit Duct	
		Asphalt Repair			Asphalt Repair	
		Bathroom Fixtures			Bathroom Fixtures	
		Balcony Guardrail Upgrade			Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	
	IN003-04	Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500	IN003-04	Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
	IN003-04	Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	2,000	IN003-04	Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	2,000
		Concrete Stoop -2			Concrete Stoop -2	
	IN003-04	Door Kickplates -2	2,400	IN003-04	Door Kickplates -2	2,400
	IN003-04	Handrail	1,000	IN003-04	Handrail	1,000
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2			Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	
	IN003-04	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	6,000	IN003-04	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	6,000
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
	IN003-04, IN003007	Parking Striping -2	700	IN003-04, IN003-07	Parking Striping -2	700
		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage			Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	
		Pipe Insulation			Pipe Insulation	
		Prefinished Wall Panels			Prefinished Wall Panels	
		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units			Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	
		Replacement Door Threshold			Replacement Door Threshold	
		Right of Way Drainage -1			Right of Way Drainage -1	
		Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing			Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	
	IN003-07	Sidewalk Replacement -2	1,120	IN003-07	Sidewalk Replacement -2	1,120
	IN003-07	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,500	IN003-07	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,500
	IN003-07	Stair Treads & Handrails -2	16,800	IN003-07	Stair Treads & Handrails -2	16,800
		2011 Amp 2-Subtotal	\$44,020		2012 Amp 2-Subtotal	\$44,020

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Part II: Supporting Pages – Physical Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2013			Work Statement for Year: 2014		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Statement	IN003000002P	Accessible Door Operators		IN003000002P	Accessible Door Operators	
		Accessible Ramp Repair			Accessible Ramp Repair	
		Air Handling and Unit Duct			Air Handling and Unit Duct	
		Asphalt Repair			Asphalt Repair	
		Bathroom Fixtures			Bathroom Fixtures	
		Balcony Guardrail Upgrade			Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	
	IN003-04	Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500	IN003-04	Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	12,500
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
	IN003-04	Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	2,000	IN003-04	Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	2,000
		Concrete Stoop -2			Concrete Stoop -2	
	IN003-04	Door Kickplates -2	2,400	IN003-04	Door Kickplates -2	2,400
	IN003-04	Handrail	1,000	IN003-04	Handrail	1,000
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2			Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	
	IN003-04	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	6,000	IN003-04	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	6,000
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
	IN003-04, IN003-07	Parking Striping -2	700	IN003-04, IN003-07	Parking Striping -2	700
		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage			Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	
		Pipe Insulation			Pipe Insulation	
		Prefinished Wall Panels			Prefinished Wall Panels	
		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units			Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	
		Replacement Door Threshold			Replacement Door Threshold	
		Right of Way Drainage -1			Right of Way Drainage -1	
		Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing			Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	
	IN003-07	Sidewalk Replacement -2	1,120	IN003-07	Sidewalk Replacement -2	1,120
	IN003-07	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,500	IN003-07	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	1,500
	IN003-07	Stair Treads & Handrails -2	16,800	IN003-07	Stair Treads & Handrails -2	16,800
		2013 Amp 2-Subtotal	\$44,020		2014 Amp 2-Subtotal	\$44,020

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Part II: Supporting Pages – Physical Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2011			Work Statement for Year: 2012		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
Sec- Statement	IN003000003P	Accessible Door Operators	375	IN003000003P	Accessible Door Operators	375
	IN003-11	Accessible Ramp Repair	500	IN003-11	Accessible Ramp Repair	500
	IN003-10	Air Handling and Unit Duct	13,750	IN003-10	Air Handling and Unit Duct	13,750
		Asphalt Repair			Asphalt Repair	
	IN003-11	Bathroom Fixtures	10,000	IN003-11	Bathroom Fixtures	10,000
	IN003-10	Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	35,000	IN003-10	Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	15,000
		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2			Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2			Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	
		Concrete Stoop -2			Concrete Stoop -2	
	IN003-10	Door Kickplates -2	3,375	IN003-10	Door Kickplates -2	3,375
		Emergency Exit Handrail			Emergency Exit Handrail	
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2			Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	
		Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators			Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
		Parking Striping -2			Parking Striping -2	
	IN003-11	Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500	IN003-11	Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500
	IN003-10	Pipe Insulation	125	IN003-10	Pipe Insulation	125
		Prefinished Wall Panels	43,309		Prefinished Wall Panels	60901
	IN003-10	Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250
	IN003-11	Replacement Door Threshold	800	IN003-11	Replacement Door Threshold	800
		Right of Way Drainage -1			Right of Way Drainage -1	
	IN003-10	Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	2,500	IN003-10	Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	2,500
	IN003-11	Sidewalk Replacement -2		IN003-10, IN003-11	Sidewalk Replacement -2	
		Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	3,000		Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	3,000
		Stair Treads & Handrails -2			Stair Treads & Handrails -2	
	IN003-10	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300	IN003-10	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300
		2011 Amp 3-Subtotal	\$113,784		2012 Amp 3-Subtotal	\$ 111,376

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Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2013			Work Statement for Year: 2014		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
Sec	IN00300003P	Accessible Door Operators	375	IN00300003P	Accessible Door Operators	375
Statement	IN003-11	Accessible Ramp Repair	500	IN003-11	Accessible Ramp Repair	500
	IN003-10	Air Handling and Unit Duct	13,750	IN003-10	Air Handling and Unit Duct	13,750
		Asphalt Repair			Asphalt Repair	
	IN003-11	Bathroom Fixtures	10,000	IN003-11	Bathroom Fixtures	10,000
	IN003-10	Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	35,000	IN003-10	Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	35,000
		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2			Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2			Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	
		Concrete Stoop -2			Concrete Stoop -2	
	IN003-10	Door Kickplates -2	3,375	IN003-10	Door Kickplates -2	3,375
		Emergency Exit Handrail			Emergency Exit Handrail	
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2			Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	
		Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators			Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
		Parking Striping -2			Parking Striping -2	
	IN003-11	Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500	IN003-11	Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	500
	IN003-10	Pipe Insulation	125	IN003-10	Pipe Insulation	125
	IN003-10	Prefinished Wall Panels	58,720	IN003-10	Prefinished Wall Panels	58,720
	IN003-10	Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250	IN003-10	Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250
	IN003-11	Replacement Door Threshold	800	IN003-11	Replacement Door Threshold	800
		Right of Way Drainage -1			Right of Way Drainage -1	
	IN003-10	Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	2,500	IN003-10	Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	2,500
		Sidewalk Replacement -2			Sidewalk Replacement -2	
	IN003-11	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	3,000	IN003-11	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	3,000
		Stair Treads & Handrails -2			Stair Treads & Handrails -2	
	IN003-10	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300	IN003-10	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300
		2013 Amp 3-Subtotal	\$129,195		2014 Amp 3-Subtotal	\$129,195

Part II: Supporting Pages – Physical Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2011 FFY 2011			Work Statement for Year: 2012 FFY 2012		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Statement	IN00300004P	Accessible Door Operators	188	IN00300004P	Accessible Door Operators	187
	IN003-15	Accessible Ramp Repair	250		Accessible Ramp Repair	250
	IN003-08	Air Handling and Unit Duct	11,250	IN003-08	Air Handling and Unit Duct	11,250
	IN003-15	Asphalt Repair	1,250	IN003-15	Asphalt Repair	1,250
		Bathroom Fixtures			Bathroom Fixtures	
		Balcony Guardrail Upgrade			Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	
		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2			Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2			Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	
	IN003-15	Concrete Stoop -2	5,625	IN003-15	Concrete Stoop -2	5,625
	IN003-08	Door Kickplates -2	3,925	IN003-08	Door Kickplates -2	3,925
	IN003-08	Handrail	250	IN003-08	Emergency Exit Handrail	250
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2			Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	
	IN003-08	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	14,875	IN003-08	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	14,875
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
	IN003-15	Parking Striping -2	715	IN003-15	Parking Striping -2	715
		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage			Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	
		Pipe Insulation			Pipe Insulation	
		Prefinished Wall Panels			Prefinished Wall Panels	
	IN003-08	Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250	IN003-08	Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250
		Replacement Door Threshold			Replacement Door Threshold	
		Right of Way Drainage -1			Right of Way Drainage -1	
		Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing			Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	
		Sidewalk Replacement -2			Sidewalk Replacement -2	
	IN003-08, IN003-15	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	900	IN003-08, IN003-15	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	900
	IN003-15	Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,200	IN003-15	Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,200
	IN003-08	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300	IN003-08	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300
	IN003-08	Water Heater	5,000	IN003-08	Water Heater	5,000
		2011 Amp 4-Subtotal	\$63,791		2012 Amp 4-Subtotal	\$63,789

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Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2013 FFY 2013			Work Statement for Year: 2014 FFY 2014		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
Sec	IN003000004P	Accessible Door Operators	187	IN003000004P	Accessible Door Operators	187
Statement		Accessible Ramp Repair	250		Accessible Ramp Repair	250
	IN003-08	Air Handling and Unit Duct	11,250	IN003-08	Air Handling and Unit Duct	11,250
	IN003-15	Asphalt Repair	1,250	IN003-15	Asphalt Repair	1,250
		Bathroom Fixtures			Bathroom Fixtures	
		Balcony Guardrail Upgrade			Balcony Guardrail Upgrade	
		Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2			Carpeting/VCT Flooring -2	
		Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair			Ceiling, Floor, Stair Repair	
		Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2			Concrete Dumpster Pad w/ Privacy Fence -2	
	IN003-15	Concrete Stoop -2	5,625	IN003-15	Concrete Stoop -2	5,625
	IN003-08	Door Kickplates -2	3,925	IN003-08	Door Kickplates -2	3,925
	IN003-08	Handrail	250	IN003-08	Handrail	250
		Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements			Exterior/Site Lighting Improvements	
		Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles			Furnace Replacement, Duct Repairs & Grilles	
		Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2			Landscaping/Lawn Reseeding -2	
	IN003-08	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	14,875	IN003-08	Lever Door Hardware/ Accessible Door Operators	14,875
		Office/Community Center Renovations			Office/Community Center Renovations	
		Paint(exterior/interior)			Paint(exterior/interior)	
	IN003-15	Parking Striping -2	715	IN003-15	Parking Striping -2	715
		Perimeter Stormwater Drainage			Perimeter Stormwater Drainage	
		Pipe Insulation			Pipe Insulation	
		Prefinished Wall Panels			Prefinished Wall Panels	
		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250		Privacy Screen for Mechanic Units	250
		Replacement Door Threshold			Replacement Door Threshold	
		Right of Way Drainage -1			Right of Way Drainage -1	
		Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing			Sanitary & Domestic Water Plumbing	
		Sidewalk Replacement -2			Sidewalk Replacement -2	
	IN003-08, IN003-15	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	900	IN003-08, IN003-15	Sidewalk Tactile Warning Surface -1	900
		Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,200		Stair Treads & Handrails -2	19,200
	IN003-08	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300	IN003-08	Waste/ Smoking Receptacles	300
	IN003-08	Water Heater	5,000	IN003-08	Water Heater	5,000
		2013 Amp 4-Subtotal	\$63,789		2014 Amp 4-Subtotal	\$63,789

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Part III: Supporting Pages – Management Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2014			Work Statement for Year: 2014		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Annual Statement	IN003000001P	1410 Administration	25,000.00	IN003000003P	1410 Administration	25,000.00
		1430 A & E	2,500.000		1430 A & E	2,500.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,551.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	76,091.00
		1499 Development	0		1499 Development	0
		Demolition	0		Demolition	0
		1408 Management Improvements	50,000.00		Management Improvements	50,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	83,105.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	129,195.00
		1406 Operations	36,797.00		1406 Operations	33,411.00
		Non-dwelling (1475)	2,500.00		Non-dwelling (1475)	2,500.00
		Amp1-Subtotal	\$279,454.00		Amp3-Subtotal	\$323,697.00
	IN003000002P	1410 Administration	25,000.00	IN003000004P	1410 Administration	25,000.00
		1430 A & E	2,500.000		1430 A & E	2,500.000
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,551.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,551.00
		1499 Development	0		1499 Development	0
		Demolition	0		Demolition	0
		1408 Management Improvements	50,000.00		1408 Management Improvements	50,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	44,020		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	63,789
		1406 Operations	36,796.00		1406 Operations	36,796.00
		Non-dwelling (1475)	2,500.00		Non-dwelling (1475)	2,500.00
		Amp2-Subtotal	\$240,367.00		Amp4-Subtotal	\$260,136.00
					2014 Amps 1-4 Subtotal	\$1,103,654.00

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Part III: Supporting Pages – Management Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2011			Work Statement for Year: 2011		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	1499 Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Annual Statement	IN003000001P	1410 Administration	22,250.00	IN003000003P	1410 Administration	22,250.00
		1430 A & E	6,166.00		1430 A & E	4,321.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,738.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,737.00
		1499 Development	0		1499 Development	0.00
		Demolition	0		Demolition	0
		Management Improvements	50,000		1408 Management Improvements	50,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	82,918.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	113,784.00
		1406 Operations	31,797.00		1406 Operations	61,796.00
		Other	2,500.00		Other	2,500.00
		Amp1-Subtotal	\$275,619.00		Amp 3-Subtotal	\$334,638.00
	IN003000002P	1410 Administration	22,250.00	IN003000004P	1410 Administration	22,250.00
		1430 A & E	6,166.00		1430 A & E	6,166.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,737.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,737.00
		1499 Development	0		1499 Development	0
		Demolition	0		Demolition	0
		1408 Management Improvements	50,000.00		1408 Management Improvements	50,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	44,020.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	63,978.00
		1406 Operations	31,796.00		1406 Operations	31,796.00
		Other	2,500.00		Other	2,500.00
		Amp2-Subtotal	\$236,720.00		Amp4-Subtotal	\$256,677.00
					2011 Amps 1-4 Subtotal	\$1,103,654.00

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Part III: Supporting Pages – Management Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2012 FFY 2012			Work Statement for Year: 2012 FFY 2012		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Annual Statement	IN003000001P	1410 Administration	22,500.00	IN003000003P	1410 Administration	22,500.00
		1430 A & E	4,957.00		1430 A & E	4,958.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,049.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,049.00
		1499 Development	0.00		1499 Development	0.00
		Demolition	0.00		Demolition	0.00
		1408 Management Improvements	55,000.00		Management Improvements	55,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	83,105.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	111,376.00
		1406 Operations	31,797.00		1406 Operations	49,951.00
		Other	2,500.00		Other	2,500.00
		Amp 1-Subtotal	\$278,908.00		Amp 3-Subtotal	325,334.00
	IN003000002P	1410 Administration	22,500.00	IN003000004P	1410 Administration	22,500.00
		1430 A & E	4,957.00		1430 A & E	4,957.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,049.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,048.00
		1499 Development	0.00		1499 Development	0.00
		Demolition	0.00		Demolition	0.00
		Management Improvements	55,000.00		Management Improvements	55,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	44,020.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	63,789.00
		1406 Operations	31,796.00		1406 Operations	31,796.00
		Other	2,500.00		Other	2,500.00
		Amp 2-Subtotal	\$239,822.00		Amp 4-Subtotal	\$259,590.00
					2012 Amps 1-4 Subtotal	\$1,103,654.00

Capital Fund Program—Five-Year Action Plan

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Expires 4/30/2011

Part III: Supporting Pages – Management Needs Work Statement(s)						
Work Statement for Year 1 FFY	Work Statement for Year 2013			Work Statement for Year: 2013		
	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost	Development Number	Name General Description of Major Work Categories	Estimated Cost
See Annual Statement	IN003000001P	1410 Administration	25,000.00	IN003000003P	1410 Administration	25,000.00
		1430 A & E	2,500.00		1430 A & E	2,500.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,552.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,551.00
		1499 Development	0.00		1499 Development	0.00
		Demolition	0.00		Demolition	0.00
		Management Improvements	50,000.00		Management Improvements	50,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	83,105.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	129,195.00
		1406 Operations	36,797.00		1406 Operations	34,951.00
		Other (1475)	2,500.00		Other (1475)	2,500.00
		Amp 1-Subtotal	\$279,454.00		Amp 3-Subtotal	\$323,697.00
	IN003000002P	1410 Administration	25,000.00	IN003000004P	1410 Administration	25,000.00
		1430 A & E	2,500.00		1430 A & E	2,500.00
		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,551.00		9000 Capital Fund Financing – Debt Service	74,551.00
		1499 Development	0.00		1499 Development	0.00
		Demolition	0.00		Demolition	0.00
		Management Improvements	50,000.00		Management Improvements	50,000.00
		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00		1470 Non-dwelling Structures and Equipment	5,000.00
		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	44,020.00		1450 & 1460 Physical Improvements	63,789.00
		1406 Operations	36,796.00		1406 Operations	36,796.00
		Other (1475)	2,500.00		Other (1475)	2,500.00
		Amp 2-Subtotal	\$240,367.00		Amp 4-Subtotal	\$260,136.00
					2013 Amps 1-4 Subtotal	\$1,103,654.00

9.0	<p>Housing Needs. Based on information provided by the applicable Consolidated Plan, information provided by HUD, and other generally available data, make a reasonable effort to identify the housing needs of the low-income, very low-income, and extremely low-income families who reside in the jurisdiction served by the PHA, including elderly families, families with disabilities, and households of various races and ethnic groups, and other families who are on the public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance waiting lists. The identification of housing needs must address issues of affordability, supply, quality, accessibility, size of units, and location.</p>
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Fort Wayne Households in Need			
Income & Family Size	Housing Problem	Rental	Owner
<30% MFI			
Elderly	With Any Housing Problems	54.8%	58.5%
	Cost Burden . 30%	53.6%	58.3%
	Cost Burden > 50%	32.9%	36.0%
Small Related (2-7 Persons)	With Any Housing Problems	80.0%	82.1%
	Cost Burden . 30%	79.0%	58.3%
	Cost Burden > 50%	59.1%	36.0%
Large Related (5+)	With Any Housing Problems	89.0%	86.6%
	Cost Burden . 30%	82.8%	81.8%
	Cost Burden > 50%	54.3%	57.9%
All Others (Unrelated persons Including students)	With Any Housing Problems	78.6%	70.5%
	Cost Burden . 30%	78.2%	70.0%
	Cost Burden > 50%	56.4%	57.9%

Fort Wayne Households in Need			
Income & Family Size	Housing Problem	Rental	Owner
>30% <=50% MFI			
Elderly	With Any Housing Problems	62.1%	18.9%
	Cost Burden . 30%	62.1%	18.8%
	Cost Burden > 50%	20.8%	7.6%
Small Related (2-4 Persons)	With Any Housing Problems	56.7%	62.1%
	Cost Burden . 30%	51.7%	62.1%
	Cost Burden > 50%	20.8%	14.9%
Large Related (5+)	With Any Housing Problems	64.0%	71.5%
	Cost Burden . 30%	35.8%	61.4%
	Cost Burden > 50%	3.3%	9.8%
All Others	With Any Housing Problems	59.0%	61.4%
	Cost Burden . 30%	57.6%	60.21%
	Cost Burden > 50%	8.4%	22.6%

Fort Wayne Households in Need			
Income & Family Size	Housing Problem	Rental	Owner
>50 to <80=% MFI			
Elderly	With Any Housing Problems	44.5%	9.9%
	Cost Burden . 30%	43.7%	9.9%
	Cost Burden > 50%	18.9%	1.8%
Small Related (2-4 Persons)	With Any Housing Problems	15.8%	23.3%
	Cost Burden . 30%	8.0%	22.1%
	Cost Burden > 50%	0.2%	3.2%
Large Related (5+)	With Any Housing Problems	38.7%	23.5%
	Cost Burden . 30%	9.0%	10.4%
	Cost Burden > 50%	2.2%	1.2%
All Others	With Any Housing Problems	14.6%	32.9%
	Cost Burden . 30%	13.6%	32.7%
	Cost Burden > 50%	1.2%	4.3%

Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs. Provide a brief description of the PHA's strategy for addressing the housing needs of families in the jurisdiction and on the waiting list in the upcoming year. **Note: Small, Section 8 only, and High Performing PHAs complete only for Annual Plan submission with the 5-Year Plan.**

The FWHA will utilize the following strategies to address housing needs of families in the jurisdiction and on the waiting list.

Strategy 1: Maximize the number of affordable units available to the PHA within its current resources by:

- Employing effective maintenance and management policies to minimize the number of public housing units off-line
- Reduce turnover time for vacated public housing units.
- Reduce time to renovate public housing units.
- Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through mixed finance development.
- Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through section 8 replacement housing resources.
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the jurisdiction.
- Undertake measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families assisted by the FWHA, regardless of unit size required.
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by marketing the program to owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration.
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by effectively screening Section 8 applicants to increase owner acceptance or program coordination with broader community strategies

Strategy 2: Increase the number of affordable housing units by:

- Apply for additional section 8 units should they become available.
- Leverage affordable housing resources in the community through the creation of mixed-finance housing.
- Pursue housing resources other than public housing or Section 8 tenant-based assistance.
- Via CHDO entity, acquire and rehabilitate existing properties for homeownership purposes, including auction and HUD-owned properties.
- Develop mixed financed properties in partnership with private developers (LIHTC).

Strategy 3: Target available assistance to families at or below 30% of AMI.

- Exceed HUD federal targeting requirements for families at or below 30% of AMI in public housing.
- Exceed HUD federal targeting requirement for families at or below 30% of AMI in tenant-based section 8 assistance.
- Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work
- Develop Housing Choice Voucher Administration Plan revisions to adjust the program to benefit local housing needs.

9.1

Strategy 4: Target available assistance to families at or below 50% of AMI.

- Employ admission preference aimed at families who are working (PH)
- Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work.

Strategy 5: Target available assistance to the elderly.

- Seek designation of new public housing for the elderly (At least 1 PH Property).
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to the elderly, should they become available.
- Maintain frail elderly independent living with additional supportive services to avoid premature nursing home placement.
- Develop elderly housing with supportive services at appropriate location(s).
- Project Based Vouchers RFP for Elderly and Handicapped families at 30% of AMI

Strategy 6: Target available assistance to Families with Disabilities:

- Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing
- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available.
- Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities.
- Seek additional vouchers for mainstreaming persons with disabilities.
- Partner with non-profit agencies to produce homeownership opportunities for families with disabilities.
- Project Based Voucher RFP for Disabled and Elderly families at 30% of AMI.
- Establish Supportive Services using FSS and Housing Counseling programs to support elderly, handicapped and disabled families.

Strategy 7: Increase awareness of PHA resources among families of races or ethnicities with disproportionate needs:

- Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs.
- Partner with Hispanic advocates to market FWHA products and services
- Explore areas of cooperation with Burmese population, including homeownership.
- Outreach Efforts in Community and Housing Fairs.

Strategy 8: Conduct activities to affirmatively further fair housing.

- Counsel Section 8 tenants as to location of units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration and assist them to locate those units.
- Market the Section 8 program to owners outside of areas of poverty / minority concentrations.
- Seek funding to establish a Mobility Counseling Program to provide group and individual counseling to Section 8 Voucher Holders who are conducting housing searches.
- Conduct annual meetings with Independent Owners Group of the Apartment Association to discuss all aspect of the Section 8 program, including fair housing.
- Provide all employees with annual fair housing training.
- Provide Fair Housing classes to Homeownership participants and the public.

- Senior and Community fair.
- Make Program Brochures accessible at all FWHA sites for the general public.

Additional Information. Describe the following, as well as any additional information HUD has requested.

(a) Progress in Meeting Mission and Goals. Provide a brief statement of the PHA's progress in meeting the mission and goals described in the 5-Year Plan.

FORT WAYNE HOUSING AUTHORITY
PROGRESS MEETING 5-YEAR PLAN
MISSION GOALS FOR FY2010

HUD STRATEGIC GOAL: INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF DECENT, SAFE, AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

PHA GOAL: EXPAND THE SUPPLY OF ASSISTED HOUSING

Objectives:

Apply for additional rental vouchers:

- Applications for Special Project Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 811) will be submitted provided that special vouchers are available and FWHA meets the criteria for those vouchers.
- In 2009, HUD awarded FWHA an additional 35 HUD-VASH vouchers (bringing the total to 70) to serve homeless veterans; we plan to make additional requests when more vouchers are available. As value added, our VA partnership will bring case management to this very needy population leading to a reduction in homelessness in this segment of our population. ~~Apply for Special Tenant-Based Vouchers for persons aging out of foster care when they become available.~~

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Reduce public housing vacancies:

- ~~Not to exceed 3% vacancy rate.~~ FWHA has succeeded in this area, averaging slightly more than 97%. A complementary effort to this success is to further reduce turnover by employing strategies such as pre/post occupancy training, home visits as part of the waiting list screening process, FSS and Intake teamwork to counsel new applicants on being successful tenants as part of the FSS strategy to improve economic self sufficiency.

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10.0

Leverage private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities:

- Working through our CHDO, Fort Wayne Housing Authority produced 2 mixed-finance properties, and further to make them affordable to populations at 30% of AMI or below, we plan to project base sufficient number of vouchers to meet the needs of those that apply for those 68 units.
- A new public housing property was developed (Whispering Oaks), adding 20 new units to our public housing stock.
- Plan tax credit application to address repositioning Beacon Heights using VA, 811 and project voucher funding.

Acquire or build units or developments

- Fort Wayne Housing Authority plans to build a 16-18 unit development on John Street utilizing RHF2 and mixed finance funding.

PHA GOAL: IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF ASSISTED HOUSING

Objectives:

Improve public housing management: (PHAS score) 90.0+

- The PHAS score is unchanged from previous year. Improve voucher management: (SEMAP score) The SEMAP score is 97% or a high performer.
- Increase customer satisfaction: The FWHA scored 8 out of 10 in the Resident Satisfaction Assessment Sub-System (RASS) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

Concentrate on efforts to improve specific management functions: (list; e.g., public housing finance; voucher unit inspections)

- Provide training and incentives for managers to receive high customer satisfaction ratings.
- The FWHA is developing strategies and training for public housing managers and maintenance staff in order to obtain a higher rating on the Resident Satisfaction Survey
- Develop strategies to buffer conflicts between the elderly and the young disabled in mixed population properties such as Tall Oaks, and North Highlands

Demolish or dispose of obsolete public housing:

- Pending an asset repositioning review, FWHA plans to submit an application to the SAC to dispose of IN 003-06 McCormick Place Apartments 96 units of public housing because of maintenance and capital costs escalation beyond our financial reach and due to the declining eastside area.

- FWHA plans to submit an application to the SAC to dispose of 50 (IN 003-12) Scattered Sites units as part of the FWHA Homeownership Plan

Provide replacement public housing:

- 52 Units were developed on the old IN003-3 Miami Village Site.
- 20 units recently were completed on the old IN003-3 Miami Village Site, phase 2.

Provide replacement vouchers: FWHA has ended the project-based program at McMillen Park Apartments because the property sold. Per HAP, FWHA has convert converting PBA vouchers to TBA to allow affected families to maintain housing assistance.

PHA GOAL: INCREASE ASSISTED HOUSING CHOICES

Objectives:

Other: (list below)

- Subject to market rental conditions.
- Conduct outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords.
- Outreach activities to attract new voucher landlords began January, 2008, which includes owners of accessible units and will continue as part of the new 5 year plan
- In 2009 FWHA will survey and measure awareness and perceptions of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program among landlords across our jurisdiction. The intent of the survey was to find ways to improve the administration of the program in order to attract additional participating landlords.
- Increase voucher payment standards.

HUD STRATEGIC GOAL: IMPROVE COMMUNITY QUALITY OF LIFE AND ECONOMIC VITALITY

PHA GOAL PROVIDE AN IMPROVED LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Objectives:

Implement measures to deconcentrate poverty by implementing a mobility counseling program:

- Utilize the search engine FortWayneHousingNow.org database of affordable housing and installed computer terminals in briefing rooms and lobby areas to assist clients locate housing in "opportunity areas".

Implement public housing security improvements:

- FWHA employs security guards and off-duty FWPD officers as part of our security plan which has resulted in impressive crime statistics compared to the surrounding communities.
- Supported Boys and Girls Club to provide after school youth program in public housing.
- Installed security cameras in all properties that have added to the strong crime prevention program employed at all properties.

Other: (list below)

HUD STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTE SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND ASSET DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

PHA GOAL: PROMOTE SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND ASSET DEVELOPMENT OF ASSISTED HOUSEHOLDS

Objectives:

Increase the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families:

- Annually assist 25 public housing residents to attain their goals for economic self-sufficiency.
- During 2010, the following assistance has been provided to federal public housing residents:
 - Program Coordinating Committee
 - Voyager Software program loaded with wide variety of service providers to allow for full function of automated Contract of Participation creation of ITSP plans, monitoring and updating.
 - 21 - Family Self-Sufficiency: Individual Training Service Plan
 - Full Time PH Family Self Sufficiency Coordinator and part-time Public Housing Resident Intern
 - Developed program partnership with CANI, FSSA, VA, Workforce Development, City of Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne Community Schools, day care centers, Community Transportation Network and many other agencies to support our FSS goals.
 - Continue the job placement program through Work One.
 - Outreach Marketing of FSS Program.
 - Provided Homeownership Opportunities

Provide or attract supportive services to improve assistance recipients' employability:

Deleted:

- Provide or attract supportive services to increase independence for the elderly or families with disabilities.
- Annually provide or attract supportive services at 3 public housing sites that service elderly or disabled populations.
- Under the Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency Program, case management and congregate services were sought and received through a 2009 grant application to HUD as part of this years NOFA.

Other: (list below)

- Encourage and support resident participation in Individual Development Account (IDA) Program through local agencies. The FWHA plans to begin offering resident participation in the ISA program in 2010.
- Submitted and awarded a 2007 ROSS grant for three years for the public housing homeownership program
- Renewed for Public Housing FSS Program funding...

HUD STRATEGIC GOAL: ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING FOR ALL AMERICANS

PHA GOAL: ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER FAIR HOUSING

Objectives:

Undertake affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion national origin, sex, familial status, and disability:

- Policy and procedures for reasonable accommodation/modification has been completed and disseminated to all offices of FWHA.
- Complaint process has been established for the FWHA.
- On-going education on Fair Housing is being provided to include, but not limited to only workshops, publications, etc, annually.
- The FWHA has established a partnership with the City of Fort Wayne, Metropolitan Human Relations and the League for the Blind and Disabled to further principles of Fair Housing. This collaboration addresses identified impediments to fair housing on an ongoing basis.
- Training on "reasonable accommodations" conducted in April 2009 by the Metropolitan Human Relations office.

Undertake affirmative measures to provide a suitable living environment for families living in assisted housing, regardless of race, color, religion national origin, sex, familial status, and disability:

- Policy and procedures for reasonable accommodation modification has been completed and disseminated to all offices of FWHA.
- On-going education on Fair Housing is being provided to include, but not limited to workshops, publications, etc.

Undertake affirmative measures to ensure accessible housing to persons with all varieties of disabilities regardless of unit size required:

Other: (list below)

- Ongoing effort to post fair housing posters at all projects and office sites.
- All project management offices have posters. Two main offices have posters.
- On-going efforts to educate the public and landlords.
- Free workshops have been conducted for anyone wishing to attend.
- On-going training to educate staff.
- In coordination with Metro Human Relations, workshops were offered to all staff members.
- The public, residents, and FWHA staff are referred to HUD FHCO on fair housing issues as the need arises.
- Provide information to the public via lobby lit racks, web site and print mediums.
- The FWHA will coordinate training for the public, landlords, and employees on fair housing laws.
- Posted Reasonable Accommodations Policy on FWHA Website.
- Review the Section 504 and ADA plans Bi-annually.
- Currently updating both the Section 504 and ADA plans.

OTHER PHA GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: (LIST BELOW)

Improve the housing delivery system through cost-effective management of federal and State government programs and resources.

- Automating major operational components such as public housing and Section 8 wait list data, work order processing and tracking, materials inventory, and public housing and Section 8

inspections. The computer system was upgraded to provide electronic transmission of HUD's 50058 Forms for public housing and Section 8 programs.

- Assess the feasibility of upgrading the computer network infrastructure to increase productivity. Throughout 2008-2009, personal computers were upgraded, providing faster response time for users. FWHA is in the process of developing a business continuity plan as part of its disaster preparedness work plan
- Ongoing SEMAP and PHAS training have been provided to staff.

(b) Significant Amendment and Substantial Deviation/Modification. Provide the PHA's definition of "significant amendment" and "substantial deviation/modification"

It is the intent of the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, IN to adhere to the mission, goals and objectives outlined in the five-year PHA plan. The plan, however, will be modified and re-submitted to HUD should a substantial deviation from program goals and objectives occur. The Housing Authority defines **SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS** as:

- Any change in the planned or actual use of federal funds for activities that would prohibit or redirect the Housing Authority's strategic goals of increasing the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing for the citizens of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.
- Any single or cumulative annual change in the planned or actual use of federal funds as identified in the five-year plan that exceeds 20% of the Housing Authority's annual program budgets for Section 8 or public housing activities including RHF and ARRA funds.
- A need to respond immediately to Acts of God beyond the control of the Housing Authority, such as earthquakes, civil unrest, or other unforeseen significant event.
- Mandates from local government officials, specifically the governing board of the Housing Authority, to modify, revise, or delete the long-range goals and objectives of the program.

A substantial deviation does not include any changes in HUD rules and regulations, which require or prohibit changes to activities listed herein.

A **SIGNIFICANT AMENDMENT OR MODIFICATION** to the Annual Plan and five-year Plans is defined as:

- Changes of a significant nature to the rent or admissions policies, or the organization of the waiting list not required by federal regulatory requirements as to effect a change in the Section 8 Administrative Plan or the Public Housing Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP).
- A change in the planned or use of replacement reserve funds under the Capital Fund that exceeds 20% of the FWHA's annual budget.
- Any significant amendment of substantial deviation/modification to a PHA Plan is subject to the same requirements as the original PHA Plan (including time frames). Following are the requirements:
 - The PHA must consult with the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) as defined in 24CFR 903.15
 - The PHA must ensure consistency with the Consolidated Plan of the jurisdictions as defined in 24CFR903.15;
 - The PHA must provide for a review of the amendments/modifications by the public during a 45-day public review period as defined in 24 CFR 903.17
 - The PHA may not adopt the amendment or modification until the PHA has duly called a meeting of its Board of Commissioners. This meeting, at which the amendment or modification is adopted, must be open to the public.
 - The PHA may not implement the amendment or modification until notification of the amendment or modification is provided to HUD and approved by HUD in accordance with HUD's plan review procedures as defined at 24CFR 903.23

A change that constitutes a material change in policy or implementation may constitute a substantial deviation and/or a significant amendment of modification, unless such change is the resulting factor of a HUD regulatory change.

11.0	<p>Required Submission for HUD Field Office Review. In addition to the PHA Plan template (HUD-50075), PHAs must submit the following documents. Items (a) through (g) may be submitted with signature by mail or electronically with scanned signatures, but electronic submission is encouraged. Items (h) through (i) must be attached electronically with the PHA Plan. Note: Faxed copies of these documents will not be accepted by the Field Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Form HUD-50077, <i>PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations</i> (which includes all certifications relating to Civil Rights) (b) Form HUD-50070, <i>Certification for a Drug-Free Workplace</i> (PHAs receiving CFP grants only) (c) Form HUD-50071, <i>Certification of Payments to Influence Federal Transactions</i> (PHAs receiving CFP grants only) (d) Form SF-LLL, <i>Disclosure of Lobbying Activities</i> (PHAs receiving CFP grants only) (e) Form SF-LLL-A, <i>Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Continuation Sheet</i> (PHAs receiving CFP grants only) (f) Resident Advisory Board (RAB) comments. Comments received from the RAB must be submitted by the PHA as an attachment to the PHA Plan. PHAs must also include a narrative describing their analysis of the recommendations and the decisions made on these recommendations. (g) Challenged Elements (h) Form HUD-50075.1, <i>Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report</i> (PHAs receiving CFP grants only) (i) Form HUD-50075.2, <i>Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan</i> (PHAs receiving CFP grants only)
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This information collection is authorized by Section 511 of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act, which added a new section 5A to the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which introduced 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans. The 5-Year and Annual PHA plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHA's mission and strategies for serving the needs of low-income and very low-income families. This form is to be used by all PHA types for submission of the 5-Year and Annual Plans to HUD. Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to average 12.68 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not collect this information, and respondents are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Privacy Act Notice. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to solicit the information requested in this form by virtue of Title 12, U.S. Code, Section 1701 et seq., and regulations promulgated there under at Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations. Responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a benefit or to retain a benefit. The information requested does not lend itself to confidentiality

Instructions form HUD-50075

Applicability. This form is to be used by all Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) with Fiscal Year beginning April 1, 2008 for the submission of their 5-Year and Annual Plan in accordance with 24 CFR Part 903. The previous version may be used only through April 30, 2008.

1.0 PHA Information

Include the full PHA name, PHA code, PHA type, and PHA Fiscal Year Beginning (MM/YYYY).

2.0 Inventory

Under each program, enter the number of Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) Public Housing (PH) and Section 8 units (HCV).

3.0 Submission Type

Indicate whether this submission is for an Annual and Five Year Plan, Annual Plan only, or 5-Year Plan only.

4.0 PHA Consortia

Check box if submitting a Joint PHA Plan and complete the table.

5.0 Five-Year Plan

Identify the PHA's Mission, Goals and/or Objectives (24 CFR 903.6). Complete only at 5-Year update.

5.1 Mission. A statement of the mission of the public housing agency for serving the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low-income families in the jurisdiction of the PHA during the years covered under the plan.

5.2 Goals and Objectives. Identify quantifiable goals and objectives that will enable the PHA to serve the needs of low income, very low-income, and extremely low-income families.

6.0 PHA Plan Update. In addition to the items captured in the Plan template, PHAs must have the elements listed below readily available to the public. Additionally, a PHA must:

- (a) Identify specifically which plan elements have been revised since the PHA's prior plan submission.
- (b) Identify where the 5-Year and Annual Plan may be obtained by the public. At a minimum, PHAs must post PHA Plans, including updates, at each Asset Management Project (AMP) and main office or central office of the PHA. PHAs are strongly encouraged to post complete PHA Plans on its official website. PHAs are also encouraged to provide each resident council a copy of its 5-Year and Annual Plan.

PHA Plan Elements. (24 CFR 903.7)

1. **Eligibility, Selection and Admissions Policies, including Deconcentration and Wait List Procedures.** Describe the PHA's policies that govern resident or tenant eligibility, selection and admission including admission preferences for both public housing and HCV and unit assignment policies for public housing; and procedures for maintaining waiting lists for admission to public housing and address any site-based waiting lists.

2. **Financial Resources.** A statement of financial resources, including a listing by general categories, of the PHA's anticipated resources, such as PHA Operating, Capital and other anticipated Federal resources available to the PHA, as well as tenant rents and other income available to support public housing or tenant-based assistance. The statement also should include the non-Federal sources of funds supporting each Federal program, and state the planned use for the resources.

3. **Rent Determination.** A statement of the policies of the PHA governing rents charged for public housing and HCV dwelling units.

4. **Operation and Management.** A statement of the rules, standards, and policies of the PHA governing maintenance management of housing owned, assisted, or operated by the public housing agency (which shall include measures necessary for the prevention or eradication of pest infestation, including cockroaches), and management of the PHA and programs of the PHA.

5. **Grievance Procedures.** A description of the grievance and informal hearing and review procedures that the PHA makes available to its residents and applicants.

6. **Designated Housing for Elderly and Disabled Families.** With respect to public housing projects owned, assisted, or operated by the PHA, describe any projects (or portions thereof), in the upcoming fiscal year, that the PHA has designated or will apply for designation for occupancy by elderly and disabled families. The description shall include the following information: 1) development name and number; 2) designation type; 3) application status; 4) date the designation was approved, submitted, or planned for submission, and; 5) the number of units affected.

7. **Community Service and Self-Sufficiency.** A description of: (1) Any programs relating to services and amenities provided or offered to assisted families; (2) Any policies or programs of the PHA for the enhancement of the economic and social self-sufficiency of assisted families, including programs under Section 3 and FSS; (3) How the PHA will comply with the requirements of community service and treatment of income changes resulting from welfare program requirements. (**Note: applies to only public housing.**)

8. **Safety and Crime Prevention.** For public housing only, describe the PHA's plan for safety and crime prevention to ensure the safety of the public housing residents. The statement must include: (i) A description of the need for measures to ensure the safety of public housing residents; (ii) A description of any crime prevention activities conducted or to be conducted by the PHA; and (iii) A description of the coordination between the PHA and the appropriate police precincts for carrying out crime prevention measures and activities.

9. **Pets.** A statement describing the PHAs policies and requirements pertaining to the ownership of pets in public housing.

10. **Civil Rights Certification.** A PHA will be considered in compliance with the Civil Rights and AFFH Certification if: it can document that it examines its programs and proposed programs to identify any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs; addresses those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available; works with the local jurisdiction to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing; and assures that the annual plan is consistent with any applicable Consolidated Plan for its jurisdiction.

11. **Fiscal Year Audit.** The results of the most recent fiscal year audit for the PHA.

12. **Asset Management.** A statement of how the agency will carry out its asset management functions with respect to the public housing inventory of the agency, including how the agency will plan for the long-term operating, capital investment, rehabilitation, modernization, disposition, and other needs for such inventory.

13. **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).** A description of: 1) Any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by an agency, either directly or in partnership with other service providers, to child or adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; 2) Any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by a PHA that helps child and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to obtain or maintain housing; and 3) Any activities, services, or programs provided or offered by a public housing agency to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, or to enhance victim safety in assisted families.

7.0 Hope VI, Mixed Finance Modernization or Development, Demolition and/or Disposition, Conversion of Public Housing, Homeownership Programs, and Project-based Vouchers

(a) Hope VI or Mixed Finance Modernization or Development.

1) A description of any housing (including project number (if known) and unit count) for which the PHA will apply for HOPE VI or Mixed Finance Modernization or Development; and 2) A timetable for the submission of applications or proposals. The application and approval process for Hope VI, Mixed Finance Modernization or Development, is a separate process. See guidance on HUD's website at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/hope6/index.cfm>

(b) Demolition and/or Disposition. With respect to public housing projects owned by the PHA and subject to ACCs under the Act: (1) A description of any housing (including project number and unit numbers [or addresses]), and the number of affected units along with their sizes and accessibility features) for which the PHA will apply or is currently pending for demolition or disposition; and (2) A timetable for the demolition or disposition. The application and approval process for demolition and/or disposition is a separate process. See guidance on HUD's website at: http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/centers/sac/demo_dispo/index.cfm

Note: This statement must be submitted to the extent that approved and/or pending demolition and/or disposition has changed.

(c) Conversion of Public Housing. With respect to public housing owned by a PHA: 1) A description of any building or buildings (including project number and unit count) that the PHA is required to convert to tenant-based assistance or

that the public housing agency plans to voluntarily convert; 2) An analysis of the projects or buildings required to be converted; and 3) A statement of the amount of assistance received under this chapter to be used for rental assistance or other housing assistance in connection with such conversion. See guidance on HUD's website at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/centers/sac/conversion.cfm>

(d) Homeownership. A description of any homeownership (including project number and unit count) administered by the agency or for which the PHA has applied or will apply for approval.

(e) Project-based Vouchers. If the PHA wishes to use the project-based voucher program, a statement of the projected number of project-based units and general locations and how project basing would be consistent with its PHA Plan.

8.0 Capital Improvements. This section provides information on a PHA's Capital Fund Program. With respect to public housing projects owned, assisted, or operated by the public housing agency, a plan describing the capital improvements necessary to ensure long-term physical and social viability of the projects must be completed along with the required forms. Items identified in 8.1 through 8.3, must be signed where directed and transmitted electronically along with the PHA's Annual Plan submission.

8.1 Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report. PHAs must complete the *Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report* (form HUD-50075.1), for each Capital Fund Program (CFP) to be undertaken with the current year's CFP funds or with CFFP proceeds. Additionally, the form shall be used for the following purposes:

- (a)** To submit the initial budget for a new grant or CFFP;
- (b)** To report on the Performance and Evaluation Report progress on any open grants previously funded or CFFP; and
- (c)** To record a budget revision on a previously approved open grant or CFFP, e.g., additions or deletions of work items, modification of budgeted amounts that have been undertaken since the submission of the last Annual Plan. The Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report must be submitted annually.

Additionally, PHAs shall complete the Performance and Evaluation Report section (see footnote 2) of the *Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation* (form HUD-50075.1), at the following times:

- 1. At the end of the program year; until the program is completed or all funds are expended;
- 2. When revisions to the Annual Statement are made, which do not require prior HUD approval, (e.g., expenditures for emergency work, revisions resulting from the PHAs application of fungibility); and
- 3. Upon completion or termination of the activities funded in a specific capital fund program year.

8.2 Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan

PHAs must submit the *Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan* (form HUD-50075.2) for the entire PHA portfolio for the first year of participation in the CFP and annual update thereafter to eliminate the previous year and to add a new fifth year (rolling basis) so that the form always covers the present five-year period beginning with the current year.

8.3 Capital Fund Financing Program (CFFP). Separate, written HUD approval is required if the PHA proposes to pledge any portion of its CFP/RHF funds to repay debt incurred to finance capital improvements. The PHA must identify in its Annual and 5-year capital plans the amount of the annual payments required to service the debt. The PHA must also submit an annual statement detailing the use of the CFFP proceeds. See guidance on HUD's website at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/capfund/cffp.cfm>

9.0 Housing Needs. Provide a statement of the housing needs of families residing in the jurisdiction served by the PHA and the means by which the PHA intends, to the maximum extent practicable, to address those needs. (Note: Standard and Troubled PHAs complete annually; Small and High Performers complete only for Annual Plan submitted with the 5-Year Plan).

9.1 Strategy for Addressing Housing Needs. Provide a description of the PHA's strategy for addressing the housing needs of families in the jurisdiction and on the waiting list in the upcoming year. (Note: Standard and Troubled PHAs complete annually; Small and High Performers complete only for Annual Plan submitted with the 5-Year Plan).

10.0 Additional Information. Describe the following, as well as any additional information requested by HUD:

- (a) **Progress in Meeting Mission and Goals.** PHAs must include (i) a statement of the PHAs progress in meeting the mission and goals described in the 5-Year Plan; (ii) the basic criteria the PHA will use for determining a significant amendment from its 5-year Plan; and a significant amendment or modification to its 5-Year Plan and Annual Plan. (Note: Standard and Troubled PHAs complete annually; Small and High Performers complete only for Annual Plan submitted with the 5-Year Plan).
- (b) **Significant Amendment and Substantial Deviation/Modification.** PHA must provide the definition of "significant amendment" and "substantial deviation/modification". (Note: Standard and Troubled PHAs complete annually; Small and High Performers

complete only for Annual Plan submitted with the 5-Year Plan.)

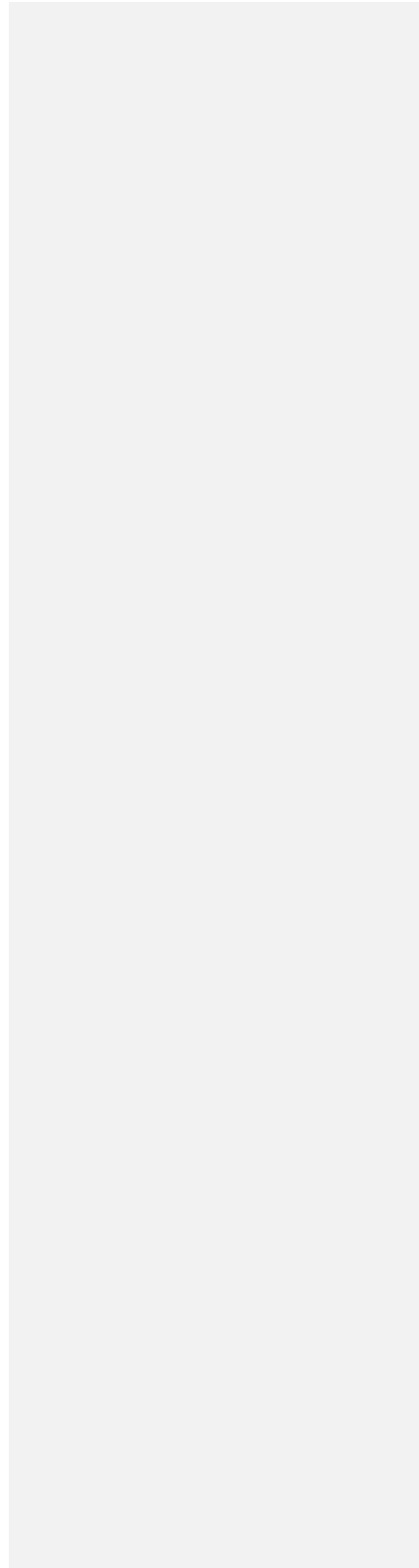
- (c) PHAs must include or reference any applicable memorandum of agreement with HUD or any plan to improve performance. (Note: Standard and Troubled PHAs complete annually).

11.0 Required Submission for HUD Field Office Review. In order to be a complete package, PHAs must submit items (a) through (g), with signature by mail or electronically with scanned signatures. Items (h) and (i) shall be submitted electronically as an attachment to the PHA Plan.

- (a) Form HUD-50077, *PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations*
- (b) Form HUD-50070, *Certification for a Drug-Free Workplace (PHAs receiving CFP grants only)*
- (c) Form HUD-50071, *Certification of Payments to Influence Federal Transactions (PHAs receiving CFP grants only)*
- (d) Form SF-LLL, *Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (PHAs receiving CFP grants only)*
- (e) Form SF-LLL-A, *Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Continuation Sheet (PHAs receiving CFP grants only)*
- (f) Resident Advisory Board (RAB) comments.
- (g) Challenged Elements. Include any element(s) of the PHA Plan that is challenged.
- (h) Form HUD-50075.1, *Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report (Must be attached electronically for PHAs receiving CFP grants only)*. See instructions in 8.1.
- (i) Form HUD-50075.2, *Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan (Must be attached electronically for PHAs receiving CFP grants only)*. See instructions in 8.2.

Attachment A

Pet Policy





FWHA PET POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to establish the PHA's policy and procedures for ownership of pets in elderly and disabled units and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets.

ANIMALS THAT ASSIST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The resident/pet owner will be required to qualify animals (for exclusion from the pet policy) that assist persons with disabilities.

Pet rules will not be applied to animals that assist persons with disabilities.

To be excluded from the pet policy, the resident/pet owner must certify:

- That there is a person with disabilities in the household;
- That the animal has been trained to assist with the specified disability

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL OF PETS

All pets must be approved in advance by the PHA management.

The pet owner must submit and enter into a Pet Agreement with the PHA.

Registration of Pets

Pets must be registered with the PHA before they are brought onto the premises. Registration includes certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian or State/local authority that the pet has received all inoculations required by State or local law, and that the pet has no communicable disease(s) and is pest-free.

Registration must be renewed and will be coordinated with the annual recertification date and proof of license and inoculation will be submitted at least 30 days prior to annual reexamination.

Dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered.

Execution of a Pet Agreement with the PHA stating that the tenant acknowledges complete responsibility for the care and cleaning of the pet will be required.

Registration must be renewed and will be coordinated with the annual recertification date.

Approval for the keeping of a pet shall not be extended pending the completion of these requirements.

Refusal To Register Pets

The PHA may not refuse to register a pet based on the determination that the pet owner is financially unable to care for the pet. If the PHA refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner stating the reason for denial and shall be served in accordance with HUD Notice requirements.

The PHA will refuse to register a pet if:

- The pet is not a *common household pet* as defined in this policy;
- Keeping the pet would violate any House Pet Rules;
- The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information, or fails to update the registration annually; or,
- The PHA reasonably determines that the pet owner is unable to keep the pet in compliance with the pet rules and other lease obligations. The pet's temperament and behavior may be considered as a factor in determining the pet owner's ability to comply with provisions of the lease.

The notice of refusal may be combined with a notice of a pet violation.

A resident who cares for another resident's pet must notify the PHA and agree to abide by all of the pet rules in writing.

STANDARDS FOR PETS

If an approved pet gives birth to a litter, the resident must remove all pets from the premises except one.

Pet rules will not be applied to animals that assist persons with disabilities.

Persons With Disabilities

The resident/pet owner will be required to qualify animals (for exclusion from the pet policy) that assist persons with disabilities.

To be excluded from the pet policy, the resident/pet owner must certify:

- * That there is a person with disabilities in the household;
- * That the animal has been trained to assist with the specified disability; and
- * That the animal actually assists the person with the disability.

Types of Pets Allowed

No types of pets other than the following may be kept by a resident.

*** Tenants are not permitted to have more than one *type* of pet.**

1. Dogs

- ❖ Maximum number: One
- ❖ Maximum adult weight: 25 pounds
- ❖ Must be housebroken
- ❖ Must be spayed or neutered
- ❖ Must have all required inoculations

- ❖ Must be licensed as specified now or in the future by State law and local ordinance

2. Cats

- ❖ Maximum number (one)
- ❖ Must be spayed or neutered
- ❖ Must have all required inoculations
- ❖ Must be trained to use a litter box or other waste receptacle
- ❖ Must be licensed as specified now or in the future by State law or local ordinance

3. Birds

- ❖ Maximum number : 2
- ❖ Must be enclosed in a cage at all times

4. Fish

- ❖ Maximum aquarium size 10 gallons
- ❖ Must be maintained on an approved stand

5. Rodents (Rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, or gerbil ONLY)

- ❖ Maximum number: 2
- ❖ Must be enclosed in an acceptable cage at all times
- ❖ Must have any or all inoculations as specified now or in the future by State law or local ordinance

6. Turtles

- ❖ Maximum number: 2
- ❖ Must be enclosed in an acceptable cage or container at all times.

PETS TEMPORARILY ON THE PREMISES

Pets which are not owned by a tenant will not be allowed.

Residents are prohibited from feeding or harboring stray animals.

This rule excludes visiting pet programs sponsored by a humane society or other non-profit organization and approved by the PHA.

* State or local laws governing pets temporarily in dwelling accommodations shall prevail.

ADDITIONAL FEES AND DEPOSITS FOR PETS

Tenants with animals must pay a pet deposit.

The resident/pet owner shall be required to pay a refundable deposit for the purpose of defraying all reasonable costs directly attributable to the presence of a dog or cat.

An initial payment of \$200.00 on or prior to the date the pet is properly registered and brought into the apartment, this amount may be paid in installments of not less than \$25, however the total \$200 deposit must be paid before the pet can be registered and brought into the unit and;

- ❖ The PHA reserves the right to change or increase the required deposit by amendment to these rules.
- ❖ The PHA will refund the Pet Deposit to the tenant, less any damage caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, upon removal of the pet or the owner from the unit.
- ❖ The PHA will return the Pet Deposit to the former tenant or to the person designated by the former tenant in the event of the former tenant's incapacitation or death.
- ❖ The PHA will provide the tenant or designee identified above with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit. If the tenant disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.
- ❖ All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:
 - ❖ The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit;
 - ❖ Fumigation of the dwelling unit;
 - ❖ Common areas of the project.

*** Pet Deposits are not a part of rent payable by the resident.**

ALTERATIONS TO UNIT

Residents/pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal. Installation of pet doors is prohibited.

PET WASTE REMOVAL CHARGE

Pet owners are expected to provide for the sanitation needs of their pets. It is unacceptable for animal waste to be left on the complex grounds or within the individual apartments. All animal waste must be disposed of by the owner. If, the owner does not remove the pet waste charges will be assessed and a lease violation notice sent.

A separate pet waste removal charge of \$10.00 per occurrence will be assessed against the resident for violations of the pet policy. Pet deposit and pet waste removal charges are not part of rent payable by the resident. All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as the result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

- ❖ The cost of repairs and replacements to the dwelling unit; and
- ❖ Fumigation of the dwelling unit.

If the tenant is in occupancy when such costs occur, the tenant shall be billed for such costs as a current charge. If such expenses occur as the result of a move-out inspection, they will be deducted from the pet deposit. The resident will be billed for any amount which exceeds the pet deposit. The pet deposit will be refunded when the resident moves out or no longer has a pet on the premises, whichever occurs first. The expense of flea deinfestation shall be the responsibility of the resident.

PET AREA RESTRICTIONS

Pets must be maintained within the resident's unit. When outside of the unit (within the building or on the grounds) dogs and cats must be kept on a leash or carried and under the control of the resident or other responsible individual at all times.

Pets are not permitted in common areas including lobbies, community rooms and laundry areas except for those common areas which are entrances to and exits from the building.

NOISE

Pet owners must agree to control the noise of pets so that such noise does not constitute a nuisance to other residents or interrupt their peaceful enjoyment of their housing unit or premises. This includes, but is not limited to loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities.

CLEANLINESS REQUIREMENTS

Litter Box Requirements.

All animal waste or the litter from litter boxes shall be picked up immediately by the pet owner, disposed of in sealed plastic trash bags, and placed in a trash bin.

- ❖ Litter shall not be disposed of by being flushed through a toilet.
- ❖ Litter boxes shall be stored inside the resident's dwelling unit.

Removal of Waste From Other Locations.

The Resident/Pet Owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from the exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in an outside trash bin.

- ❖ Any unit occupied by a dog, cat, or rodent will be fumigated at the time the unit is vacated.
- ❖ The resident/pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times.

PET CARE

- ❖ No pet (excluding fish) shall be left unattended in any apartment for a period in excess of 72 hours.
- ❖ All residents/pet owners shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for his/her pet.
- ❖ Residents/pet owners must recognize that other residents may have chemical sensitivities or allergies related to pets, or may be easily frightened or disoriented by animals. Pet owners must agree to exercise courtesy with respect to other residents.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The resident/pet owner will be required to designate two responsible parties for the care of the pet if the health or safety of the pet is threatened by the death or incapacity of the pet owner, or by other factors that render the pet owner unable to care for the pet.

INSPECTIONS

The PHA may, after reasonable notice to the tenant during reasonable hours, enter and inspect the premises, in addition to other inspections allowed.

The PHA may enter and inspect the unit if a written complaint is received alleging that the conduct or condition of the pet in the unit constitutes a nuisance or threat to the health or safety of the other occupants or other persons in the community under applicable State or local law.

PET RULE VIOLATION NOTICE

If a determination is made on objective facts supported by written statements, that a resident/pet owner has violated the Pet Policy, written notice will be served.

The Notice will contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule(s) which were violated. The notice will also state:

- ❖ That the resident/pet owner has 3 days from the effective date of the service of notice to correct the violation or make written request for a meeting to discuss the violation;
- ❖ That the resident pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of his or her choice at the meeting; and
- ❖ That the resident/pet owner's failure to correct the violation, request a meeting, or appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to terminate the pet owner's tenancy.

If the pet owner requests a meeting within the [3] day period, the meeting will be scheduled no later than [3] calendar days before the effective date of service of the notice, unless the pet owner agrees to a later date in writing.

NOTICE FOR PET REMOVAL

If the resident/pet owner and the PHA are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by the PHA, the PHA may serve notice to remove the pet.

The Notice shall contain:

- ❖ A brief statement of the factual basis for the PHA's determination of the Pet Rule that has been violated;
- ❖ The requirement that the resident /pet owner must remove the pet within 3 days of the notice and 24 hours for safety and health reasons; and
- ❖ A statement that failure to remove the pet may result in the initiation of termination of tenancy procedures.

TERMINATION OF TENANCY

The PHA may initiate procedures for termination of tenancy based on a pet rule violation if:

- ❖ The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a pet rule violation within the time period specified; and
- ❖ The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate tenancy under terms of the lease.

PET REMOVAL

If the death or incapacity of the pet owner threatens the health or safety of the pet, or other factors occur that render the owner unable to care for the pet, the situation will be reported to the Responsible Party designated by the resident/pet owner. Includes pets that are poorly cared for or have been left unattended for over 72 hours.

If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or if the PHA after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, the PHA may contact the appropriate State or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

If the pet is removed as a result of any aggressive act on the part of the pet, the pet will not be allowed back on the premises.

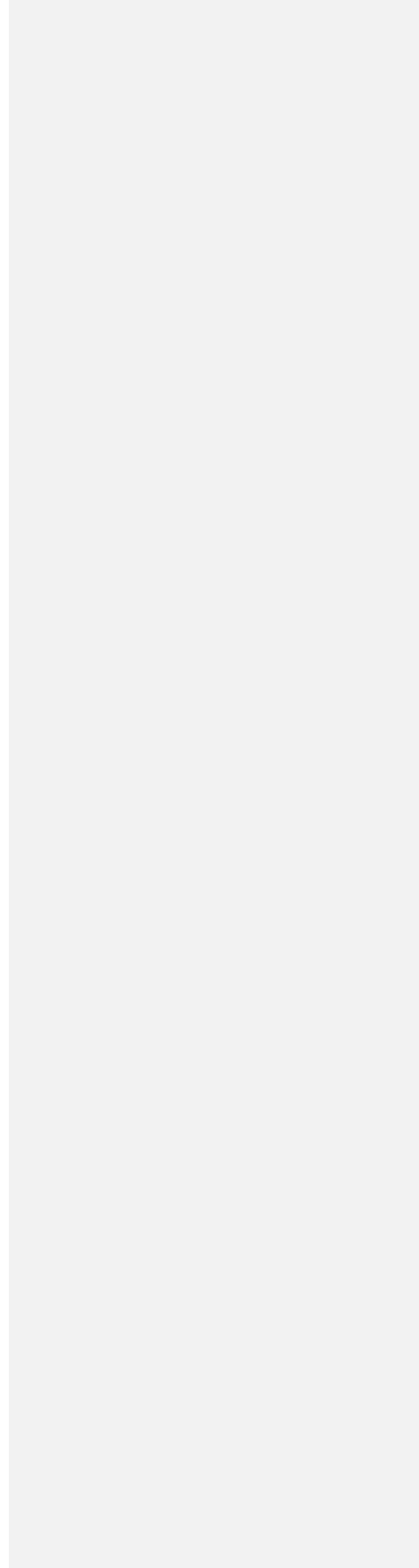
EMERGENCIES

The PHA will take all necessary steps to insure that pets which become vicious, display symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrate behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of others, are referred to the appropriate State or local entity authorized to remove such animals.

*** If it is necessary for the HA to place the pet in a shelter facility, the cost will be the responsibility of the tenant/pet owner.**

Attachment B

Civil Rights Certification



Civil Rights Certification

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Expires 4/30/2011

Civil Rights Certification

Annual Certification and Board Resolution

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairman or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the Plan for the PHA of which this document is a part and make the following certification and agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the Plan and implementation thereof:

The PHA certifies that it will carry out the public housing program of the agency in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and will affirmatively further fair housing.

Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne

IN003

PHA Name

PHA Number/HA Code

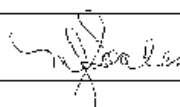
The validity of all the information furnished herein, as well as the information provided in the accompanying narrative, is true and accurate. We agree PHA will prosecute false claims and patterns, conduct cover reports in criminal and civil penalties. (42 U.S.C. 1001, 1003, 16, 3; 21 U.S.C. 882a, 882b)

Name of Authorized Official

Maynard J. Scates, Titc

Executive Director

Signature



Date 12/28/2010

2010 -2014
ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO
FAIR HOUSING CHOICE



CITY OF FORT WAYNE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
OCTOBER 2010

City of Fort Wayne Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

Prepared For

City of Fort Wayne
Office of Housing and Neighborhood Services
Community Development Division

Prepared By

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SECTION V
**Fair Housing Impediments
& Action Plan**

DRAFT

Section V

Fair Housing Impediments and Action Plan

The primary reason for conducting the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) is to identify the barriers and determine solutions to eradicate the impediments. According to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, impediments to fair housing choice are:

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin that restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices;
- Any actions, omissions or decisions that have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, or familial status or national origin.

Following are the impediments identified through the analysis and recommended actions to eradicate the impediments. Several of the recommendations are from the *City of Fort Wayne Housing Strategy Recommendations* produced in 2003. It is also suggested, that in addition to the recommended actions for each impediment, *a citywide housing policy be established to set the foundation for addressing potential impediments.*

Impediments:

- **Racial and Low Income Concentration** – Minority and low-income populations are concentrated in the southeast quadrant of the city. Several of the census tracts within this area have a 70-80 percent minority population and more than 40 percent of the population living below the poverty line. Two census tracts have above 80 percent minority population. Hispanic householders have the lowest median income at \$27,854, while African Americans have the second lowest median income at \$29,746. This concentration is likely related to the supply of affordable housing in the quadrant. The vast majority of HCV participants live southeast of the downtown area, which is also an area with minority concentrations, as shown in the map of the minority population by Census Tract in Section I, Exhibit I-8. Additionally, loan denials and foreclosures are highest in areas with strong concentrations of minority population. It is also evident that residential segregation patterns are nearly identical for black, white, Latino, and Asian households, regardless of income. This finding suggest that self-segregation, which may result from lack of information regarding housing options across a broad range of neighborhoods within the City, acts to limit housing choices.

Recommended Action

1. The City of Fort Wayne should increase knowledge of housing opportunities across a wide array of neighborhoods through a housing choice counseling center that would:

- a. Provide information to recipients of housing assistance as to available units across the city;
 - b. Develop and initiate affirmative marketing strategies to promote housing opportunities for all persons across the city.
- 2. The Community Development Division, FWHA, and other housing organizations and developers, both public and private, should work together to promote integration of diversity in neighborhoods throughout the City and mitigate concentrations of low and moderate income persons and minorities by developing programs focusing on attitudinal barriers, prejudice and racism.
- 3. In addition to an affirmative marketing plan, the City should develop an “integration incentive” plan that not only promotes integration by providing information about available housing to both minorities and non-minorities where they are underrepresented, but provides an incentive that makes it economically advantageous to purchase or rent such housing.
 - 1. Reinforce the role that real estate professionals play in marketing neighborhoods (Recommendation 2.3., City of Fort Wayne Housing Strategy Recommendations, 2003):
 - a. Work with the Area Association of Realtors to identify the types of information that would be most helpful to realtors when it comes to selling homes in urban markets.
 - b. Conduct focus groups with real estate professionals active in selling in urban markets. The discussion should reveal reasons for success and information that could improve sales.
 - c. Assist neighborhood leaders with producing information that will help real estate professionals sell homes in their neighborhood. Information such as school performance, retail services, crime trends appraisal trends and other topics revealed by real estate professionals.
- **Affordable Housing Concentration** – Most of Fort Wayne’s affordable housing, especially for the very lowest income groups, is concentrated in the southeast quadrant of the City. This factor contributes to racial polarization/segregation in the City of Fort Wayne. This area has a large concentration of older homes, substandard housing, and vacant homes. This area also has the greatest concentration of affordable rental and owner units. As shown in Exhibit II-12, the vast majority of HCV participants live southeast of the downtown area.

Recommended Action

- 1. Cultivate an environment of unity (“One Fort Wayne”) among Fort Wayne neighborhoods and educate them on the context and benefits of affordable housing in order to help remove the stigma associated these developments.

2. Involve neighborhood organizations to identify the priorities and concerns of neighbors and involve them in planning, decision making, and development of projects.
3. Conduct a review of the Section 8 program operated by the Fort Wayne Housing Authority with a focus on voucher utilization, location of where housing is found, time needed to identify appropriate housing.
4. Work with the FWHA and private landlords to identify barriers that reduce participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program and implement best practices to lower or remove these barriers.
5. Establish a Community Advisory Committee that includes Section 8 tenants and advocates, landlords, and representatives of communities concerned about the impact of families with vouchers moving into their neighborhoods.
6. Propose and incentivize the development of diverse, mixed-income communities throughout the city.
7. Determine if there are different housing markets or areas of town that cannot be accessed, barriers to helping families find safe, decent, and affordable housing in non-impacted areas of the City.
8. Apply to HUD to increase Fair Market Rents, increase the payment standards to over 100% of FMR, or obtain any necessary waivers to access new affordable housing resources.

Lower Homeownership Rates for African Americans – African American households are much less likely to own homes than are whites in the City of Fort Wayne. The homeownership rate for African Americans in 2008, in the City of Fort Wayne was 46 percent, less than one percentage point greater than the national white rate in 1940.¹⁰ Homeownership rates for whites in 2008, was more than 20 percentage points higher than the African American rate at 70 percent. Additionally, African-Americans are more likely to rent than own, while most other racial & ethnic groups in Fort Wayne own at a higher rate than rent. Increasing homeownership rates for African Americans is important because research finds that homeownership contributes to greater wealth creation and accumulation and is associated with several commonly desired social, educational, and civic outcomes.

Recommended Actions

1. Examine current homeownership lending practices for a range of incomes and demographics (Recommendation 4.1, City of Fort Wayne Housing Strategy Recommendations, 2003):

¹⁰ Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, *African Americans and Homeownership: Separate and Unequal, 1940 to 2006*.

- a. Review loan products and outcomes of the loans to improve the effectiveness of homeownership lending to low income and minority buyers.
 - b. Post-occupancy counseling programs should be implemented and/or reinforced to increase successful outcomes for low income and minority homebuyers.
2. City officials should collaborate with public and private partners to ensure they are aggressively pursuing all available funding offered through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for programs geared toward helping people with low incomes and members of racial/ethnic sub-populations realize their dream of homeownership. These programs include (but not limited to) the Homeownership Voucher Program, The American Dream Downpayment Initiative, and Section 32 homeownership plans.
 3. Streamline access to information and resources to facilitate the identification of appropriate homeownership options for minority households, specifically African American.
 4. Expand partnering arrangements with local and national organizations that provide home buying and financial literacy education to increase resident's ability to evaluate products.
 5. Create a Fort Wayne Homeownership Center (Recommendation 8.9, City of Fort Wayne Housing Strategy Recommendations, 2003):
 - a. Within Community Development, create a "one-stop shop" for homeownership in the City in partnership with banks and realtors.
 - b. Assemble together information about the various types of homeownership loans available.
 - c. Provide homeowner's access to information about City programs including homeowner repair and homeownership loans, and information about vacant lots for sale by the City that can be purchased by homeowners.
 - d. The center should offer classes on the home buying process; grants for down payments and closing cost to low, moderate, and middle income home buyers.
- **Minorities Access to Credit** – Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data (HMDA) mortgage application denials rates were typically higher for African Americans. Overall, minority applicants' loan applications were denied at much higher rates than applications from Whites. Poor credit history and low debt-to-income ratio tended to be the primary reason most home loans (government guaranteed and conventional) are denied across race, gender, loan type, and income categories. To the extent that financial literacy and good credit histories are

disproportionately lower among protected class members, they are at a disadvantage in seeking mortgages and rental housing. They are also more susceptible to subprime and predatory loans with higher prices and disadvantageous terms and conditions.

Recommended Actions

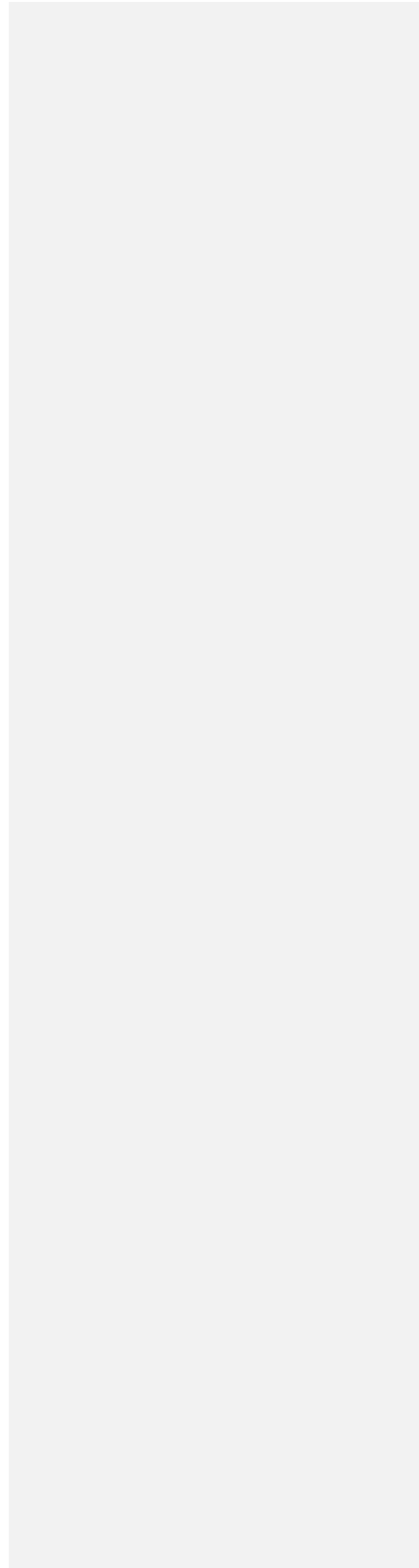
1. The City should continue to promote fair lending practices by supporting educational efforts by Consumer Credit Counseling, Project Renew, and the Fort Wayne Housing Authority.
 2. Conduct or fund periodic fair housing testing of real estate market participants, including realtors, mortgage lenders, insurance companies, and property managers.
 3. Collect information that supplements the HMDA data to determine the creditworthiness of loan applicants.
 4. Partner with organizations that represent communities whose members lack bank accounts or have no or poor credit histories to establish accounts with traditional credit providers.
 5. Promote acceptable standards for credit counseling service providers.
- **Potential Barriers to Future Fair Housing Choice** –While the City is to be commended for past and current efforts to advance fair housing and the actions taken to increase fair housing choice, efforts must continue to preserve and expand. Through the stakeholder and community involvement process it became evident that participants are also concerned with the following “potential barriers” to future fair housing choice:
- Lack of coordination, funding and the time it takes to bring housing projects to fruition;
 - Limited public transportation (.i.e. reduced hours of operation, extended headways, and restricted routes);
 - Lack of awareness about programs to affirmatively further fair housing and the process for reporting discrimination or fair housing violations;
 - Number of affordable accessible housing units and visitability (all new homes, whether or not designated for residents who currently have mobility impairments, are at least partly accessible to people with mobility impairments); and
 - Poor housing conditions.

Recommended Actions:

1. Provide information on accessible rental units needs to be made more readily available.
2. Incorporate accessible housing design requirements into the review process before issuing building permits for newly constructed units.
3. Assess compliance with fair housing accessibility requirements for multifamily properties and initiate appropriate actions to prompt remediation.
4. Raise public awareness of fair housing protections through a Fort Wayne Fair Housing Action Network (FW-FAN) whose members disseminate information regarding, among other items: precedents and other changes to fair housing laws resulting from litigation, fair housing rights and available remedies and host a fair housing conference.
5. Identify alternative funding sources to allow public transit to expand service delivery hours and areas.
6. Create a transparent and coordinated City process includes the following elements (City of Fort Wayne Housing Strategy Recommendations, 2003):
 - a. Publication of detailed information on how to apply for City programs, along with eligibility criteria, critical path, steps, and clear guidelines as to how funding decisions are made;
 - b. Cohesive working relationships within and among government agencies. These relationships are based on shared development and service agendas; and
 - c. Oversight and monitoring of program activities and accomplishments by funding recipients, with rigorous accountability and reporting requirements ,to better account for the impact of City investments and to create a base of information for marketing neighborhoods to prospective investors.
7. Reach out to the landlord community to establish standards for upkeep and maintenance (Housing Strategy, 2003).

Attachment C

Fiscal Year Audit



PAMELA J. SIMPSON, C.P.A.
433 WEST PERSHING ROAD
DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62526
(217) 872-1908

Board of Commissioners
Housing Authority of the city of Ft. Wayne
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of Housing Authority of the city of Ft. Wayne as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United State of America, I considered the Housing Authorities internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Housing Authority of the city of Ft. Wayne's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Housing Authority of the city of Ft. Wayne's internal control.

The administration of the Housing Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by the administration are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use of disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

My study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. However, my study and evaluation disclosed certain conditions in the following areas of which you should be aware in order to improve operating efficiencies and strengthen internal controls:

1. It was noted that the Housing Authority does not have a current formal policy for the review and write off of old outstanding checks. The Authority should adopt a policy that should indicate procedure for review, approval and frequency of that review and subsequent write off.
 2. Adequate internal control policies require two separate sets of procedures for (1) a normal month end close of the general ledger (financial reporting) and (2) the year end closing. At the end of the current fiscal year, the same procedures were used and as a result many accounts were found not to reconcile to the subsidiary ledgers or other supporting documentation. Many of these accounts are only adjusted annually, therefore are not addressed in monthly procedures. All written procedures should be complete for the entire fiscal process.
-

3. Several trial balances provided for audit, were not in balance. Discussion with financial personnel indicate that there is periodically a software problem by which not all transactions are properly updated. Adequate internal controls over financial statement reporting (including the software used in the process) should be implemented in order to correct this problem and to avoid out of balance financial statements.
4. At the current time, the Housing Authority uses an investment account as an interfund account. As a result several funds reported negative investments during the year. This investment/interfund account includes federal as well as non-federally funded programs. The Housing Authority must establish separate cash and investment accounts for each program as funds cannot be co-mingled. Transfers among funds to eliminate interfund timing differences should be accounted for in the proper "due to" or "due from" accounts.
5. Housing Authority needs to expand the general ledger accounts to provide for the accounts required with Asset Management and the new HUD recommended chart of accounts. These accounts include, but are not limited to additional insurance expense account and contract maintenance accounts
6. In reviewing the Housing Authority's current insurance coverage and using the form HUD-5462, contained in HUD handbook 7401.5, I determined that the Authority's bonding coverage may not be adequate. The current coverage is \$250,000 per occurrence, however using the calculation on form HUD-5462, I suggest that the coverage be increased to \$400,000.

This communication is intended solely for the information and used of management, the Board of Commissioners, and others within the housing authority, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.


Certified Public Accountant

Decatur, Illinois
April 20, 2010

PAMELA J. SIMPSON, C.P.A.

433 WEST PERSHING ROAD
DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62526
(217) 872-1908

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Housing Authority of the City of Ft. Wayne
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Housing Authority of the City of Ft. Wayne and the aggregate discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Housing Authority of the City of Ft. Wayne and the aggregate discretely presented component unit, as of June 30, 2009 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the year end in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated April 20, 2010, on my consideration of the Housing Authority of the City of Ft. Wayne's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal controls over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 11, are not a required part of the financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. I have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements of the Housing Authority of the City of Ft. Wayne, taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the financial statements of the Housing Authority of Ft. Wayne. The accompanying financial data schedule and other additional statements and schedules listed as supplemental data in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements of the Housing Authority of the City of Ft. Wayne. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all materials respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Decatur, Illinois
April 20, 2010


Certified Public Accountant

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne's ("the Authority") management's discussion and analysis is designed to (a) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, (b) provide an overview of the Authority's financial activity, (c) identify changes in the Authority's financial position, and (d) identify individual fund issues or concerns.

Since the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current years activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Revenues increased by \$1.3 million (or 7%) during 2009, and were \$18 million and \$16.7 million for 2009 and 2008 respectively.
- The total expenses of all Authority programs increased by \$2.7 million (or 14%). Total expenses were \$20.9 million and \$ 18.2 million for 2009 and 2008 respectively.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The Report includes three major sections, the "Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)", "Basic Financial Statements", and "Other Required Supplementary Information":

MD&A

Management's Discussion
And Analysis

Basic Financial Statements

Authority-wide Financial Statements
Notes to Financial Statements

Other Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information
(Other than the MD&A)

The primary focus of the Authority's financial statements is on both the Authority as a whole (Authority-wide) and the major individual funds. Both perspectives (authority-wide and major fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison (year to year or Authority to Authority) and enhance the Authority's accountability.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

Authority-Wide Financial Statements

The Authority-wide financial statements are designed to be corporate-like in that all business type activities are consolidated into columns, which add to a total for the entire Authority.

These Statements include a Statement of Net Assets, which is similar to a Balance Sheet. The Statement of Net Assets reports all financial and capital resources for the Authority. The statement is presented in the format where assets, minus liabilities, equal "Net Assets", formerly known as equity. Assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity, and are classified as "Current" (convertible into cash within one year), and "Non-current".

The focus of the Statement of Net Assets (the "Unrestricted Net Assets") is designed represent the net available liquid (non-capital) assets, net of liabilities, for the entire Authority. Net Assets (formerly equity) are reported in three broad categories:

Net Assets, Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt: This component of Net Assets consists of all Capital Assets, reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted Net Assets: This component of Net Assets consists of restricted assets, when constraints are placed on the asset by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws, regulations, etc.

Unrestricted Net Assets: Consists of Net Assets that do not meet the definition of "Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt", or "Restricted Net Assets".

The Authority-wide financial statements also include a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets (similar to an Income Statement). This Statement includes Operating Revenues, such as rental income, Operating Expenses, such as administrative, utilities, and maintenance, and depreciation, and Non-Operating Revenue and Expenses, such as capital grant revenue, investment income and interest expense.

The focus of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets is the "Change in Net Assets", which is similar to Net Income or Loss.

Finally, a Statement of Cash Flows is included, which discloses net cash provided by, or used for operating activities, non-capital financing activities, and from capital and related financing activities.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

Fund Financial Statements

The Authority consists of exclusively Enterprise Funds. Enterprise funds utilize the full accrual basis of accounting. The Enterprise method of accounting is similar to accounting utilized by the private sector accounting.

Many of the funds maintained by the Authority are required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Others are segregated to enhance accountability and control.

The Authority's Funds

Business Type Funds

Conventional Public Housing – Under the Conventional Public Housing Program, the Authority rents units that it owns to low-income households. The Conventional Public Housing Program is operated under an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD, and HUD provides Operating Subsidy and Capital Grant funding to enable the PHA to provide the housing at a rent that is based upon 30% of household income. The Conventional Public Housing Program also includes the Capital Fund Program, which is the primary funding source for physical and management improvements to the Authority's properties.

Housing Choice Voucher Program – Under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the Authority administers contracts with independent landlords that own the property. The Authority subsidizes the family's rent through a Housing Assistance Payment made to the landlord. The program is administered under and Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD. HUD provides Annual Contributions Funding to enable the Authority to structure a lease that sets the participants' rent at 30% of household income.

Other Non-major Funds – In addition to the major funds above, the Authority also maintains the following non-major funds. Non-major funds are defined as funds that have assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenses of less than 5% of the Authority's total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses:

Housing Counseling Assistance Program – a grant program funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide housing counseling services to the local population.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

AUTHORITY-WIDE STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Assets

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Assets compared to prior year. The Authority is engaged only in Business-Type Activities.

TABLE 1
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

	2008 (In millions Of dollars)	2009 (In millions Of dollars)
Current and Other Assets	\$ 12.3	\$ 10.6
Capital Assets	<u>15.1</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Total Assets	<u>27.4</u>	<u>26.3</u>
Current Liabilities	0.8	1.5
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Net Assets:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	11.5	12.1
Restricted	5.2	2.3
Unrestricted	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>\$22.9</u>	<u>\$21.3</u>

For more detailed information see for the Statement of Net Assets.

Major Factors Affecting the Statement of Net Assets

During 2009, current and other assets and liabilities remain stable.

Capital assets changed insignificantly, increasing from \$15.1 million to \$15.7 million. The \$.6 million increase may be attributed primarily to a combination of net acquisitions, less current year depreciation and amortization. For more detail see "Capital Assets and Debt Administration" below.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

Table 2 presents details on the change in Unrestricted Net Assets

TABLE 2
CHANGE OF UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

	Millions of Dollars
Unrestricted Net Assets 06/30/08	<u>\$ 6.2</u>
Results of Operations	(2.9)
Adjustments:	
Depreciation (1)	<u>1.5</u>
Adjusted Results from Operations	<u>(1.4)</u>
Capital Expenditures (2)	<u>0.8</u>
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>1.3</u>
Unrestricted Net Assets 06/30/09	<u><u>\$ 6.9</u></u>

(1) Depreciation is treated as an expense and reduces the results of operations but does not have an impact on Unrestricted Net Assets.

(2) Capital expenditures represent an outflow of unrestricted net assets, but are not treated as an expense against Results of Operations, and therefore must be added.

While the results of operations are a significant measure of the Authority's activities, the analysis of the changes in Unrestricted Net Assets provides a clearer change in financial well-being.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

TABLE 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

The following schedule compares the revenues and expenses for the current and previous fiscal year. The Authority is engaged only in Business-Type Activities.

	2008 (Million of dollars)	2009 (Million of dollars)
Revenues		
Tenant Revenue – Rents and Other	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.3
Operating Subsidies and Grants	14.6	15.4
Capital Grants	0.4	0.7
Investment Income	0.2	0.0
Other Revenues	0.3	0.6
Total Revenue	16.7	18.0
Expenses		
Administrative	2.1	1.9
Tenant Services	0.0	0.0
Utilities	0.5	0.6
Maintenance	1.4	1.9
Protective Services	0.0	0.0
General	0.3	0.4
Housing Assistance Payments	12.9	14.6
Depreciation	1.0	1.5
Total Expenses	18.2	20.9
Net Increase(Decrease)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (2.9)

**MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE,
EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

Tenant revenue was stable during 2009 in comparison to 2008. Operating Subsidies, Grants and Capital Grants increased. The increase was due to two major factors: (1) the Authority has been engaging in a high level of Capital Improvement activity, which has resulted in decreased Grant Revenues, and (2) the Authority has been aggressively pursuing additional Operating Subsidies.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

Most expenses increased moderately due to inflation, especially for Maintenance, and Housing Assistance Payments. Housing Assistance Payments increased due to a higher level of leasing activities within the Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Authority rented units to more low-income households, which increased Housing Assistance Payments as well as the associated HUD revenue. Maintenance expenses increased in excess of inflation due to a higher level of maintenance activity during the fiscal year 2009.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of year-end, the Authority had \$15.7 million invested in a variety of capital assets as reflected in the following schedule.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL ASSETS AT YEAR-END (NET OF DEPRECIATION)

	Business-type Activities	
	2008 (Millions of dollars)	2009 (Millions of dollars)
Land and land rights	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.7
Buildings	24.6	25.6
Equipment – Administrative	2.4	1.2
Equipment – Dwelling	1.3	1.2
Accumulated Depreciation	(29.6)	(31.7)
Leasehold Improvements	14.5	13.8
Construction In Progress	0.2	3.9
Total	<u>\$15.1</u>	<u>\$15.7</u>

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

The following reconciliation summarizes the change in Capital Assets, which is presented in detail in the notes.

**TABLE 5
CHANGE IN CAPITAL ASSETS
(IN MILLIONS)**

	Business Type Activities
Beginning Balance	\$15.1
Additions, Net of Retirements	2.1
Depreciation and Amortization	<u>(1.5)</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$15.7</u>

This year's major additions primarily capital expenditures related to modernizing the Authority's housing developments. There was also an amount of equipment purchases.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Significant economic factors affecting the Authority are as follows:

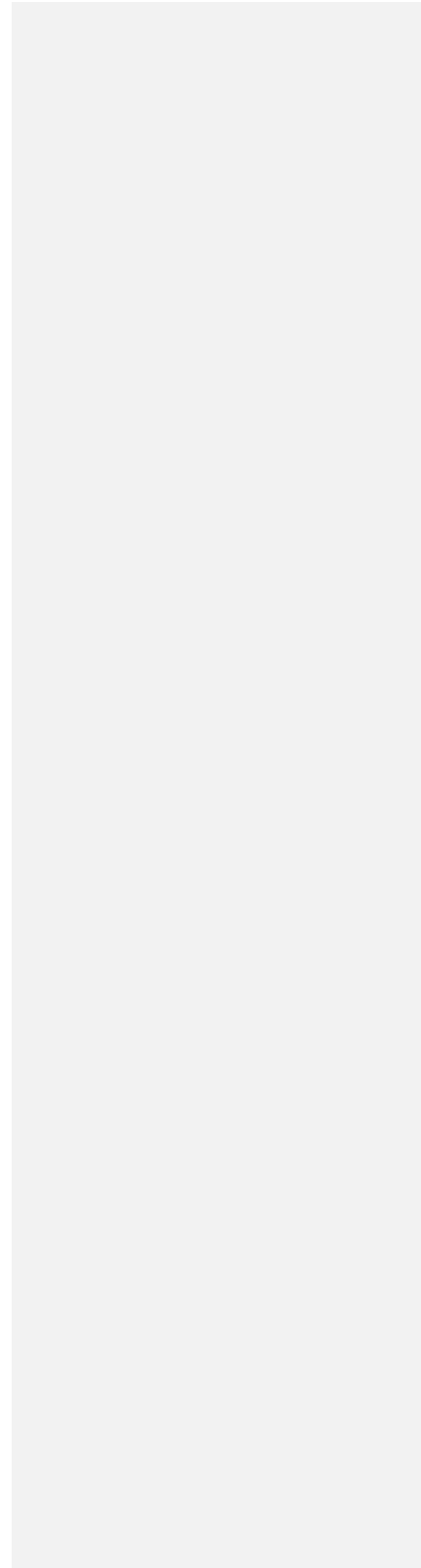
- Federal funding provide by Congress to the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Local labor supply and demand, which can affect salary and wage rates
- Local inflationary, recessionary and employment trends, which can affect resident incomes and therefore the amount of rental income
- Inflationary pressure on utility rates, supplies and other costs

FINANCIAL CONTACT

The individual to be contacted regarding this report is Carolyn M. Nichter, Fiscal Services Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, at (260) 449-7816. Specific requests may be submitted to the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne at 2025 South Anthony Blvd., PO Box 13489, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 46868-3489.

Attachment D

**Certifications of Compliance with the
PHA Plans and Related Regulations**



PHA Certifications of Compliance with PHA Plans and Related Regulations

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Expires 4/30/2011

**PHA Certifications of Compliance with the PHA Plans and Related Regulations:
Board Resolution to Accompany the PHA 5-Year and Annual PHA Plan**

Acting on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Housing Agency (PHA) listed below, as its Chairman or other authorized PHA official if there is no Board of Commissioners, I approve the submission of the ___ 5-Year and/or X Annual PHA Plan for the PHA fiscal year beginning 2011, hereinafter referred to as "the Plan", of which this document is a part and make the following certifications and agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in connection with the submission of the Plan and implementation thereof:

1. The Plan is consistent with the applicable comprehensive housing affordability strategy (or any plan incorporating such strategy) for the jurisdiction in which the PHA is located.
2. The Plan contains a certification by the appropriate State or local officials that the Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan, which includes a certification that requires the preparation of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, for the PHA's jurisdiction and a description of the manner in which the PHA Plan is consistent with the applicable Consolidated Plan.
3. The PHA certifies that there has been no change, significant or otherwise, to the Capital Fund Program (and Capital Fund Program/Replacement Housing Factor) Annual Statement(s), since submission of its last approved Annual Plan. The Capital Fund Program Annual Statement/Annual Statement/Performance and Evaluation Report must be submitted annually even if there is no change.
4. The PHA has established a Resident Advisory Board or Boards, the membership of which represents the residents assisted by the PHA, consulted with this Board or Boards in developing the Plan, and considered the recommendations of the Board or Boards (24 CFR 903.13). The PHA has included in the Plan submission a copy of the recommendations made by the Resident Advisory Board or Boards and a description of the manner in which the Plan addresses these recommendations.
5. The PHA made the proposed Plan and all information relevant to the public hearing available for public inspection at least 45 days before the hearing, published a notice that a hearing would be held and conducted a hearing to discuss the Plan and invited public comment.
6. The PHA certifies that it will carry out the Plan in conformity with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
7. The PHA will affirmatively further fair housing by examining their programs or proposed programs, identify any impediments to fair housing choice within those programs, address those impediments in a reasonable fashion in view of the resources available and work with local jurisdictions to implement any of the jurisdiction's initiatives to affirmatively further fair housing that require the PHA's involvement and maintain records reflecting these analyses and actions.
8. For PHA Plan that includes a policy for site based waiting lists:
 - The PHA regularly submits required data to HUD's 50058 PIC/IMS Module in an accurate, complete and timely manner (as specified in PIH Notice 2006-24);
 - The system of site-based waiting lists provides for full disclosure to each applicant in the selection of the development in which to reside, including basic information about available sites; and an estimate of the period of time the applicant would likely have to wait to be admitted to units of different sizes and types at each site;
 - Adoption of site-based waiting list would not violate any court order or settlement agreement or be inconsistent with a pending complaint brought by HUD;
 - The PHA shall take reasonable measures to assure that such waiting list is consistent with affirmatively furthering fair housing;
 - The PHA provides for review of its site-based waiting list policy to determine if it is consistent with civil rights laws and certifications, as specified in 24 CFR part 903.7(c)(1).
9. The PHA will comply with the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.
10. The PHA will comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and 24 CFR Part 41, Policies and Procedures for the Enforcement of Standards and Requirements for Accessibility by the Physically Handicapped.
11. The PHA will comply with the requirements of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Employment Opportunities for Low- or Very-Low Income Persons, and with its implementing regulation at 24 CFR Part 135.

12. The PHA will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24 as applicable.
13. The PHA will take appropriate affirmative action to award contracts to minority and women's business enterprises under 24 CFR 5.105(a).
14. The PHA will provide the responsible entity or HUD any documentation that the responsible entity or HUD needs to carry out its review under the National Environmental Policy Act and other related authorities in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58 or Part 50, respectively.
15. With respect to public housing the PHA will comply with Davis-Bacon or HUD determined wage rate requirements under Section 12 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
16. The PHA will keep records in accordance with 24 CFR 85.20 and facilitate an effective audit to determine compliance with program requirements.
17. The PHA will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and 24 CFR Part 35.
18. The PHA will comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of OMB Circular No. A-87 (Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments), 2 CFR Part 225, and 24 CFR Part 85 (Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State, Local and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments).
19. The PHA will undertake only activities and programs covered by the Plan in a manner consistent with its Plan and will utilize covered grant funds only for activities that are approvable under the regulations and included in its Plan.
20. All attachments to the Plan have been and will continue to be available at all times and all locations that the PHA Plan is available for public inspection. All required supporting documents have been made available for public inspection along with the Plan and additional requirements at the primary business office of the PHA and at all other times and locations identified by the PHA in its PHA Plan and will continue to be made available at least at the primary business office of the PHA.
21. The PHA provides assurance as part of this certification that:
 - (i) The Resident Advisory Board had an opportunity to review and comment on the changes to the policies and programs before implementation by the PHA;
 - (ii) The changes were duly approved by the PHA Board of Directors (or similar governing body); and
 - (iii) The revised policies and programs are available for review and inspection, at the principal office of the PHA during normal business hours.
22. The PHA certifies that it is in compliance with all applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements.

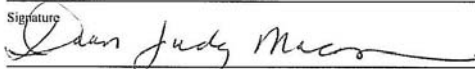
Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne
PHA Name

IN003
PHA Number/HA Code

____ 5-Year PHA Plan for Fiscal Years 20____ - 20____

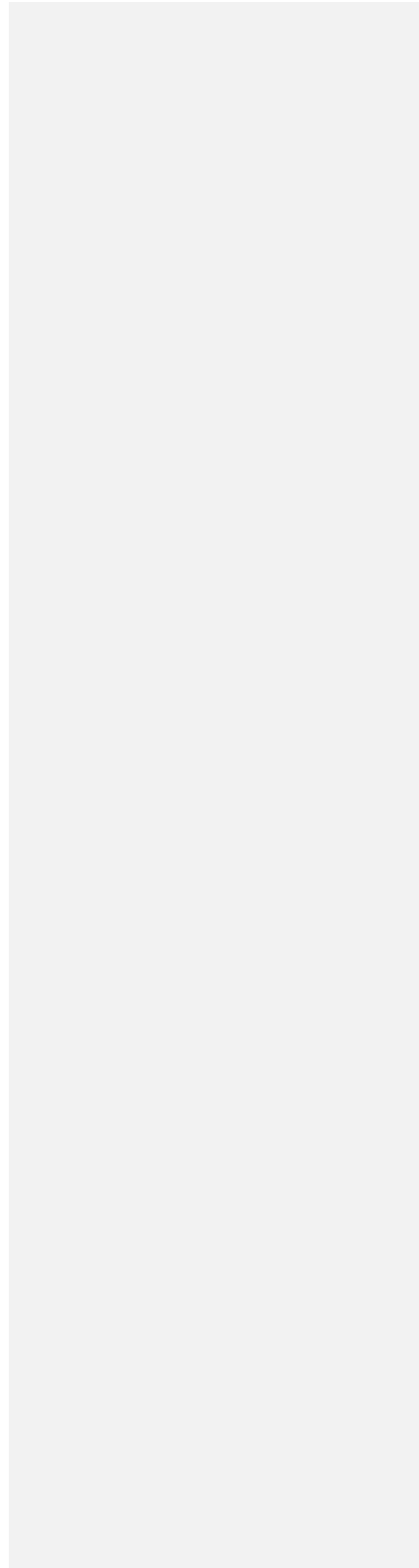
__X__ Annual PHA Plan for Fiscal Years 2011 - 2012

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate. **Warning:** HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Name of Authorized Official Dawn Judy Macon	Title Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners
Signature 	Date 4/4/11

Attachment E

Certifications for a Drug-Free Workplace



**Certification for
a Drug-Free Workplace**

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Applicant:
Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne
Program/Activity Receiving Federal Grant Funding

Acting on behalf of the above named Applicant as its Authorized Official, I make the following certifications and agreements to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regarding the sites listed below:

I certify that the above named Applicant will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

a. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the Applicant's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition.

b. Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees:

- (1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
- (2) The Applicant's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
- (3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
- (4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.

c. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph a;

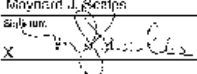
d. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph a that as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will --

- (1) Abide by the terms of the statement, and
- (2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
 - a. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph d.(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including punishment title, to every grant officer or other designee in whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
 - b. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph d.(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted --
 - (1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
 - c. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs a, b, and f.

2. **Site(s) for Work Performance.** The Applicant shall list (on separate pages) the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the HUD funding of the program/activity shown above. Place of Performance shall include the street address, city, agency, State, and zip code. Identify each sheet with the Applicant name and address and the program/activity receiving grant funding.

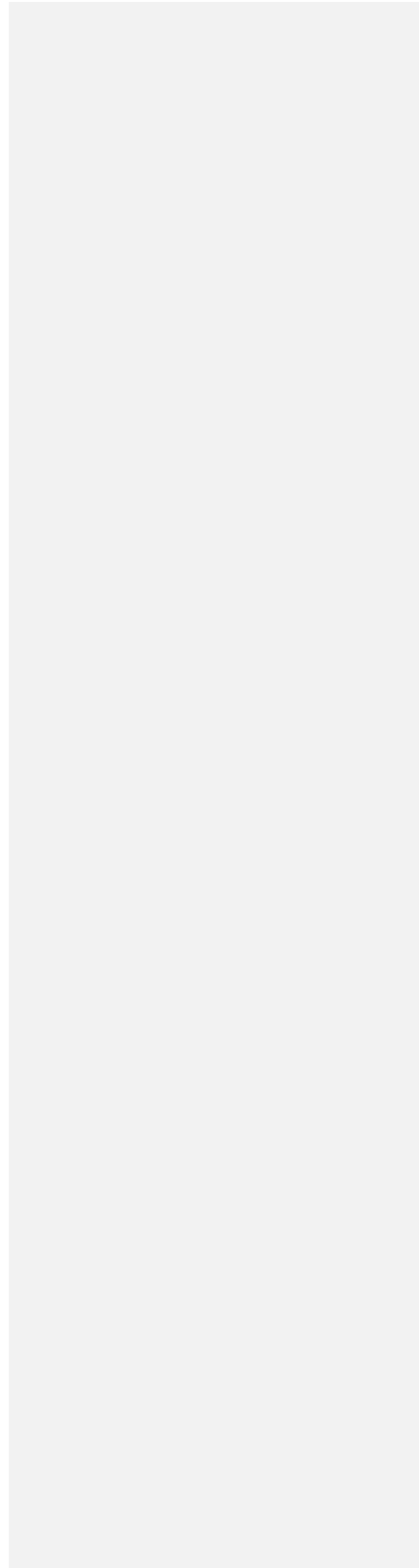
Check item if there are work locations that are not identified on the attached sheets.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompanying herewith, is true and accurate. Warning: HUD will prosecute false statements and statistics. Conviction may result in criminal and civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1312; 41 U.S.C. 10129, 10133)

Name: <u>Robert J. Scarpis</u>	Title: <u>Executive Director</u>
Signature: 	Date: <u>December 28, 2010</u>

Attachment F

**Certifications of Payments to
Influence Federal Transactions**



**Certification of Payments
to Influence Federal Transactions**

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

Applicant Name

Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne

Program/Activity Receiving Federal Grant Funding

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

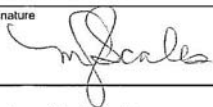
(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying, in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true and accurate.

Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties.
(18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

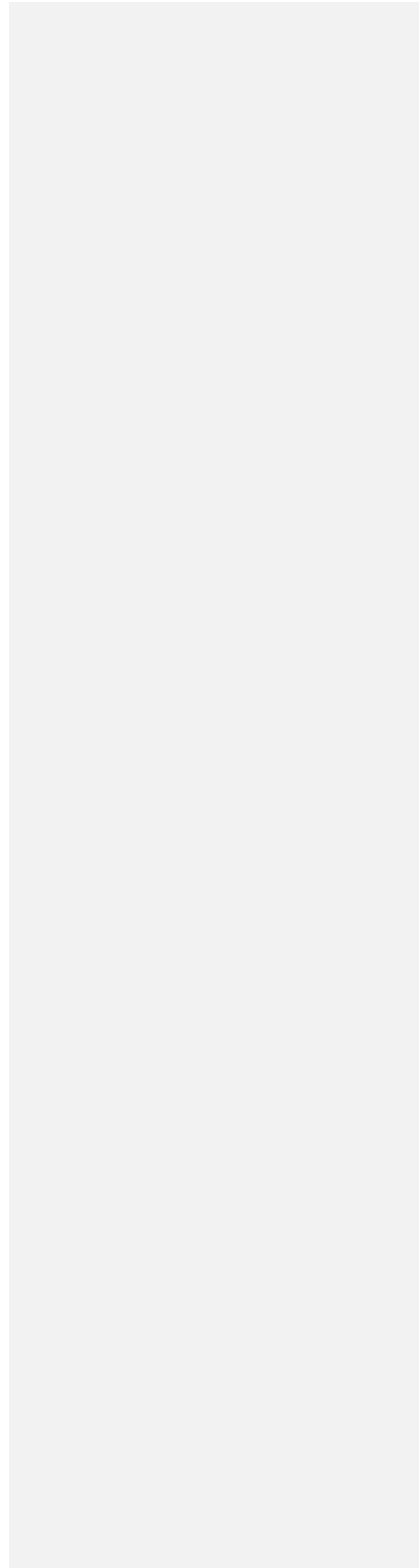
Name of Authorized Official		Title	
Maynard J. Scales		Executive Director	
Signature		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
		12/28/2010	

Previous edition is obsolete

form HUD 50071 (3/98)
ref. Handbooks 7417.1, 7475.13, 7485.1, & 7485.3

Attachment G

Disclosure of Lobbying Activities



DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

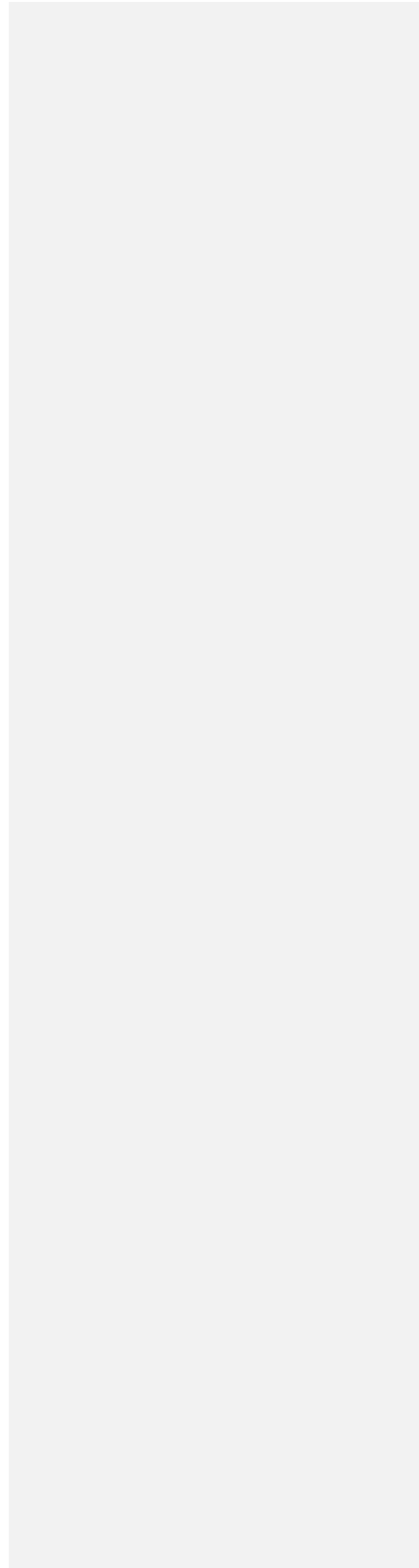
Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

Approved by OMB
0348-0046

1. Type of Federal Action: <input type="checkbox"/> a. contract <input type="checkbox"/> b. grant <input type="checkbox"/> c. cooperative agreement <input type="checkbox"/> d. loan <input type="checkbox"/> e. loan guarantee <input type="checkbox"/> f. loan insurance	2. Status of Federal Action: <input type="checkbox"/> a. bid/offer/application <input type="checkbox"/> b. initial award <input type="checkbox"/> c. post-award	3. Report Type: <input type="checkbox"/> a. initial filing <input type="checkbox"/> b. material change For Material Change Only: year _____ quarter _____ date of last report _____
4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prime <input type="checkbox"/> Subawardee Tier _____, if known: Housing Authority of the City of Port Wayne 7315 Hanna Street Port Wayne, IN 46816 Congressional District, if known: 4c	5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is a Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime: Congressional District, if known:	
6. Federal Department/Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	7. Federal Program Name/Description: CFDA Number, if applicable: _____	
8. Federal Action Number, if known:	9. Award Amount, if known: \$	
10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant (if individual, last name, first name, MI):	b. Individuals Performing Services (including address if different from No. 10a) (last name, first name, MI):	
<small>11. Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.</small>	Signature:  Print Name: <u>Maynard J. Scales</u> Title: <u>Executive Director</u> Telephone No.: <u>260-449-7811</u> Date: <u>12/28/2011</u>	
Federal Use Only:		Authorized for Local Reproduction Standard Form LLL (Rev. 7-97)

Attachment H

Certification by State or Local Official of PHA Plans
Consistency with the Consolidated Plan

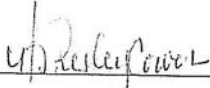


Certification by State or Local
Official of PHA Plans Consistency
with the Consolidated Plan

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing
Expires 4/30/2011

**Certification by State or Local Official of PHA Plans Consistency with the
Consolidated Plan**

I, Heather Presley-Cowen the Deputy Director, OHNS certify that the Five Year and
Annual PHA Plan of the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne is consistent with the Consolidated Plan of
the City of Fort Wayne prepared pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91.



Signed / Dated by Appropriate State or Local Official

**Review of Fort Wayne Housing Authority Five year Plan for fiscal years 2010-2014 and
Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2011 for Consistency with the City of Fort Wayne's 2011-2015
Consolidated Plan**

Introduction

After thorough review of the FWHA 5 year plan it was determined that for the most part, the Plans are also used as operation and policy and procedure manuals. These areas are not the focus of the review. The focus was put on the FWHA Goals as listed on pages 2-7 of the plan.

The following objectives (listed in italics) is not an exhaustive list from the FWHA Plans but instead a listing of the goals that are either mentioned specifically or generally in the City of Fort Wayne Consolidated Plan as needs within the community.

Synopsis

The goals and objectives that are outlined in the FWHA 5 year plan are generally consistent with the City of Fort Wayne's Consolidated Plan that was approved by HUD on January 1, 2011. Staff recommends that Heather Presley-Cowen, Deputy Director of Community Development, sign the attached Certification by State or Local Official of PHA Plan's Consistency with the Consolidated Plan.

FWHA Goal: Expand the supply of assisted housing

A number of the objectives listed under this goal are applicable to the Consolidated Plan.

They are:

- *Apply for additional rental vouchers*
- *Leverage private or other private or public funds to create additional housing units*
- *Acquire or build units or developments*
- *Submit at least one tax credit application every 3-years with a goal to increase the number of affordable housing units by at least 250 (units) under FWHA management*

All of these objectives are generally consistent with the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The City of Fort Wayne supports the efforts of FWHA to follow through on these objectives in order to help those low earning families live a more fruitful life.

FWHA Goal: Improve the Quality of assisted housing

Most of the objectives that are listed under this goal have to do with the management of the FWHA and improving those management functions but some are applicable to the review for consistency with the Consolidated Plan. They are as follows:

- *Renovate or modernize public housing units*
- *Provide replacement public housing: Working with the City of Fort Wayne to apply for HOME grant based on the City's Housing Strategy Report*

The City of Fort Wayne does support the FWHA modernizing and/or renovating public housing units and also encourages all applications for HOME Grant dollars that will serve the low and very-low income individuals and families in the City.

FWHA Goal: Increase assisted housing choices

Applicable objectives:

- *Provide voucher mobility counseling*

- *Conduct outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords*
- *Implement public housing or other homeownership programs: Working with the City of Fort Wayne and an outside developer to create LIHTC homeownership product.*
- *Explore establishing a Project-based HCVP program as a tool to de-concentrate the incidence of poverty especially in the 30-40% AMI elderly, handicapped and disabled population HCVP usage*

The City of Fort Wayne is finalizing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. These objectives are right in line with some of the goals and objectives that were set out not only in that document but also the Consolidated Plan. De-concentration of poverty and also minority populations from the southeast is a challenge for all the agencies involved in housing and it is a positive step that these issues are being addressed by FWHA.

FWHA Goal: Provide an improved living environment

Applicable objectives:

- *Implement measures to de-concentrate poverty by bringing higher income public housing households into lower income developments*
- *Perform necessary modifications to units and public housing sites to successfully compete with comparable market housing*

Improving the units will not only help the residents to feel better about where they are but will also do wonders to show neighborhoods that public housing investment in their area is something that should be embraced rather than a NIMBY.

FWHA Goal: Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households

Applicable Objectives:

- *Increase the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families*
- *Provide or attract supportive services to improve assistance recipients' employability*
- *Provide or attract supportive services to increase independence for the elderly or families with disabilities*
- *Develop Pre/Post occupancy orientation and training program to assess the self-sufficiency levels and needs of assisted households*

Increasing employment, providing supportive services, and renter training programs were all identified in the Consolidated Plan as need in the community.

FWHA Goal: Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing

Applicable Objectives:

- *Undertake affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.*
- *Undertake affirmative measures to provide a suitable living environment for families living in assisted housing, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.*
- *Undertake affirmative measures to ensure accessible housing to persons with all varieties of disabilities regardless of unit size required.*
- *FWHA provides training opportunities for staff and community on an annual basis to promote equal opportunity in housing.*

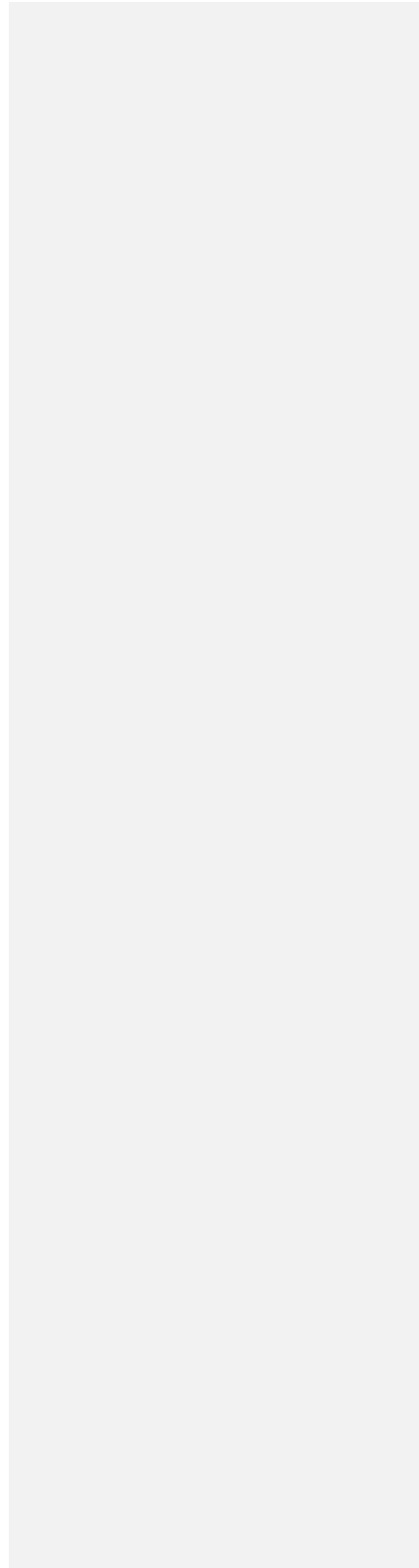
All of the above stated goals are consistent with the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (draft) and the Consolidated Plan. The City of Fort Wayne also appreciates that special care is being taken to be as inclusive as possible to those who live with disabling conditions.

Other PHA Goals and Objectives that are consistent with the City of Fort Wayne's Consolidated Plan:

- *Develop an affirmative fair housing marketing strategy based on the most recently completed market study and other research.*
 - *Expand the non-profit entity's (Housing Opportunities Program) capacity to develop tax credit and/or mixed financed housing*
 - *Continue to provide financial counseling to at least 100 families interested in homeownership, default and debt management improvement and rental pre and post occupancy counseling through the HUD and CDBG supported Housing Counseling Program*
 - *Ensure Equal Housing Opportunity for all applicants and residents*
 - *Expand Section 8 Home Ownership Program*
 - *Continue to explore how the HOP program can participate in homeownership training*
 - *Continue to work with the City of Fort Wayne to benefit from joint housing study and Housing Strategy with the City of Fort Wayne*
 - *Use CHDO to further FWHA mission*
 - *Explore and develop possibility of providing Project Based Voucher assistance in de-concentration areas such as at Brooklyn Manor. In an effort to coordinate with the City of Fort Wayne's Consolidated Plan and Housing Strategy, FWHA will investigate the possibility of creating Housing Choice Voucher set aside for relocation of current qualified low to moderate income tenants in the City's Renaissance Pointe revitalization area*
 - *With assistance from the City of Fort Wayne, implement plan to build 16-18 unit RRHF2 and mixed finance development on land on John Street.*
-

Attachment I

Resident Advisory Board Comments



RESIDENT ADVISORY BOARD COMMENTS

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority has engaged in an extensive process of seeking resident and public comments on our Agency Plan. In the course of compiling the Plan we engaged in the following process.

- We developed a diverse and representative Resident Advisory Board (RAB) comprised of Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) and Public Housing residents, including residents with families, single residents, residents with physical disabilities and residents over the age of 62 (see attached roster).
- We convened a meeting of the RAB on December 21st, 2010 to discuss the ACOP and receive feedback from them. 100% of the RAB membership attended. Minutes of the meeting are attached.
- Once RAB feedback was recorded, FWHA made copies of the draft PHA Plan available at FWHA offices, at FWHA residential properties, on the FWHA website and to the local media.
- A Public Hearing was scheduled and publicized to and announced in the media, posted at Fort Wayne City Hall, and covered by local news (WANE TV).

Attached are copies of the public hearing notices we circulated, a sign-in sheet and minutes from our meeting with the RAB, and other relevant information.

We are planning quarterly meetings of the RAB to keep communication lines open.

As a result of this effort, we received the following comments and took the following actions:

Proposed No-smoking Policy:

- "Relocate smokers to scatter sites, or have some buildings designated as smoking friendly or smoking free."
- "What would the penalties be for smoking in a non-smoking area."
- "How are you going to enforce it? People will turn in people they don't like"
- "I am very sensitive to odors and look forward to living in a non-smoking environment"

FWHA is currently researching ways to move towards the implantation of a non-smoking policy in all public housing units. As units are vacated they will be turned into non-smoking units and new tenants will be required to adhere to a no-smoking policy. Current residents who smoke will be provided a period of time to comply with the new non-smoking policy, along with direction to support resources such as smoking cessation programs and financial assistance with smoking cessation medications. Ways to implement and enforce the new policy are currently being researched and investigated with support from community stakeholders including Fort Wayne African American Cancer Association.

Senior Only Housing:

- “I would rather live in a quieter place. I don’t like the noise, and people coming and going all night long”
- “I am not old enough to be considered for senior housing, but I would be happier in that environment, and I could maybe be of service to the elderly residents.”
- “Is it possible to have a police patrol or a curfew at night to keep people coming and going at all hours?”

FWHA recognizes that lifestyle patterns and living requirements are different between families, seniors and those with disabilities, and HUD has provided PHAs with tools to separate these populations over time. FWHA also acknowledges an increasing need for low-income senior housing as baby boomer generation ages. FWHA has a new seniors-only public housing development opening in May, and will be breaking ground on another one in 2012 in anticipation of the predicted increased need.

Other comments:

- “There are 8 or 9 handicap parking spaces (at Brookmill) and not that many handicapped people. Meanwhile, there isn’t enough parking for the rest of us – is there something you can do about that?”

Executive Director Maynard Scales explained that this is a city ordinance that must be complied with.

**Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne
Resident Advisory Board
2011**

Letasha Holman
2804 Millbrook Drive
Fort Wayne, IN

Realla Nabors
2742 Millbrook Drive
Fort Wayne, IN

Lola Page
2003 Nuttman Ave., Apt. 103
Fort Wayne, IN

William Henning
2902 Schele Ave.
Fort Wayne, IN

Margaret Collier
2210 Beacon St., Apt. 412
Fort Wayne, IN

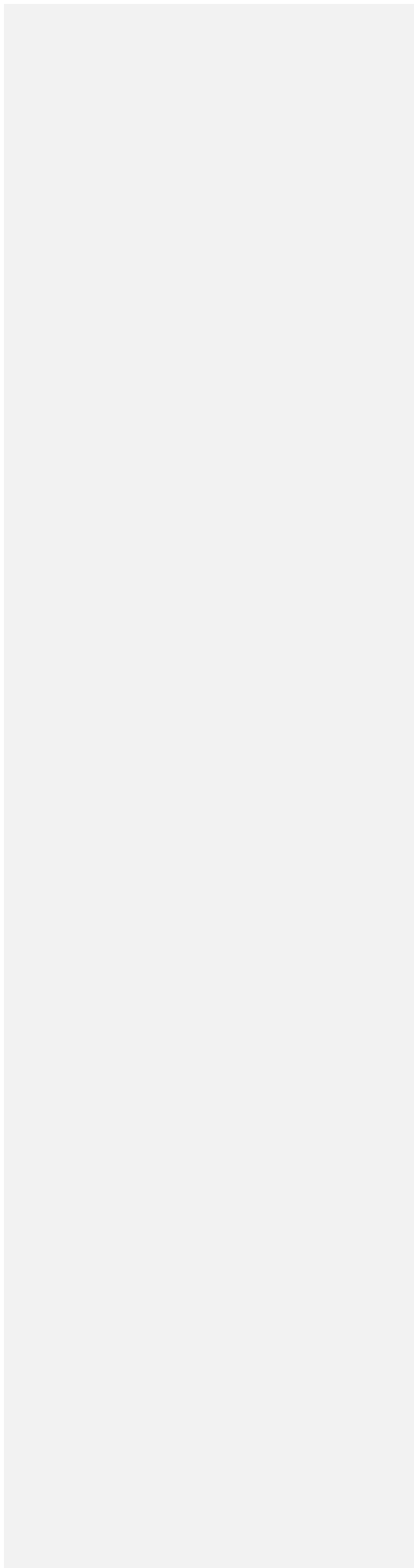
Timothy Myers
7300 Decatur Road, Apt. 512
Fort Wayne, In

Barbara Williams
7300 Decatur Rd. , Apt. 701
Fort Wayne, IN

Lady Parker
7300 Decatur Rd., Apt. 218
Fort Wayne, IN

Robyn Montgomery
2100 St. Mary's Ave., Apt. 215
Fort Wayne, IN

Sandra Wagner
2100 St. Mary's Ave., Apt. 324
Fort Wayne, IN





**Fort Wayne
Housing
Authority**

Chairperson
Ms. Judy Macon

Executive Director
Mr. Maynard Scales

Commissioners
Ms. Janare Bowers-Mizzell
Ms. Constance Causey
Mr. Andrew Downs
Mr. Dennis Geislerman
Ms. Pam Holocher
Mr. Charles Redd

7315 Hanna Street, P.O. Box 13489, Fort Wayne, IN 46869-3489 (260) 449-7725, Fax (260) 449-7817, website www.fwha.org

Resident Advisory Board Meeting
7315 Hanna Street

Tuesday, December 21, 2010

	Printed Name	Address
TO Marian Hms Brookline Brooklyn	1. Timothy Dwyer	7300 Decatur Rd. Apt. # 512
	2. Lola Fage	3003 Nuttman Ave Apt 107
	3. Latasha Halman	2224 Millbrook Dr.
N.H. Beverly Town	4. William Henning	2902 Schels Ave - McCormick
	5. BEHHA NABORS	2749 MILLBROOK DR
TO	6. Sandra Wayne	2100 SE Maple St Apt 115 Health Hight
	7. Evelyn Montgomery	2100 St Marys
TO	8. Margaret Collins	2210 Beacon St Apt 410 FW
	9. Jennifer Mason	7300 Decatur Rd Apt. # 515
	10. Julia Collier	7300 Decatur Rd
	11. Jacqueline Taylor	
	12. Amy Jacobowitz	Public Housing
	13. Regina Miller	PH - Cynthia 280
	14. M. Scales	ED FWHA
	15.	
	16.	
	17.	



The mission of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority is to provide good quality, affordable housing and superior services to eligible members of the Fort Wayne Community and to maintain an environment that encourages self-sufficiency

**Fort Wayne Housing Authority
Resident Advisory Board Minutes
December 21, 2010**

RAB Members Present:

Letasha Holman	Sandra Wagner
Realla Nabors	Robyn Montgomery
Lola Page	Lady Parker
William Henning	Barbara Williams
Margaret Collier	Timothy Myers

Others Present (FWHA Personnel)

Maynard Scales	Paula Garretson
Amy Jacobowitz	Susan Arick
Denise Anderson	Viola Cotton
Mary Morris	

Maynard Scales, Executive Director opened the meeting at 9:00 a.m.

Mr. Scales reviewed with the RAB members the scope and purpose of the PHA Plan. He discussed HUD's strategies for increasing supply of assisted housing through voucher programs, new developments, and promoting home ownership through self sufficiency programs.

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority is a high performer. This makes FWHA eligible for additional Capital Fund dollars to allow for additional improvements to our Public Housing properties.

Senior Only Housing

Mr. Scales opened the discussion with some background on HUD's current thinking about senior housing. Due to the recession and an increase in the number of home foreclosures, The Fort Wayne Housing Authority's demography is changing. HUD's previous position of promoting diversity within housing developments is increasing difficult to achieve. Lifestyle patterns and living requirements are different between families, seniors and those with disabilities, and HUD has provided PHAs with tools to separate these populations over time. Should the FWHA explore senior – only housing? Senior residents on the RAB indicated that would prefer a quieter environment and expressed concerns regarding noise and possible juvenile delinquency. One resident (female, single) indicated that she would be happier in an environment with more seniors, citing the quieter environment and a desire to be of service to the elderly as reasons.

Transition to Asset Management

Amy Jacobowitz discussed impact of FWHA's transition to asset management on PH residents. This transition will allow managers to be on site during regular business hours Monday through Friday, and the business office open during that time despite reduced funding. Each campus will have its own maintenance staff.

No-Smoking Policy

A proposed transition to no-smoking in FWHA buildings was discussed, including no smoking in residents' homes. FWHA is considering refurbishing all vacancies into no-smoking units as they become available; and if adopted, all new residents would adhere to non-smoking rules in their home. FWHA plans to request that all current smokers quit smoking in their home within a yet-to-be-determined timeframe. Resident suggestions included having smokers be re-

located to scatter sites, or that some buildings are designated as smoking friendly or smoking free. Some residents were concerned about how a smoking ban would be enforced, or what the penalties would be for smoking in a non-smoking area. Several RAB Board members did not see how such as policy could be implemented or enforced, while others liked the idea.

Consistency with City Consolidated Plan

Consistency aspects of the PHA plan were discussed including plans to meet with the City of Fort Wayne to coordinate FWHA goals with the City Consolidated Plan (CAPER), working with the city and other stakeholders to decentralize housing made available through the Housing Choice Voucher Program and other local and HUD goals.

Open Comments

Residents expressed concerns about security at their sites, and wanted to discuss the feasibility of imposing curfews and or providing a police presence to eliminate what they perceive to be delinquent behavior among resident youth.

Residents expressed concerns about the presence of slumlords and low quality housing being offered through the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

The meeting was closed at 10:30 a.m.

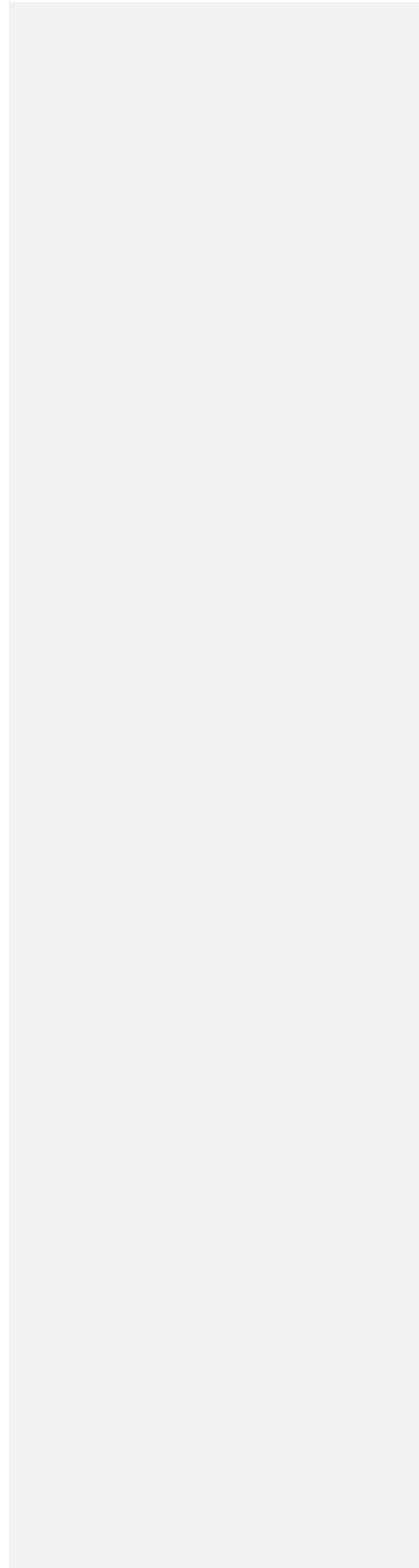
Respectfully Submitted by:

Susan Arick
Administrative Assistant

Attachment J

Public Hearing Comments

A Public Hearing was scheduled and publicized to and announced in the media, posted at Fort Wayne City Hall, and covered by local news (WANE TV).



Public Notice

The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Annual and Five Year Agency Plan

January 13, 2011

The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana (FWHA) invites comments from the public on the Annual Plan update to the Five-Year agency plan for the operation of the Housing Authority. The Five-Year Plan describes the mission, long-range goals, and objectives for achieving FWHA's mission over the subsequent 5 years. The Annual Plan provides details about the FWHA's immediate operations, programs, services, and strategies for handling operational concerns, resident concerns and needs. The plan and the required attachments are available for inspection and comment by the public during normal business hours, (8a.m. – 5p.m. Monday thru Friday) from January 13, 2011 until February 28, 2011 at the principal office of the Housing Authority located at 7315 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Indiana. The Annual and Five-Year Plan with the required attachments are also available for inspection at the FWHA offices located at 2025 S. Anthony Blvd. Fort Wayne, IN, Beacon Heights Apartments, 2210 Beacon Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46805 (AMP 1), Brookmill Court Apartments, 2751 Millbrook, Fort Wayne, IN 46802 (AMP II), Tall Oaks Apartments, 7300 Decatur Rd., Fort Wayne, IN 46816 (AMP III), and River Cove Apartments, 2430 River Cove Lane, Fort Wayne, IN 46825 (AMP IV)

On Monday, February 28, 2011 the FWHA will conduct a public hearing on the plan at the following location.

- 9 a.m. FWHA Administration Office 7315 Hanna Street. Fort Wayne, IN

Public Comments will be taken through February 28, 2011 and will be considered for inclusion in the final plan and submitted with the final document.

2011/12 PHA Plan Public Hearing

AGENDA

Date 2/28/2011

Time 9 AM

**Place of Meeting
7315 S. Hanna St**

- ☑ Call to Order
- ☒ Reminder to Sign In
- ☒ Public Record – Give Name & Address
- ☒ History
 - HUD Requires PHAs to Engage local community as part of its planning process
 - Year 2 of the Current 5- Year Plan on Web Site at www.fwha.org
- ☒ Changes
 - √ ● PH ACOP
 - √ ● HCVP- Admin Plan
- ☒ Capital Fund Plan
 - √ ● RHF/SSV
 - √ ● Physical Needs Assessment
- ☒ Comments From Community
 - Smoke Free Campus
 - Recession Impact on Housing Programs
- ☒ Open Comments
- ☑ Adjournment

COMMENTS

Form HUD – 50075 (4/2008) / ACOP Page 6

Under” The FWHA plans to employ the following admission preferences for the coming year”

Single Preference should read

“a preference for a family whose sole family member is elderly, displaced or a person with disabilities”.

These next two need to be added:

A preference for a family that includes a family member who is a person with disabilities. However, there cannot be a preference for a specific disability.

A preference for a family that includes a family member who is a victim of domestic violence.

When I was going through the ACOP preferences I noticed two things that need changing I will have these completed on Monday. Do I need to print that page and insert it in the ones that were printed?

FWHA Housing Choice voucher Administrative Plan, page 9-14

9-1H. CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT

Paragraph 4, line 7-8

“the PHA will not approve a rent increase of more than 5% in any given year”

Please insert “of the average HAP payment” in the sentence above so that it reads:

“the PHA will not approve a rent increase of more than 5% of the average HAP payment in any given year”

Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy

Public Housing

**The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana
Effective: July 1, 2011**

ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY
FOR THE
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

May 1, 2005

Revision Date	
February 1, 2006	
October 1, 2006	
June 1, 2007	
September 1, 2008	
September 1, 2009	
August 1, 2010	
July, 1, 2011 adopted NMA modified version	

Approved by the PHA Board of Commissioners:

Submitted to HUD:

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ABOUT THE MODEL ACOP

HOW TO USE THE MODEL ACOP

The model ACOP includes recommended language for each area in which the PHA has discretion or flexibility to adopt its own policies. To make the editing process easier, the model ACOP contains only **one version** of each policy – generally HUD’s safe harbor policy or the policy that seems to be common to most PHAs. *This means that if the model policy language works for your PHA, no cutting and pasting is required.*

HUD regulations and other requirements are described in detail in the model ACOP with appropriate citations. They are also summarized in the policy guide as needed to assist in making decisions.

The Policy Guide and Instructions

The policy guide is a decision-making tool for PHA policy makers. You can use the guide as a checklist for evaluating your compliance with HUD requirements and for making decisions about local policies. PHA decision points are identified throughout this document with this symbol:



The policy guide provides recommended language and policy options and explains why the recommended language is used in the model ACOP.

- If you decide to adopt an alternative policy, you may edit or delete the NMA-provided language in the model ACOP, cut and paste another option from the policy guide, or develop and type in your own wording.

Before starting work on the revision, print out the Acrobat PDF files of the model ACOP pages and policy guide for each chapter. Read through the model policy and review the decision points in the policy guide to determine if you want to make any changes to the model ACOP. After you have edited the model ACOP, print out the revised chapter to update your hard copy and, and edit the table of contents (TOC) file if necessary to update the TOC for your ACOP.

Working with the Computer Files

On your hard drive or network drive, set up a *subdirectory* (such as ACOPrev) for the ACOP revision in your ACOP or other directory in which you keep your documents. Copy the files for the policy document and the guide chapters from the CD-ROM into that directory and use them as your working files. Store your CD-ROM in a safe place.

ABOUT THE MODEL ACOP AND THE PUBLIC HOUSING LEASE

PHA policy must be consistent with the public housing lease and any policy documents provided to tenants, and the lease and policy documents must comply with federal and state law.

The model ACOP contains policies that reflect the terms of your public housing lease. Policies on a particular topic may be included in the public housing lease, or may be a separate document incorporated in the lease by reference, such as a pet policy or transfer policy.

Because of variations in state and local landlord-tenant law, and because HUD affords PHAs wide discretion in some areas, a broad range of policies could be acceptable. Only a few of these compliant policies can be listed in the model ACOP.

If you are assured that your current Board-approved public housing lease or separate policy document is up-to-date and is compliant with HUD requirements and with federal, state, and local laws, then it is neither necessary nor advisable to revise the terms of your lease or policy document to match default policies in the model ACOP. Instead, you should edit the model ACOP to match the terms of your existing public housing lease.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE MODEL ACOP

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

HUD

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

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

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

State Law

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

Industry Practice

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

RESOURCES CITED IN THE MODEL ACOP

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

Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Document
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HCV GB	Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001.
HUD-50058 IB	HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet
PH OCC GB	Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, June 2003
RHIIP FAQs	Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions
VG	Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to PIH Notice 2004-1)

Resources and Where to Find Them

Following is a list of resources helpful to the PHA or referenced in the model ACOP, and the online location of each.

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html
Earned Income Disregard FAQs www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq_eid.cfm
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System PHA Security Procedures, Version 1.2, issued January 2005 http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/docs/eivsecguidepha.pdf
Executive Order 11063 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/FHLaws/EXO11063.cfm
Federal Register http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001 www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm
HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/systems/pic/50058/pubs/ib/form50058ib.pdf
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf
Notice of Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published December 19, 2003 http://www.hudclips.org/sub_nonhud/cgi/pdf/31267.pdf

OMB Circular A-133 http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133/a133.html
PIH Notice 2002-01 (HA), Accessibility Notice http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/02/pih2002-1.pdf
PIH Notice 2005-7 (HA), Rental Integrity Monitoring (RIM) Disallowed Costs and Sanctions Under the Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Project (RHIP) Initiative http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/05/pih2005-7.pdf
PIH Notice 2006-13 (HA), Non-Discrimination and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/06/pih2006-13.pdf
PIH Notice 2006-23 (HA), Implementation of the Violence Against Women and Justice Department Reauthorization Act of 2005 www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/06/pih2006-23.pdf
PIH Notices (archive) http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/
Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, June 2003 www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/phguidebook.cfm
Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIP) Frequently Asked Questions www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm
Verification FAQs www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_verif.cfm
Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1) http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf

The HUD Web site is <http://www.hud.gov/index.html>.

Guidebooks, handbooks, and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips Web site:
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/>.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The PHA receives its operating subsidy for the public housing program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The FHWA is not a federal department or agency. A public housing agency (PHA) is a governmental or public body, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the public housing program. The PHA must ensure compliance with federal laws, regulations and notices and must establish policy and procedures to clarify federal requirements and to ensure consistency in program operation.

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

There are three parts to this chapter:

Part I: The Public Housing Agency (PHA). This part includes a description of the PHA, its jurisdiction, its programs, and its mission and intent.

Part II: The Public Housing Program. This part contains information about public housing operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.

Part III: The Admissions and Continued Occupancy (ACOP). This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

PART I: THE PHA

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

Public housing is funded by the federal government and administered by the **FWHA** for the jurisdiction of **City of Fort Wayne, Indiana**.

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

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

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

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

1-I.C. PHA MISSION

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

PHA Policy

The mission of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority is to provide good quality, affordable housing and superior services to eligible members of the Fort Wayne Community and to maintain an environment that encourages self-sufficiency.

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

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

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in compliance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing in good repair – in compliance with program uniform physical condition standards – for very low- and low-income families.
- Achieve a healthy mix of incomes in its public housing developments by attracting and retaining higher income families and by working toward deconcentration of poverty goals.
- Encourage self-sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human services needs.
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low- and low-income families of all races, ethnicities, national origins, religions, ethnic backgrounds, and with all types of disabilities, to participate in the public housing program and its services.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family and community support in accomplishing the PHA's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.
- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of the PHA's support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.

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

PART II: THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

1-II.B. PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM BASICS

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

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

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

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

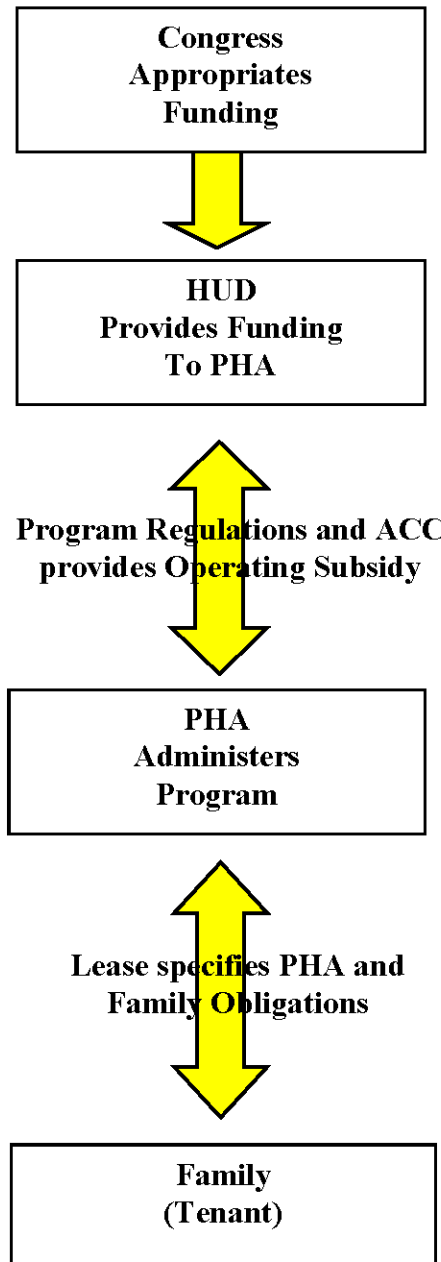
1-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

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

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

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

The Public Housing Relationships



What does HUD do?

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

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

What does the PHA do?

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

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

What does the Tenant do?

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

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

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

1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

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

PART III: THE ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICIES

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

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

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

1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE POLICY

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

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

New Approach to Policy Development

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

A primary focus of programs like HUD's Rental Integrity Monitoring (RIM) program has been consistency in how PHAs conduct their business and in how HUD monitors PHA activities. HUD has made it clear that consistency in PHA conduct is important. Referring to and following the ACOP is essential to maintaining consistency in applying PHA policy.

HUD makes a distinction between:

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

HUD expects PHAs to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies the PHA has adopted. The PHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy is the document that contains and clarifies PHA policy. HUD's new direction adds additional emphasis to the need for a clearly written and comprehensive ACOP to guide staff in the clear and consistent application of policy.

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

1-III.C. UPDATING AND REVISING THE POLICY

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

PHA Policy

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

Chapter 2

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the laws and HUD regulations requiring PHAs to affirmatively further civil rights and fair housing in all federally-assisted housing programs. The letter and spirit of these laws are implemented through consistent policy and processes. The responsibility to further nondiscrimination pertains to all areas of the PHA's public housing operations.

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

Part I: Nondiscrimination. This part presents the body of laws and regulations governing the responsibilities of the PHA regarding nondiscrimination.

Part II: Policies Related to Persons with Disabilities. This part discusses the rules and policies of the public housing program related to reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. These rules and policies are based on the Fair Housing Act (42.U.S.C.) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and incorporate guidance from the Joint Statement of The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice (DOJ), issued May 17, 2004.

Part III: Prohibition of Discrimination Against Limited English Proficiency Persons. This part details the obligations of the PHA to ensure meaningful access to the public housing program and its activities by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). This part incorporates the Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons published January 22, 2007, in the *Federal Register*.

PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require PHAs to treat all applicants and tenant families equally, providing the same quality of service, regardless of family characteristics and background. Federal law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, and disability. The PHA will comply fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA)
- Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted

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

PHA Policy

No state or local nondiscrimination laws or ordinances apply.

2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

The PHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, disability or national origin (called “protected classes”).

Familial status includes children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not discriminate on the basis of marital status or sexual orientation.

The PHA will not use any of these factors to:

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

Providing Information to Families

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

Discrimination Complaints

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

PHA Policy

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

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

The PHA will provide a copy of a discrimination complaint form to the complainant and provide them with information on how to complete and submit the form to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

One type of disability discrimination prohibited by the Fair Housing Act is the refusal to make reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, or services when such accommodation may be necessary to afford a person with a disability the equal opportunity to use and enjoy a program or dwelling under the program.

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will ask all applicants and resident families if they require any type of accommodations, in writing, on the intake application, reexamination documents, and notices of adverse action by the PHA, by including the following language:

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

2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

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

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

Types of Reasonable Accommodations

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

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

2-II.C. REQUEST FOR AN ACCOMMODATION

If an applicant or participant indicates that an exception, change, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service is needed because of a disability, HUD requires that the PHA treat the information as a request for a reasonable accommodation, even if no formal request is made [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

The family must explain what type of accommodation is needed to provide the person with the disability full access to the PHA's programs and services.

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

PHA Policy

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

2-II.D. VERIFICATION OF DISABILITY

The regulatory civil rights definition for persons with disabilities is provided in Exhibit 2-1 at the end of this chapter. The definition of a person with a disability for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable accommodation is much broader than the HUD definition of disability which is used for waiting list preferences and income allowances.

Before providing an accommodation, the PHA must determine that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the accommodation will enhance the family's access to the PHA's programs and services.

If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known to the PHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, no further verification will be required [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

If a family indicates that an accommodation is required for a disability that is not obvious or otherwise known to the PHA, the PHA must verify that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the limitations imposed by the disability require the requested accommodation.

When verifying a disability, the PHA will follow the verification policies provided in Chapter 7. All information related to a person's disability will be treated in accordance with the confidentiality policies provided in Chapter 16 (Program Administration). In addition to the general requirements that govern all verification efforts, the following requirements apply when verifying a disability:

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

2-II.E. APPROVAL/DENIAL OF A REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act]

The PHA must approve a request for an accommodation if the following three conditions are met.

- The request was made by or on behalf of a person with a disability.
- There is a disability-related need for the accommodation.
- The requested accommodation is reasonable, meaning it would not impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the PHA, or fundamentally alter the nature of the PHA's operations.

Requests for accommodations must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The determination of undue financial and administrative burden must be made on a case-by-case basis involving various factors, such as the cost of the requested accommodation, the financial resources of the PHA at the time of the request, the benefits that the accommodation would provide to the family, and the availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the family's disability-related needs.

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

PHA Policy

After a request for an accommodation is presented, the PHA will respond, in writing, within 10 business days.

If the PHA denies a request for an accommodation because there is no relationship, or nexus, found between the disability and the requested accommodation, the notice will inform the family of the right to appeal the PHA's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

To meet the needs of persons with hearing impairments, TTD (260-449-7932) communication will be available.

To meet the needs of persons with vision impairments, large-print and audio versions of key program documents will be made available upon request. When visual aids are used in public meetings or presentations, or in meetings with PHA staff, one-on-one assistance will be provided upon request.

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

2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

- Notice PIH 2006-13
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- The Fair Housing Act of 1988

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

- This policy, the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, describes the key policies that govern the PHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH 2006-13 summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to non-discrimination and accessibility in federally-funded housing programs.
- The PHA Plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment, and transition plans.

The design, construction, or alteration of PHA facilities must conform to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Newly-constructed facilities must be designed to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Alterations to existing facilities must be accessible to the maximum extent feasible, defined as not imposing an undue financial and administrative burden on the operations of the public housing program.

2-II.H. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

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

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

When a family's lease is terminated, the notice of termination must inform the family of their right to request a hearing in accordance with the PHA's grievance process [24 CFR 966.4(1)(3)(ii)].

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

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

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

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

Language for Limited English Proficiency Persons (LEP) can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information provided by the public housing program. In certain circumstances, failure to ensure that LEP persons can effectively participate in or benefit from federally-assisted programs and activities may violate the prohibition under Title VI against discrimination on the basis of national origin. This part incorporates the Final Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published January 22, 2007, in the *Federal Register*.

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

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

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

2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will analyze the various kinds of contacts it has with the public, to assess language needs and decide what reasonable steps should be taken. “Reasonable steps” may not be reasonable where the costs imposed substantially exceed the benefits.

Where feasible, the PHA will train and hire bilingual staff to be available to act as interpreters and translators, will pool resources with other PHAs, and will standardize documents. Where feasible and possible, the PHA will encourage the use of qualified community volunteers.

Where LEP persons desire, they will be permitted to use, at their own expense, an interpreter of their own choosing, in place of or as a supplement to the free language services offered by the PHA. The interpreter may be a family member or friend.

2-III.C. WRITTEN TRANSLATION

Translation is the replacement of a written text from one language into an equivalent written text in another language.

PHA Policy

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

The PHA will provide written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes 5 percent or 1,000 persons, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. Translation of other documents, if needed, can be provided orally; or

If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that reaches the 5 percent trigger, the PHA may not translate vital written materials, but will provide written notice in the primary language of the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of those written materials, free of cost.

2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

If the PHA determines that it is not necessary to develop a written implementation plan, the absence of a written plan does not obviate the underlying obligation to ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to the PHA's public housing program and services.

PHA Policy

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

If the PHA determines it is appropriate to develop a written LEP plan, the following five steps will be taken: (1) Identifying LEP individuals who need language assistance; (2) identifying language assistance measures; (3) training staff; (4) providing notice to LEP persons; and (5) monitoring and updating the LEP plan.

EXHIBIT 2-1: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS [24 CFR Parts 8.3 and 100.201]

A person with a disability, as defined under federal civil rights laws, is any person who:

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual, or
- Has a record of such impairment, or
- Is regarded as having such impairment

The phrase “physical or mental impairment” includes:

- Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic or disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
- Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term “physical or mental impairment” includes, but is not limited to: such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.

“Major life activities” includes, but is not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, breathing, learning, and/or working.

“Has a record of such impairment” means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major live activities.

“Is regarded as having an impairment” is defined as having a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but is treated by a public entity (such as the PHA) as constituting such a limitation; has none of the impairments defined in this section but is treated by a public entity as having such an impairment; or has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, only as a result of the attitudes of others toward that impairment.

The definition of a person with disabilities does not include:

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3

ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

To be eligible for the public housing program:

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

This chapter contains three parts:

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

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

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

PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

Some eligibility criteria and program rules vary depending upon the composition of the family requesting assistance. In addition, some requirements apply to the family as a whole and others apply to individual persons who will live in the public housing unit. This part provides information that is needed to correctly identify family and household members, and to apply HUD's eligibility rules.

3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 5.403 and HUD-50058 IB, p. 13]

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

Family

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

PHA Policy

A family also includes two or more individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other operation of law, but who either can demonstrate that they have lived together previously or certify that each individual's income and other resources will be available to meet the needs of the family.

Each family must identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of application, and must update this information if the family's composition changes.

Household

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

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

Family Break-up

PHA Policy

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

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

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

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, the PHA will determine which family retains their placement on the waiting list, or will continue in occupancy taking into consideration the following factors: (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements, (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members, (3) any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity, and (4) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

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

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

3-I.D. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 5.504(b)]

Head of household means the adult member of the family who is considered the head for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent. The head of household is responsible for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, alone or in conjunction with a cohead or spouse.

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

PHA Policy

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

A *cohead* is an individual in the household who is equally responsible with the head of household for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, but who is not a spouse. A family can have only one cohead.

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Joint Custody of Dependents

PHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or resident family 51 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, the PHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, or an IRS return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

3-I.G. FULL-TIME STUDENT [24 CFR 5.603]

A *full-time student* (FTS) is a person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis. The time commitment or subject load that is needed to be full-time is defined by the educational institution.

Identifying each FTS is important because (1) each family member that is an FTS, other than the head, spouse, or cohead, qualifies the family for a dependent deduction and (2) the income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

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

Elderly Persons

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

Near-Elderly Persons

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

Elderly Family

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

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

Persons with Disabilities

Under the public housing program, special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head, spouse, or cohead is a person with disabilities. The technical definitions of individual with handicaps and persons with disabilities are provided in Exhibit 3-1 at the end of this chapter. These definitions are used for a number of purposes including ensuring that persons with disabilities are not discriminated against based upon disability.

As discussed in Chapter 2, the PHA must make all aspects of the public housing program accessible to persons with disabilities and consider reasonable accommodations requested based upon a person's disability.

Disabled Family

A *disabled family* is one in which the head, spouse, or cohead is a person with disabilities. Identifying disabled families is important because these families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6 and may qualify for a particular type of development as noted in Chapter 4.

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

A resident family must notify the PHA when overnight guests will be staying in the unit for more than 3 days. A guest can remain in the unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative calendar days during any 12 month period.

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

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

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

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

3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

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

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

PHA Policy

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

Absent Students

PHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to the PHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

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

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

PHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the PHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

PHA Policy

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

Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons

PHA Policy

An individual permanently confined to a nursing home or hospital may not be named family head, spouse, or cohead but may continue as a family member at the family's discretion. The family has a choice with regard to how the permanently confined individual's income will be counted. The family may elect either of the following:

Include the individual's income and receive allowable deductions related to the medical care of the permanently confined individual.

Exclude the individual's income and do not receive allowances based on the medical care of the permanently confined individual.

Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

PHA Policy

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

3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

Live-in aide means a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons, (2) is not obligated for the support of the persons, and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services [24 CFR 5.403].

The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR 8, to make the program accessible to and usable by a family member with disabilities.

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

PHA Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide must be made in writing. Written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional of the family's choosing, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker, that the live-in aide is essential for the care and well-being of the elderly, near-elderly, or disabled family member. For continued approval, the family must submit a new, written request—subject to PHA verification—at each annual reexamination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

Income Limits

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

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

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

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

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

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

Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 960.201]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-II.B. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5, Subpart E]

Housing assistance is available only to individuals who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals (herein referred to as citizens and nationals), or noncitizens that have eligible immigration status. At least one family member must be a citizen, national, or noncitizen with eligible immigration status in order for the family to qualify for any level of assistance.

All applicant families must be notified of the requirement to submit evidence of their citizenship status when they apply. Where feasible, and in accordance with the PHA's Limited English Proficiency Plan, the notice must be in a language that is understood by the individual if the individual is not proficient in English.

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]

HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible noncitizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible noncitizens. For citizens, nationals and eligible noncitizens the declaration must be signed personally by the head, spouse, cohead, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

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

PHA Policy

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

Eligible Noncitizens

In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible noncitizen status must sign a verification consent form and cooperate with PHA efforts to verify their immigration status as described in Chapter 7. The documentation required for establishing eligible noncitizen status varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, the person's age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance.

Lawful residents of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, together known as the Freely Associated States, or FAS, are eligible for housing assistance under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. Government and the Governments of the FAS [Public Law 106-504].

Ineligible Noncitizens

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

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

Mixed Families

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

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

A PHA may elect to provide assistance to a family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member [24 CFR 5.512(b)]. Otherwise, no individual or family may be assisted prior to the affirmative establishment by the PHA that the individual or at least one family member is eligible [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member as a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen.

When a PHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 10 business days of the determination.

The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or to request an informal hearing with the PHA. The informal hearing with the PHA may be requested in lieu of the USCIS appeal, or at the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process. The notice must also inform the applicant family that assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but that it may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing process.

Informal hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 14.

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

For new occupants joining the resident family the PHA must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first.

If an individual qualifies for a time extension for the submission of required documents, the PHA must grant such an extension for no more than 30 days [24 CFR 5.508(h)].

Each family member is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuous occupancy.

PHA Policy

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

3-II.C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, Notice PIH 2010-3]

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must disclose the complete and accurate social security number (SSN) assigned to each household member, and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN. A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

Note: These requirements do not apply to noncitizens who do not contend eligible immigration status.

In addition, each participant who has not previously disclosed an SSN, has previously disclosed an SSN that HUD or the SSA determined was invalid, or has been issued a new SSN must submit their complete and accurate SSN and the documentation required to verify the SSN at the time of the next interim or annual reexamination or recertification. Participants age 62 or older as of January 31, 2010, whose determination of eligibility was begun before January 31, 2010, are exempt from this requirement and remain exempt even if they move to a new assisted unit.

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

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

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

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

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

PART III: DENIAL OF ADMISSION

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

In addition, HUD requires or permits the PHA to deny admission based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members as discussed in this part. The PHA's authority in this area is limited by the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), which expressly prohibits the denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking [24 CFR 5.2005].

This part covers the following topics:

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

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

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

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

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

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last 3 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits but does not require the PHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a PHA-approved drug rehabilitation program or the circumstances which led to eviction no longer exist (e.g. the person involved in the criminal activity no longer lives in the household).

PHA Policy

The PHA will not admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally-assisted housing within the past 3 years, and for drug-related criminal activity under any circumstances.

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

PHA Policy

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

- The PHA has reasonable cause to believe that any household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, or current abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol, may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

PHA Policy

In determining reasonable cause, the PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. The PHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine in any location, not just federally assisted housing, the family will be denied admission.
- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-III.D. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

PHAs are authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the public housing program. This authority assists the PHA in complying with HUD requirements and PHA policies to deny assistance to applicants who are engaging in or have engaged in certain criminal activities. In order to obtain access to the records the PHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903].

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will perform criminal background checks through local law enforcement for all adult household members.

If the results of the criminal background check indicate there may have been past criminal activity, but the results are inconclusive, the PHA may request a fingerprint card and may request information from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

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

If the PHA proposes to deny admission based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, the PHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to a denial of admission [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)].

Obtaining Information from Drug Treatment Facilities [24 CFR 960.205]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Payment of rent and utilities

Caring for a unit and premises

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

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

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

Compliance with any other essential conditions of tenancy

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Past Performance in Meeting Financial Obligations, Especially Rent

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

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

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

Applicants with no rental payment history will also be asked to provide the PHA with personal references. The references will be requested to complete a verification of the applicant's ability to pay rent if no other documentation of ability to meet financial obligations is available. The applicant will also be required to complete a checklist documenting their ability to meet financial obligations.

If previous landlords or the utility company do not respond to requests from the PHA, the applicant may provide other documentation that demonstrates their ability to meet financial obligations (e.g. rent receipts, cancelled checks, etc.)

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

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

Police and court records within the past five years will be used to check for any evidence of disturbance of neighbors or destruction of property that might have resulted in arrest or conviction.

A personal reference will be requested to complete a verification of the applicant's ability to care for the unit and avoid disturbing neighbors if no other documentation is available. In these cases, the applicant will also be required to complete a checklist documenting their ability to care for the unit and to avoid disturbing neighbors.

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

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

Evidence

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all admission decisions.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not.

Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3) and (d)]

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PHA will require the applicant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

3-III.F. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING [24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L]

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

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

Definitions [24 CFR 5.2003]

As used in VAWA:

- The term *bifurcate* means, with respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- The term *dating violence* means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship
 - The type of relationship
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

- The term *stalking* means:
 - To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or
 - To place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and
 - In the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.
- The term *immediate family member* means, with respect to a person –
 - A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of that person, or an individual to whom that person stands in the position or place of a parent; or
 - Any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood and marriage.

Notification

PHA Policy

The PHA acknowledges that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may have an unfavorable history (e.g., a poor credit history, a record of previous damage to an apartment, a prior arrest record) that would warrant denial under the PHA's policies. Therefore, if the PHA makes a determination to deny admission to an applicant family, the PHA will include in its notice of denial:

A statement of the protection against denial provided by VAWA

A description of PHA confidentiality requirements

A request that an applicant wishing to claim this protection submit to the PHA documentation meeting the specifications below with her or his request for an informal hearing (see section 14-I.B)

Documentation

Victim Documentation

PHA Policy

An applicant claiming that the cause of an unfavorable history is that a member of the applicant family is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking must provide a signed statement that (1) demonstrates the connection between the abuse and the unfavorable history, (2) names the perpetrator of the abuse, and (3) certifies that the information provided (a) is true and correct and (b) describes bona fide incident(s) of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. In addition, the applicant must provide one of the following:

A police or court record documenting the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; or a medical or other knowledgeable professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

Perpetrator Documentation

PHA Policy

If the perpetrator of the abuse is a member of the applicant family, the applicant must provide additional documentation consisting of one of the following:

A signed statement (1) requesting that the perpetrator be removed from the application and (2) certifying that the perpetrator will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the public housing unit

Documentation that the perpetrator has successfully completed, or is successfully undergoing, rehabilitation or treatment. The documentation must be signed by an employee or agent of a domestic violence service provider or by a medical or other knowledgeable professional from whom the perpetrator has sought or is receiving assistance in addressing the abuse. The signer must attest under penalty of perjury to his or her belief that the rehabilitation was successfully completed or is progressing successfully. The victim and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

Time Frame for Submitting Documentation

PHA Policy

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

PHA Confidentiality Requirements [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(1)(5)]

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

PHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the PHA will inform the victim before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

3-III.G. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

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

If a PHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before the PHA can move to deny the application. In addition, a copy of the record must be provided to the subject of the record [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)].

PHA Policy

If, based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information an applicant family appears to be ineligible, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and provide a copy of the record to the applicant and to the subject of the record. The family will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact the PHA to dispute the information within that 10 day period, the PHA will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal hearing process.

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

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

EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

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

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

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

In the case of an individual who has attained the age of 55 and is blind (within the meaning of “blindness” as defined in section 416(i)(1) of this title), inability by reason of such blindness to engage in substantial gainful activity, requiring skills or ability comparable to those of any gainful activity in which he has previously engaged with some regularity and over a substantial period of time.
- Has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C.15002(8)], which defines developmental disability in functional terms as follows:

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

 - (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
 - (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
 - (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;
 - (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) self-care, (II) receptive and expressive language, (III) learning, (IV) mobility, (V) self-direction, (VI) capacity for independent living, (VII) economic self-sufficiency; and
 - (v) reflects the individual’s need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

(B) INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN – An individual from birth to age 9, inclusive, who has a substantial developmental delay or specific congenital or acquired condition, may be considered to have a developmental disability without meeting 3 or more of the criteria described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A) if the individual, without services and supports, has a high probability of meeting those criteria later in life.
- Has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

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

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

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

Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

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

- (1) Physical or mental impairment includes:
 - (a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine
 - (b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.
- (2) Major life activities means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.
- (3) Has a record of such an impairment means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- (4) Is regarded as having an impairment means:
 - (a) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation
 - (b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment
 - (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (a) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment

Chapter 4

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications. It also specifies how the PHA will handle the applications it receives.

Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how the PHA's waiting list is structured, when it is opened and closed, and how the public is notified of the opportunity to apply for public housing. It also discusses the process the PHA will use to keep the waiting list current.

Part III: Tenant Selection. This part describes the policies that guide the PHA in selecting families from the waiting list as units become available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that the PHA has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE

Any family that wishes to reside in public housing must apply for admission to the program [24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii), 24 CFR 960.202(a)(2)(iv), and PH Occ GB, p. 68]. HUD permits the PHA to determine the format and content of its applications, as well how such applications will be made available to interested families and how applications will be accepted by the PHA. However, the PHA must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of the PHA's application [Notice PIH 2009-36].

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

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

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

Limited English Proficiency

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

4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

The PHA must review each completed application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. The PHA must place on the waiting list families for whom the list is open unless the PHA determines the family to be ineligible. Where the family is determined to be ineligible, the PHA must notify the family in writing [24 CFR 960.208(a); PH Occ GB, p. 41]. Where the family is not determined to be ineligible, the family will be placed on a waiting list of applicants.

No applicant has a right or entitlement to be listed on the waiting list, or to any particular position on the waiting list.

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

If the PHA can determine from the information provided that a family is ineligible, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. Where a family is determined to be ineligible, the PHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a completed application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal hearing and explain the process for doing so (see Chapter 14).

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

The PHA will send written notification of the preliminary eligibility determination within 10 business days of receiving a complete application.

For apparently eligible families what are placed on the waiting list, the notice will indicate the family's approximate length of time that the family can expect to wait before being selected from the waiting list. If applicable, it also will indicate the waiting list preference(s) for which the family appears to qualify

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

PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must have policies regarding the type of waiting list it will utilize as well as the various aspects of organizing and managing the waiting list of applicant families. This includes opening the list to new applicants, closing the list to new applicants, notifying the public of waiting list openings and closings, updating waiting list information, purging the list of families that are no longer interested in or eligible for public housing, and conducting outreach to ensure a sufficient number of applicants.

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

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

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

PHA Policy

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

Name and social security number of head of household

Unit size required (number of family members)

Amount and source of annual income

Accessibility requirement, if any

Date and time of application or application number

Household type (family, elderly, disabled)

Admission preference, if any

Race and ethnicity of the head of household

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain one single community-wide waiting list for its developments. Within the list, the PHA will designate subparts to easily identify who should be offered the next available unit (i.e. mixed populations, general occupancy, unit size, and accessible units).

The PHA will not adopt site-based waiting lists.

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

Closing the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will close the waiting list when the estimated waiting period for housing applicants on the list reaches 24 months for the most current applicants. Where the PHA has particular preferences or other criteria that require a specific category of family, the PHA may elect to continue to accept applications from these applicants while closing the waiting list to others.

The PHA will announce by public notice the closing of the waiting list. If the list remains open to certain categories of families, this information will be contained in the notice. The notice will be published at least 10 days prior to the PHA closing the list.

Reopening the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

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

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

Local Newspaper

Minority Media

Local Service Providers

Posted on FWHA website

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

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

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

PHA outreach efforts must comply with fair housing requirements. This includes:

- Analyzing the housing market area and the populations currently being served to identify underserved populations
- Ensuring that outreach efforts are targeted to media outlets that reach eligible populations that are underrepresented in the program
- Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude people who are members of a protected class

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

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

PHA Policy

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

4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

PHA Policy

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

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

4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST

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

Purging the Waiting List

The decision to withdraw an applicant family that includes a person with disabilities from the waiting list is subject to reasonable accommodation. If the applicant did not respond to the PHA's request for information or updates because of the family member's disability, the PHA must, upon the family's request, reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list as a reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 8.4(a), 24 CFR 100.204(a), and PH Occ GB, p. 39 and 40]. See Chapter 2 for further information regarding reasonable accommodations.

PHA Policy

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

To update the waiting list, the PHA will send an update request via first class mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program. This update request will be sent to the last address that the PHA has on record for the family. The update request will provide a deadline by which the family must respond and will state that failure to respond will result in the applicant's name being removed from the waiting list.

The family's response must be in writing and may be delivered in person or by mail. Responses should be postmarked or received by the PHA not later than 15 business days from the date of the PHA letter.

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

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

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

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

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

Removal from the Waiting List

PHA Policy

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

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

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

PART III: TENANT SELECTION

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

PHA Policy

When an applicant or resident family requests a copy of the PHA's tenant selection policies, the PHA will provide copies to them for \$0.20 each.

4-III.B. SELECTION METHOD

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

Local Preferences [24 CFR 960.206]

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources [24 CFR 960.206(a)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the following local preference:

- A “residency” preference for a family that resides in a specified geographic area, or includes a family member who works, or has been notified that they are hired to work, in that geographic area. The preferences cannot have the effect of disproportionately delaying or denying admission to members of protected classes. A residency requirement is prohibited.
- A preference for “working” families, where the head, spouse or sole member is employed. However, an applicant where the head and spouse, or sole member is a person age 62 or older, or is a person with disabilities, must also be given the benefit of this preference.
- A preference for a family that includes a family member who is a person with disabilities. However, there cannot be a preference for a specific disability.
- A preference for a family that includes a family member who is victim of domestic violence. The regulations state that “the PHA should consider whether to adopt a local preference for admission of families that include victims of domestic violence.”

With the passage of the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), PHAs may want to again consider adopting a preference for victims of domestic violence if they haven’t already. Although VAWA does not require such a preference the seems to encourage PHAs to affirmatively address the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Adopting a preference for such victims is one way to address these needs.

- A preference for a family whose sole family member is elderly, displaced, or a person with disabilities, over other single-person families.
 - Definition of displaced – Individuals or families displaced by government action or whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal Disaster Relief Laws.

- Veterans or surviving spouses of veterans.
- Blood lead level of 45 µg/dL or greater or if their doctor requires chelation therapy due to an elevated blood lead level in children under the age of seven. These children and their families will be given the maximum number of points possible, thereby moving them to the top of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority Public Housing waiting list. Referral basis from the Allen County Health Department.
- Graduates of Pre and Post Occupancy Training Program.

Based on the above preferences, all families will receive one point for each preference, except for families with children under the age of seven that have blood lead level of 45 ug/dL or greater or it their doctor requires chelation therapy due to an elevated blood lead, these families will receive 15 points and graduates of Pre and Post Occupancy Training Program will receive 50 points. The date and time of application will be noted and utilized to determine the sequence within the above prescribed preferences. The total number of points for each family will determine the placement of the family on the public housing waiting list.

Income Targeting Requirement [24 CFR 960.202(b)]

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Mixed Population Developments [24 CFR 960.407]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA has designated housing. The PHA's developments with designated housing are as follows:

Village at Brooklyn Pointe-Nuttman Ave – Elderly Only

Whispering Oaks-Decatur Road – Elderly Only
South Side Villas-Hanna Street – Elderly Only

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

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

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

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

Steps for Implementation [24 CFR 903.2(c)(1)]

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

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine the average income of all families in all covered developments on an annual basis.

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine the average income of all families residing in each covered development (not adjusting for unit size) on an annual basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

For developments outside the EIR the PHA will take the following actions to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing:

It is FWHA's policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and encourage income mixing by bringing higher income families into lower income developments and lower income families into higher income developments. Toward this end, we will skip families on the waiting list to reach other families with a lower or higher income. We will accomplish this in a uniform and non-discriminating manner.

FWHA will affirmatively market our housing to all eligible income groups. Lower income residents will not be steered toward lower income developments and higher income people will not be steered toward higher income developments.

Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, we will analyze the income levels of families residing in each of our developments, the income levels of census tracts in which our developments are located, and the income levels of the families on the waiting list. Based on this analysis, we will determine the level of marketing strategies and deconcentration incentives to implement.

FWHA may offer one or more incentives to encourage applicant families whose income classification would help to meet the deconcentration goals of a particular development.

Various incentives may be used at different times or under different conditions, but will always be provided in a consistent and nondiscriminatory manner.

Order of Selection [24 CFR 960.206(e)]

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Factors such as deconcentration or income mixing and income targeting will also be considered in accordance with HUD requirements and PHA policy.

4-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

PHA Policy

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

The notice will inform the family of the following:

Date, time, and location of the scheduled application interview, including any procedures for rescheduling the interview

Who is required to attend the interview

Documents that must be provided at the interview to document the legal identity of household members, including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation

Documents that must be provided at the interview to document eligibility for a preference, if applicable

Other documents and information that should be brought to the interview

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

4-III.D. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW

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

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if the PHA determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by the PHA [Notice PIH 2010-3].

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, the PHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for **48 Hours**. If not all household members have disclosed their SSNs at the next time a unit becomes available, the PHA will offer a unit to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

If the family is claiming a waiting list preference, the family must provide documentation to verify their eligibility for a preference (see Chapter 7). If the family is verified as eligible for the preference, the PHA will proceed with the interview. If the PHA determines the family is not eligible for the preference, the interview will not proceed and the family will be placed back on the waiting list according to the date and time of their application.

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

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

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family with the application and the interview process.

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the PHA will provide translation services in accordance with the PHA's LEP plan.

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

PHA Policy

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

If the PHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before the PHA can move to deny the application. See Section 3-III.G for the PHA's policy regarding such circumstances.

Chapter 5

OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Policies in this chapter are organized in two parts.

Part I: Occupancy Standards. This part contains the PHA's standards for determining the appropriate unit size for families of different sizes and types.

Part II: Unit Offers. This part contains the PHA's policies for making unit offers, and describes actions to be taken when unit offers are refused.

PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

5-I.B. DETERMINING UNIT SIZE

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

The PHA's occupancy standards are as follows:

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

Persons of the opposite sex (other than spouses, and children under age 5) will not be required to share a bedroom.

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

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

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

Foster children will be included in determining unit size.

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

BEDROOM SIZE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8
5	5	10
6	8	12

5-I.C. EXCEPTIONS TO OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

Types of Exceptions

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Processing of Exceptions

PHA Policy

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

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

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

The PHA will notify the family of its decision within 10 business days of receiving the family's request.

PART II: UNIT OFFERS

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

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

PHA Policy

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

5-II.B. NUMBER OF OFFERS

PHA Policy

The PHA has adopted a "two-to-three offer plan" for offering units to applicants. Under this plan, the PHA will determine how many locations within its jurisdiction have available units of suitable size and type in the appropriate type of project. The number of unit offers will be based on the distribution of vacancies. If a suitable unit is available in:

Three (3) or more locations: The applicant will be offered a unit in the location with the highest number of vacancies. If the offer is rejected, the applicant will be offered a suitable unit in the location with the second highest number of vacancies. If that unit is rejected, a final offer will be made in the location with the third highest number of vacancies. The offers will be made in sequence and the applicant must refuse an offer before another is made.

Two (2) locations: The applicant will be offered a suitable unit in the location with the higher number of vacancies. If the offer is rejected, a final offer will be made at the other location. The offers will be made in sequence and the applicant must refuse the first offer before a second offer is made.

One (1) location: The applicant will be offered a suitable unit in that location. If the offer is rejected, the applicant will be offered the next suitable unit that becomes available, whether it is at the same location as the first offer or at another location. The second unit offer will be the final offer, unless there is good cause for refusing the offer.

If more than one unit of the appropriate type and size is available, the first unit to be offered will be the first unit that is ready for occupancy.

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

PHA Policy

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

Offers made by telephone will be confirmed by letter.

5-II.D. REFUSALS OF UNIT OFFERS

Good Cause for Unit Refusal

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

PHA Policy

Applicants may refuse to accept a unit offer for "*good cause*." *Good cause* includes situations in which an applicant is willing to move but is unable to do so at the time of the unit offer, or the applicant demonstrates that acceptance of the offer would cause undue hardship not related to considerations of the applicant's race, color, national origin, etc. [PH Occ GB, p. 104]. Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

Inaccessibility to source of employment, education, or job training, children's day care, or educational program for children with disabilities, so that accepting the unit offer would require the adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities

The family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, or risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption

A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member

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

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

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

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

Unit Refusal Without Good Cause

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

5-II.F. DESIGNATED HOUSING

When applicable, the PHA's policies for offering units designated for elderly families only or for disabled families only are described in the PHA's Designated Housing Plan.

Chapter 6

INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATIONS

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

INTRODUCTION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's rent payment. The PHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

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

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

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

PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

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

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

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

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

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

6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

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

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

Temporarily Absent Family Members

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

PHA Policy

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

Absent Students

PHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to the PHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

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

PHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the PHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

PHA Policy

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

Individuals Confined for Medical Reasons

PHA Policy

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

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

Joint Custody of Children

PHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or resident family 51 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or assisted family (regardless of program) are claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, the PHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, or an IRS return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

Caretakers for a Child

PHA Policy

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

If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.

If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 90 days. After the 90 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases the PHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.

At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the lease will be transferred to the caretaker, as head of household.

During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME

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

Basis of Annual Income Projection

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

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

PHAs are required to use HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third party source to verify employment and income information, and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2)].

HUD allows PHAs to use pay-stubs to project income once EIV data has been received in such cases where the family does not dispute the EIV employer data and where the PHA does not determine it is necessary to obtain additional third-party data.

PHA Policy

When EIV is obtained and the family does not dispute the EIV employer data, the PHA will use current tenant-provided documents to project annual income. When the tenant-provided documents are pay stubs, the PHA will make every effort to obtain current and consecutive pay stubs dated within the last 60 days.

The PHA will obtain written and/or oral third-party verification in accordance with the verification requirements and policy in Chapter 7 in the following cases:

If EIV or other UIV data is not available,

If the family disputes the accuracy of the EIV employer data, and/or

If the PHA determines additional information is needed.

In such cases, the PHA will review and analyze current data to anticipate annual income. In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how the PHA annualized projected income.

When the PHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), the PHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

Any time current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to the PHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

Known Changes in Income

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

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving \$8/hour will begin to receive \$8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case the PHA would calculate annual income as follows: $(\$8/\text{hour} \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ weeks}) + (\$8.25 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 45 \text{ weeks})$.

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases the PHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed even if the PHA's policy on reexaminations does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

When tenant-provided third-party documents are used to anticipate annual income, they will be dated within the last 60 days of the reexamination interview date.

EIV quarterly wages will not be used to project annual income at an annual or interim reexamination.

Projecting Income

In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear that PHAs are not to use EIV quarterly wages to project annual income.

6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income

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

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

PHA Policy

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, the PHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, the PHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and the PHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, the PHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

Some Types of Military Pay

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

Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students

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

Income of a Live-in Aide

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

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

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

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b))
- Awards under the federal work-study program (20 U.S.C. 1087 uu)
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to participants in programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

Resident Service Stipend [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)]

Amounts received under a resident service stipend are not included in annual income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per individual per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time.

State and Local Employment Training Programs

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

PHA Policy

The PHA defines *training program* as “a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period of time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual’s ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include, but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education” [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

The PHA defines *incremental earnings and benefits* as the difference between (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3–4].

In calculating the incremental difference, the PHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member’s welfare assistance and earnings reported on the family’s most recently completed HUD-50058.

End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with the PHA's interim reporting requirements (see chapter on reexaminations).

HUD-Funded Training Programs

Amounts received under training programs funded in whole or in part by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(i)] are excluded from annual income. Eligible sources of funding for the training include operating subsidy, Section 8 administrative fees, and modernization, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME program, and other grant funds received from HUD.

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Eligibility

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

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

Calculation of the Disallowance

Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with his or her "prior income."

PHA Policy

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

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

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

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

PHA Policy

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

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In

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

Lifetime Limitation

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

PHA Policy

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

Individual Savings Accounts [24 CFR 960.255(d)]

PHA Policy

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

The following rules pertaining to ISAs do not apply to this public housing program.

A qualified family paying income-based rent may choose an ISA instead of being given the EID. The PHA must advise the family that the ISA option is available. Families who choose the ISA will pay the higher rent and the PHA will deposit the difference between the higher rent and the EID rent in the savings account.

Amounts deposited to ISAs may only be withdrawn for the following reasons:

- Because the family is purchasing a home
- To pay education costs of family members
- Because the family is moving out of public or assisted housing
- To pay any other expenses the PHA authorizes to promote economic self-sufficiency

The PHA is required to maintain ISAs in interest bearing accounts, for which the family is credited with interest earned. The PHA may not charge the family a fee for maintaining the account.

At least once each year the PHA must provide the family with a statement of the balance in their account, including any interest earned, if required by state law.

PHA Policy

When applicable, the PHA will provide the family with a statement of the balance in their account, including any interest earned, annually and upon request when the family makes withdrawals from the account.

If the family moves out of public housing, the PHA must return the balance in the family's ISA, less any amounts the family owes the PHA.

6-I.F. BUSINESS INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]

Annual income includes “the net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].

Business Expenses

Net income is “gross income less business expense” [HCV GB, p. 5-19].

PHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, the PHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described below.

Business Expansion

HUD regulations do not permit the PHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

PHA Policy

Business expansion is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

Capital Indebtedness

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

PHA Policy

Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means the PHA will allow as a business expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness.

Negative Business Income

If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business

HUD regulations require the PHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

PHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of a tenant family provided an up-front loan of \$2,000 to help a business get started, the PHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid. Investments do not include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

Co-owned Businesses

PHA Policy

If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

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

Overview

There is no asset limitation for participation in the public housing program. However, HUD requires that the PHA include in annual income the “interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. This section discusses how the income from various types of assets is determined. For most types of assets, the PHA must determine the value of the asset in order to compute income from the asset. Therefore, for each asset type, this section discusses:

- How the value of the asset will be determined
- How income from the asset will be calculated

Exhibit 6-1 provides the regulatory requirements for calculating income from assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)], and Exhibit 6-3 provides the regulatory definition of *net family assets*. This section begins with a discussion of general policies related to assets and then provides HUD rules and PHA policies related to each type of asset.

General Policies

Income from Assets

The PHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. As is true for all sources of income, HUD authorizes the PHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months or (3) the PHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income but the property is currently vacant, the PHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

PHA Policy

Any time current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases the family may present information and documentation to the PHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family’s anticipated asset income.

Valuing Assets

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

- The market value of an asset is its worth (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the balance in an investment account).
- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

PHA Policy

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

Lump-Sum Receipts

Payments that are received in a single lump sum, such as inheritances, capital gains, lottery winnings, insurance settlements, and proceeds from the sale of property, are generally considered assets, not income. However, such lump-sum receipts are counted as assets only if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset (e.g., deposited in a savings or checking account) [RHIIP FAQs]. (For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.)

Imputing Income from Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]

When net family assets are \$5,000 or less, the PHA will include in annual income the actual income anticipated to be derived from the assets. When the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, the PHA will include in annual income the greater of (1) the actual income derived from the assets or (2) the imputed income. Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by the current HUD-established passbook savings rate.

Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets

It may or may not be necessary for the PHA to use the value of an asset to compute the actual anticipated income from the asset. When the value is required to compute the anticipated income from an asset, the market value of the asset is used. For example, if the asset is a property for which a family receives rental income, the anticipated income is determined by annualizing the actual monthly rental amount received for the property; it is not based on the property's market value. However, if the asset is a savings account, the anticipated income is determined by multiplying the market value of the account by the interest rate on the account.

Withdrawal of Cash or Liquidation of Investments

Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income except to the extent that the withdrawal reimburses amounts invested by the family. For example, when a family member retires, the amount received by the family from a retirement plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement fund.

Jointly Owned Assets

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.609(a)(4) specifies that annual income includes “amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.”

PHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, the PHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when he or she can legally dispose of the asset without the consent of any of the other owners.

If an asset is owned by more than one person, including a family member, but the family member does not have unrestricted access to the asset, the PHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, the PHA will prorate the asset evenly among all owners.

Assets Disposed Of for Less than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

HUD regulations require the PHA to count as a current asset any business or family asset that was disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years prior to the effective date of the examination/reexamination, except as noted below.

Minimum Threshold

The PHA may set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

PHA Policy

The PHA will not include the value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value unless the cumulative fair market value of all assets disposed of during the past two years exceeds the gross amount received for the assets by more than \$1,000.

When the two-year period expires, the income assigned to the disposed asset(s) also expires. If the two-year period ends between annual recertifications, the family may request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

Assets placed by the family in nonrevocable trusts are considered assets disposed of for less than fair market value except when the assets placed in trust were received through settlements or judgments.

Separation or Divorce

The regulation also specifies that assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value if they are disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement and the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

PHA Policy

All assets disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement will be considered assets for which important consideration not measurable in monetary terms has been received. In order to qualify for this exemption, a family member must be subject to a formal separation or divorce settlement agreement established through arbitration, mediation, or court order.

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale.

Family Declaration

PHA Policy

Families must sign a declaration form at initial certification and each annual recertification identifying all assets that have been disposed of for less than fair market value or declaring that no assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value. The PHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to the PHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

Types of Assets

Checking and Savings Accounts

For regular checking accounts and savings accounts, *cash value* has the same meaning as *market value*. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the account is zero.

PHA Policy

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

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

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account, the PHA will multiply the value of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account.

Investment Accounts Such as Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds

Interest or dividends earned by investment accounts are counted as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested. The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

PHA Policy

In determining the market value of an investment account, the PHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

How anticipated income from an investment account will be calculated depends on whether the rate of return is known. For assets that are held in an investment account with a known rate of return (e.g., savings certificates), asset income will be calculated based on that known rate (market value multiplied by rate of earnings). When the anticipated rate of return is not known (e.g., stocks), the PHA will calculate asset income based on the earnings for the most recent reporting period.

Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments

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

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

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

A family may have real property as an asset in two ways: (1) owning the property itself and (2) holding a mortgage or deed of trust on the property. In the case of a property owned by a family member, the anticipated asset income generally will be in the form of rent or other payment for the use of the property. If the property generates no income, actual anticipated income from the asset will be zero.

In the case of a mortgage or deed of trust held by a family member, the outstanding balance (unpaid principal) is the cash value of the asset. The interest portion only of payments made to the family in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust is counted as anticipated asset income.

PHA Policy

In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless the PHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

Trusts

A *trust* is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries).

Revocable Trusts

If any member of a family has the right to withdraw the funds in a trust, the value of the trust is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. Any income earned as a result of investment of trust funds is counted as actual asset income, whether the income is paid to the family or deposited in the trust.

Nonrevocable Trusts

In cases where a trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of a family, the value of the trust fund is not considered an asset. However, any income distributed to the family from such a trust is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. (Periodic payments are covered in section 6-I.H. Lump-sum receipts are discussed earlier in this section.)

Retirement Accounts

Company Retirement/Pension Accounts

In order to correctly include or exclude as an asset any amount held in a company retirement or pension account by an employed person, the PHA must know whether the money is accessible before retirement [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

While a family member is employed, only the amount the family member can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment is counted as an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

After a family member retires or terminates employment, any amount distributed to the family member is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [HCV GB, p. 5-26], except to the extent that it represents funds invested in the account by the family member. (For more on periodic payments, see section 6-I.H.) The balance in the account is counted as an asset only if it remains accessible to the family member.

IRA, Keogh, and Similar Retirement Savings Accounts

IRA, Keogh, and similar retirement savings accounts are counted as assets even though early withdrawal would result in a penalty [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

Personal Property

Personal property held as an investment, such as gems, jewelry, coin collections, antique cars, etc., is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

PHA Policy

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Life Insurance

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets [HCV GB 5-25]. The cash value is the surrender value. If such a policy earns dividends or interest that the family could elect to receive, the anticipated amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis. HUD regulations specify periodic payments that are and are not included in annual income.

Periodic Payments Included in Annual Income

- Periodic payments from sources such as social security, unemployment and welfare assistance, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, and pensions. However, periodic payments from retirement accounts, annuities, and similar forms of investments are counted only after they exceed the amount contributed by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and (b)(3)].
- Disability or death benefits and lottery receipts paid periodically, rather than in a single lump sum [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and HCV, p. 5-14]

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment

Most lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments, such as unemployment or welfare assistance, are counted as income. However, lump-sum receipts for the delayed start of periodic social security or supplemental security income (SSI) payments are not counted as income [CFR 5.609(b)(4)]. Additionally, any deferred disability benefits that are received in a lump sum or in prospective monthly amounts from the Department of Veterans Affairs are to be excluded from annual income [FR Notice 11/24/08].

PHA Policy

When a delayed-start payment is received and reported during the period in which the PHA is processing an annual reexamination, the PHA will adjust the tenant rent retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover. The family may pay in full any amount due or request to enter into a repayment agreement with the PHA.

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

Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits

The PHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from his or her benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full. The amount and duration of the withholding will vary depending on the amount of the overpayment and the percent of the benefit rate withheld. Regardless of the amount withheld or the length of the withholding period, the PHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount [Notice PIH 2010-3].

Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)]. Kinship care payments are considered equivalent to foster care payments and are also excluded from annual income [Notice PIH 2008-40].

PHA Policy

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

- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts received under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 1626(c)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Amounts received under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments (26 U.S.C. 32(j)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)].
Note: EITC may be paid periodically if the family elects to receive the amount due as part of payroll payments from an employer.
- Lump sums received as a result of delays in processing Social Security and SSI payments (see section 6-I.J.) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)].

6-I.I. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay, are counted as income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)] if they are received either in the form of periodic payments or in the form of a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic payment. If they are received in a one-time lump sum (as a settlement, for instance), they are treated as lump-sum receipts [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3)]. (See also the discussion of periodic payments in section 6-I.H and the discussion of lump-sum receipts in section 6-I.G.)

6-I.J. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Overview

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]

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

Covered Families

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

Imputed Income

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

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

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

Offsets

The amount of the imputed income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

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

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

Alimony and Child Support

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless the PHA verifies that (1) the payments are not being made and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

Regular Contributions or Gifts

The PHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with a tenant family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

PHA Policy

Examples of regular contributions include: (1) regular payment of a family's bills (e.g., utilities, telephone, rent, credit cards, and car payments), (2) cash or other liquid assets provided to any family member on a regular basis, and (3) "in-kind" contributions such as groceries and clothing provided to a family on a regular basis.

Nonmonetary contributions will be valued at the cost of purchasing the items, as determined by the PHA. For contributions that may vary from month to month (e.g., utility payments), the PHA will include an average amount based upon past history.

6-I.L. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

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

- Reimbursement of medical expenses [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)].

PHA Policy

Regular financial support from parents or guardians to students for food, clothing personal items, and entertainment **is not** considered student financial assistance and is included **in** annual income.

- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(c)(10)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:
 - (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
 - (b) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
 - (c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
 - (d) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
 - (e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))

- (f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)) (Effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).)
- (g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)
- (h) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
- (i) Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under the federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu)
- (j) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- (k) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)
- (l) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)
- (m) The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q)
- (n) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))
- (o) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)
- (p) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- (q) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran (38 U.S.C. 1805)
- (r) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)
- (s) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require PHAs to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity (PHA) must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

- (1) \$480 for each dependent;
- (2) \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family;
- (3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:
 - (i) Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;
 - (ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and
- (4) Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7, Verifications.

Anticipating Expenses

PHA Policy

Generally, the PHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and nonschool periods and cyclical medical expenses), the PHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. The PHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

A deduction of \$480 is taken for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

6-II.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of \$400 is taken for any elderly or disabled family [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An *elderly family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

6-II.D. MEDICAL EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

Unreimbursed medical expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed three percent of annual income.

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a medical expense deduction, the medical expenses of all family members are counted [VG, p. 28].

Definition of *Medical Expenses*

HUD regulations define *medical expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to mean “medical expenses, including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed, and that are not covered by insurance.”

PHA Policy

The most current IRS Publication 502, *Medical and Dental Expenses*, will be used to determine the costs that qualify as medical expenses.

Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502	
<p>Services of medical professionals</p> <p>Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, noncosmetic</p> <p>Services of medical facilities</p> <p>Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services</p> <p>Prescription medicines and insulin, but <u>not</u> nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor</p> <p>Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheel chair, handrails)</p>	<p>Substance abuse treatment programs</p> <p>Psychiatric treatment</p> <p>Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses</p> <p>The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth)</p> <p>Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals</p> <p>Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)</p>
<p>Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible medical expenses only. Detailed information is provided in IRS Publication 502. Medical expenses are considered only to the extent they are not reimbursed by insurance or some other source.</p>	

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

PHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-II.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]

Reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed three percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of “earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work” because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

PHA Policy

The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family’s request, the PHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When the PHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the disability assistance expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members’ incomes [PH Occ GB, p. 124].

Eligible Disability Expenses

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* as follows: “Auxiliary apparatus: Including wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, reading devices for persons with visual disabilities, equipment added to cars and vans to permit their use by the family member with a disability, or service animals” [PH Occ GB, p. 124], but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

HUD advises PHAs to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus

PHA Policy

Expenses incurred for maintaining or repairing an auxiliary apparatus are eligible. In the case of an apparatus that is specially adapted to accommodate a person with disabilities (e.g., a vehicle or computer), the cost to maintain the special adaptations (but not maintenance of the apparatus itself) is an eligible expense. The cost of service animals trained to give assistance to persons with disabilities, including the cost of acquiring the animal, veterinary care, food, grooming, and other continuing costs of care, will be included.

Eligible Attendant Care

The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

PHA Policy

Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable costs for home medical care, nursing services, in-home or center-based care services, interpreters for persons with hearing impairments, and readers for persons with visual disabilities.

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, the PHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Payments to Family Members

No disability expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of a tenant family [23 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the tenant family may be deducted if they are reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

PHA Policy

The PHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and the PHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

PHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

6-II.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines *child care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as “amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.”

Child care expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family’s household [VG, p. 26]. However, child care expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family’s household, are included when determining the family’s child care expenses.

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

PHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family’s request, the PHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member’s efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member’s job search efforts are not commensurate with the child care expense being allowed by the PHA.

Furthering Education

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further his or her education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the child care claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by “the amount of employment income that is included in annual income” [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above \$480 is excluded, child care costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person’s earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes \$15,000 but because of the EID only \$5,000 is included in annual income, child care expenses are limited to \$5,000.

The PHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of child care. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

PHA Policy

When the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member’s income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, the PHA generally will limit allowable child care expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

Eligible Child Care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the tenant family. The PHA may not refuse to give a family the child care expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child Care Activities

PHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of child care.

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

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, the PHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Child care expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further his or her education, and (2) the family certifies, and the child care provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

PHA Policy

Child care expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For child care that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, the PHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and the PHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

6-II.G. PERMISSIVE DEDUCTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(b)(1)]

Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If the PHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH Occ GB, p. 128].

The *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet* states that the maximum allowable amount for total permissive deductions is less than \$90,000 per year.

PHA Policy

The PHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

PART III: CALCULATING RENT

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF INCOME-BASED RENT CALCULATIONS

The first step in calculating income-based rent is to determine each family's total tenant payment (TTP). Then, if the family is occupying a unit that has tenant-paid utilities, the utility allowance is subtracted from the TTP. The result of this calculation, if a positive number, is the tenant rent. If the TTP is less than the utility allowance, the result of this calculation is a negative number, and is called the utility reimbursement, which may be paid to the family or directly to the utility company by the PHA.

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for a tenant family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between \$0 and \$50 that is established by the PHA

The PHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-III.B.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

PHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

PHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is \$50.00.

Optional Changes to Income-Based Rents [24 CFR 960.253(c)(2) and PH Occ GB, pp. 131-134]

PHAs have been given very broad flexibility to establish their own, unique rent calculation systems as long as the rent produced is not higher than that calculated using the TTP and mandatory deductions. At the discretion of the PHA, rent policies may structure a system that uses combinations of permissive deductions, escrow accounts, income-based rents, and the required flat and minimum rents.

The PHA's minimum rent and rent choice policies still apply to affected families. Utility allowances are applied to PHA designed income-based rents in the same manner as they are applied to the regulatory income-based rents.

The choices are limited only by the requirement that the method used not produce a TTP or tenant rent greater than the TTP or tenant rent produced under the regulatory formula.

PHA Policy

The PHA chooses not to adopt optional changes to income-based rents.

Ceiling Rents [24 CFR 960.253 (c)(2) and (d)]

Ceiling rents are used to cap income-based rents. They are part of the income-based formula. If the calculated TTP exceeds the ceiling rent for the unit, the ceiling rent is used to calculate tenant rent (ceiling rent/TTP minus utility allowance). Increases in income do not affect the family since the rent is capped. The use of ceiling rents fosters upward mobility and income mixing.

Because of the mandatory use of flat rents, the primary function of ceiling rents now is to assist families who cannot switch back to flat rent between annual reexaminations and would otherwise be paying an income-based tenant rent that is higher than the flat rent.

Ceiling rents must be set to the level required for flat rents (which will require the addition of the utility allowance to the flat rent for properties with tenant-paid utilities) [PH Occ GB, p. 135].

PHA Policy

The PHA has set a ceiling rent for each public housing unit since September 30, 2002, ceiling rents have been adjusted to mirror the Flat Rent concept. The amount of the ceiling rent will be reevaluated annually and the adjustments applied. Affected families will be given a 30-day notice of any rent change. Adjustments are applied on the anniversary date for each affected family.

FWHA will post the ceiling rents at each of the developments and at the central office and re incorporated in this policy upon approval by the Board of Commissioners.

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]

Utility reimbursement occurs when any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities exceeds the TTP. HUD permits the PHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

PHA Policy

The PHA will make any utility reimbursements directly to the utility provider.

6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

Overview

If the PHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the PHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If the PHA determines that a hardship exists, the TTP is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

- (1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

PHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

- (2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent.

PHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent or tenant-paid utilities.

- (3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

(4) A death has occurred in the family.

PHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by the PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family's request.

The PHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

PHA Policy

The PHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

The PHA may not evict the family for nonpayment of minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption.

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

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption	
Assume the PHA has established a minimum rent of \$35.	
TTP – No Hardship	TTP – With Hardship
\$0 30% of monthly adjusted income	\$0 30% of monthly adjusted income
\$15 10% of monthly gross income	\$15 10% of monthly gross income
N/A Welfare rent	N/A Welfare rent
\$35 Minimum rent	\$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = \$35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = \$15

PHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

The PHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

No Financial Hardship

If the PHA determines there is no financial hardship, the PHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon the PHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

PHA Policy

The PHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of the PHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If the PHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the PHA must reinstate the minimum rent from the beginning of the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

The family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay the PHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the PHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the PHA. The PHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon the PHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

PHA Policy

The PHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the PHA's repayment agreement policy (see Chapter 16).

Long-Term Hardship

If the PHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the PHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

PHA Policy

The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.
- (2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a \$60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least \$60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.
- (3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

6-III.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965, Subpart E]

Overview

Utility allowances are provided to families paying income-based rents when the cost of utilities is not included in the rent. When determining a family's income-based rent, the PHA must use the utility allowance applicable to the type of dwelling unit leased by the family.

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

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 8]

On request from a family, PHAs must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family with a disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

Residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies related to reasonable accommodations.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]

The PHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year. Between annual reviews, the PHA must revise the utility allowance schedule if there is a rate change that by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which such allowances were based. Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account in such revision became effective [PH Occ GB, p. 171].

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)].

PHA Policy

Unless the PHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

6-III.D. PRORATED RENT FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. The PHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The PHA will first determine TTP as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the rent based upon the number of family members that actually are eligible. To do this, the PHA must:

- (1) Subtract the TTP from a maximum rent applicable to the unit. The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible.
- (2) Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who is eligible (member maximum subsidy).
- (3) Multiply the member maximum subsidy by the number of eligible family members.
- (4) Subtract the subsidy calculated in the last step from the maximum rent. This is the prorated TTP.
- (5) Subtract the utility allowance for the unit from the prorated TTP. This is the prorated rent for the mixed family.

PHA Policy

Revised public housing maximum rents will be applied to a family's rent calculation at the first annual reexamination after the revision is adopted.

For policies related to the establishment of the public housing maximum rent see Chapter 16.

6-III.E. FLAT RENTS AND FAMILY CHOICE IN RENTS [24 CFR 960.253]

Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)]

The flat rent is designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

There is no utility allowance or reimbursement with flat rents. When the family elects to pay the flat rent, the flat rent amount quoted to the family by the PHA is the amount the family pays. Changes in family income, expenses, or composition will not affect the flat rent amount because it is outside the income-based formula.

Policies related to the reexamination of families paying flat rent are contained in Chapter 9, and policies related to the establishment and review of flat rents are contained in Chapter 16.

Family Choice in Rents [24 CFR 960.253(a) and (e)]

Once each year, the PHA must offer families the choice between a flat rent and an income-based rent. The family may not be offered this choice more than once a year. The PHA must document that flat rents were offered to families under the methods used to determine flat rents for the PHA.

PHA Policy

The annual PHA offer to a family of the choice between flat and income-based rent will be conducted upon admission and upon each subsequent annual reexamination.

The PHA will require families to submit their choice of flat or income-based rent in writing and will maintain such requests in the tenant file as part of the admission or annual reexamination process.

The PHA must provide sufficient information for families to make an informed choice. This information must include the PHA's policy on switching from flat rent to income-based rent due to financial hardship and the dollar amount of the rent under each option. However, if the family chose the flat rent for the previous year the PHA is required to provide an income-based rent amount only in the year that a reexamination of income is conducted or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information.

Switching from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Due to Hardship [24 CFR 960.253(f)]

A family can opt to switch from flat rent to income-based rent at any time if they are unable to pay the flat rent due to financial hardship. If the PHA determines that a financial hardship exists, the PHA must immediately allow the family to switch from flat rent to the income-based rent.

PHA Policy

Upon determination by the PHA that a financial hardship exists, the PHA will allow a family to switch from flat rent to income-based rent effective the first of the month following the family's request.

Reasons for financial hardship include:

- The family has experienced a decrease in income because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family, or reduction in or loss of earnings or other assistance
- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education, or similar items
- Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate

PHA Policy

The PHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Change in Flat Rents

PHA Policy

Changes to flat rents, up or down, will not affect families paying flat rent until their next annual flat rent offer, at which time the family will be given the choice of switching back to income-based rent or of remaining on flat rent at the current (most recently adjusted) flat rent for their unit [PH Occ GB, pp. 137-138].

Flat Rents and Earned Income Disallowance [A&O FAQs]

Because the EID is a function of income-based rents, a family paying flat rent cannot qualify for the EID even if a family member experiences an event that would qualify the family for the EID. If the family later chooses to pay income-based rent, they would only qualify for the EID if a new qualifying event occurred.

A family currently paying flat rent that previously qualified for the EID while paying income-based rent and is currently within their 48 month period would have the 12 cumulative months of full (100 percent) and phase-in (50 percent) exclusion continue while paying flat rent as long as the employment that is the subject of the exclusion continues, and the 48-month lifetime limit would continue uninterrupted. A family paying flat rent could therefore see a family member's 48-month lifetime limit expire while the family is paying flat rent.

Flat Rents and Mixed Families [A&O FAQs]

Mixed families electing to pay flat rent must first have a flat rent worksheet completed to see if the flat rent must be prorated. The worksheet is located in Appendix III of the *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet*.

If the flat rent is greater than or equal to the public housing maximum rent, there is no proration of flat rent and the family pays the flat rent for the unit.

If the flat rent is less than the maximum rent, the worksheet will calculate a prorated flat rent. The mixed family will pay the prorated flat rent.

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EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

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

(b) Annual income includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
- (2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

(3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;

(4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);

(5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);

(6) Welfare assistance payments.

(i) Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:

(A) Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31¹; and

(B) Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.

¹ Text of 45 CFR 260.31 follows (next page).

(ii) If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

(A) The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus

(B) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;

(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)

(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

HHS DEFINITION OF "ASSISTANCE"

45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

260.31 What does the term "assistance" mean?

(a)(1) The term "assistance" includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

(2) It includes such benefits even when they are:

(i) Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and

(ii) Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).

(3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of "assistance"] excludes: (1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;

(ii) Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and

(iii) Will not extend beyond four months.

(2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);

(3) Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;

(4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and

(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance

EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(c) Annual income does not include the following:

- (1) Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- (2) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);
- (3) Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) of this section);
- (4) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- (5) Income of a live-in aide, as defined in Sec. 5.403;
- (6) Subject to paragraph (b)(9) of this section, the full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;
- (7) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
- (8) (i) Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
- (ii) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);
- (iii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

(iv) Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;

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

(9) Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);

(10) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;

(11) Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

(12) Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;

(13) [Reserved]

(14) Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

(15) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;

(16) Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or

(17) Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(c) apply. A notice will be published in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs and housing owners identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published and distributed when necessary. [See the following chart for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

<p>Sources of Income Excluded by Federal Statute from Consideration as Income for Purposes of Determining Eligibility or Benefits</p>

a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b));

b) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058);

c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c));

d) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e);

e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f));

f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)); (effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931);

g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub.L- 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04);

h) The first \$2000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408);

i) Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu);

j) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f));

k) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);

l) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721);

m) The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);

n) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j));

o) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433);

p) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d));

q) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from

spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran (38 U.S.C. 1805);

r) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602); and

s) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).

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EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

(2) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under Sec. 5.609.

(3) In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

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EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE

24 CFR 960.255 Self-sufficiency incentive—Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Previously unemployed includes a person who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Qualified family. A family residing in public housing:

- (i) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was unemployed for one or more years previous to employment;
- (ii) Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or
- (iii) Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the PHA in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance—provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

(b) *Disallowance of increase in annual income.*

(1) *Initial twelve month exclusion.* During the cumulative twelve month period beginning on the date a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income (as defined in 5.609 of this title) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

(2) *Second twelve month exclusion and phase-in.* During the second cumulative twelve month period after the date a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income of a qualified family fifty percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over income of that family member prior to the beginning of such employment.

(3) *Maximum four year disallowance.* The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 48 month period. It only applies for a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(1) and a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(2), during the 48 month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Inapplicability to admission.* The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility and income targeting).

(d) *Individual Savings Accounts*. As an alternative to the disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment described in paragraph (b) of this section, a PHA may choose to provide for individual savings accounts for public housing residents who pay an income-based rent, in accordance with a written policy, which must include the following provisions:

(1) The PHA must advise the family that the savings account option is available;

(2) At the option of the family, the PHA must deposit in the savings account the total amount that would have been included in tenant rent payable to the PHA as a result of increased income that is disallowed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) Amounts deposited in a savings account may be withdrawn only for the purpose of:

(i) Purchasing a home;

(ii) Paying education costs of family members;

(iii) Moving out of public or assisted housing; or

(iv) Paying any other expense authorized by the PHA for the purpose of promoting the economic self-sufficiency of residents of public housing;

(4) The PHA must maintain the account in an interest bearing investment and must credit the family with the net interest income, and the PHA may not charge a fee for maintaining the account;

(5) At least annually the PHA must provide the family with a report on the status of the account; and

(6) If the family moves out of public housing, the PHA shall pay the tenant any balance in the account, minus any amounts owed to the PHA

EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) Applicability. This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) Imputed welfare income.

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the PHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the PHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) The PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of PHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination

of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

(e) PHA relation with welfare agency.

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the PHA. However, the PHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The PHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the PHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

Chapter 7

VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2010-19]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain the family's consent to collect the information. Applicants and tenants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The PHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The PHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2010-19 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. More detailed requirements related to individual factors are provided in subsequent parts including family information (Part II), income and assets (Part III), and mandatory deductions (Part IV).

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies established by the PHA.

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230]

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 960.259(a)(1)].

Consent Forms

It is required that all adult applicants and tenants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the PHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate the lease of tenants. The family may request a hearing in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedures.

7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2010-19]

HUD authorizes the PHA to use six methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

PHA Policy

In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-HUD system
- Written Third Party Verification (may be provided by applicant or resident)
- Written Third-party Verification Form
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification

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

Requirements for Acceptable Documents

PHA Policy

Any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and generally must be dated within 60 days of the date they are provided to the PHA. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

Print-outs from web pages are considered original documents.

The PHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy, annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

File Documentation

The PHA must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the PHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this ACOP. The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

PHA Policy

The PHA will document, in the family file, the following:

Reported family annual income

Value of assets

Expenses related to deductions from annual income

Other factors influencing the adjusted income or income-based rent determination

When the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, the PHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 960.259(c)(1); Notice PIH 2010-19].

7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the PHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no adverse action can be taken until the PHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted the opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the PHA's informal review/hearing processes. (For more on UIV and income projection, see section 6-I.C.)

Upfront Income Verification Using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)

HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for resident families. HUD requires the PHA to use the EIV system in its entirety. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

EIV Income Reports

The data shown on income reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between three and six months old at the time reports are generated.

PHA Policy

The PHA will obtain income reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

Income reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. Income reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Chapter 6.I.C. Income reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between income reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 6.I.C. and in this chapter.

Income reports will be used in interim reexaminations to identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system, and as necessary to verify and calculate earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

Income reports will be retained in resident files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

When the PHA determines through income reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15, Program Integrity.

EIV Discrepancy Reports

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

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

Income discrepancies may be identified through use of the EIV “Income Discrepancy Report” or by review of the discrepancy tab for the individual family.

PHA Policy

The PHA will generate the Income Discrepancy Report at least once every month.

When the PHA determines that a resident appearing on the Income Discrepancy Report has not concealed or underreported income, the resident’s name will be placed on a list of “false positive” reviews. To avoid multiple reviews in this situation, residents appearing on this list will be eliminated from discrepancy processing until a subsequent interim or annual reexamination has been completed.

The PHA will review the EIV discrepancy tab during processing of annual and interim reexaminations.

When it appears that a family may have concealed or underreported income, the PHA will request independent written third-party verification of the income in question.

When the PHA determines through file review and independent third-party verification that a family has concealed or underreported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15, Program Integrity.

EIV Identity Verification

The EIV system verifies resident identities against Social Security Administration (SSA) records. These records are compared to Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

PHAs are required to use EIV’s *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2010-3].

When identity verification for a resident fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

PHA Policy

The PHA will identify residents whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV’s *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis. The PHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the tenant. When the PHA determines that discrepancies exist as a result of PHA errors, such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, it will correct the errors promptly.

Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)

In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages PHAs to utilize other upfront verification sources.

PHA Policy

The PHA will inform all applicants and residents of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

HUD's EIV system

7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to the PHA by the family. If written third-party verification is not available, the PHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2010-19]

Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

The PHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

The PHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

PHA Policy

Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 60 days of the PHA request date.

If the PHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, the PHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation.

As verification of earned income, the PHA will request pay stubs covering the 60-day period prior to the PHA's request.

Written Third-Party Verification Form

When upfront verification is not available and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, the PHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

A written third-party verification form is mandatory when there is an unreported source of income or a substantial difference in reported income (\$2400 annually or more) and there is no UIV or tenant-provided documentation to support the income discrepancy.

PHAs may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents are unavailable or are rejected by the PHA.

Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2010-19]

For third-party oral verification, PHAs contact sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

PHAs should document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

PHA Policy

In collecting third-party oral verification, PHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2010-19]

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

PHA Policy

If the family cannot provide original documents, the PHA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.

The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p. 18].

Primary Documents

Third-party verification is not required when legal documents are the primary source, such as a birth certificate or other legal documentation of birth.

Imputed Assets

The PHA may accept a self-certification from the family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

7-I.E. SELF-CERTIFICATION

Self-certification, or “tenant declaration,” is used as a last resort when the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

When the PHA relies on a tenant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family’s file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

PHA Policy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to the PHA.

The PHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

PHA Policy

The PHA will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

Verification of Legal Identity for Adults	Verification of Legal Identity for Children
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers Church issued baptismal certificate Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicle identification card U.S. military discharge (DD 214) U.S. passport Employer identification card	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID School records

If a document submitted by a family is illegible or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required.

If none of these documents can be provided and at the PHA's discretion, a third party who knows the person may attest to the person's identity. The certification must be provided in a format acceptable to the PHA and be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

Legal identity will be verified on an as needed basis.

7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and Notice PIH 2010-3]

The family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include, existing residents who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

The PHA must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number:

- An original SSN card issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA)

- An original SSA-issued document, which contains the name and SSN of the individual

- An original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual

- Such other evidence of the SSN as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions

The PHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or resident if the document is not an original document, if the original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible, or if the document appears to be forged.

PHA Policy

The PHA will explain to the applicant or resident the reasons the document is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to the PHA within 90 days.

When the resident requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the resident must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. The PHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a resident requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the resident must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if the PHA determines that the resident's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the resident's control. During the period the PHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

PHA Policy

The PHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the resident's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and residents that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," the PHA should remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers by no later than the next reexamination.

PHA Policy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, the PHA will remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers by no later than the next reexamination.

7-II.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

PHA Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, the PHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member (e.g., school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded) and to provide a self-certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and tenants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

PHA Policy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships.

Marriage

PHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the PHA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, the PHA will require the family to document the marriage.

A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

Separation or Divorce

PHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the PHA has reasonable doubts about a separation or divorce, the PHA will require the family to document the divorce, or separation.

A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.

A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

Absence of Adult Member

PHA Policy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill).

Foster Children and Foster Adults

PHA Policy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

PHA Policy

The PHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family claims full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead, or

The family claims a child care deduction to enable a family member to further his or her education.

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

The PHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The PHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the PHA request a resident's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' Web site at www.os.dhhs.gov.

The PHA may make the following inquiries, provided it makes them of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry about whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiry about whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Verification of receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient for verification of disability for the purpose of qualification for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

PHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability payments from the SSA, the PHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation is not available through HUD's EIV system, the PHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If a family member is unable to provide the document, the PHA will ask the family to obtain a benefit verification letter either by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213 or by requesting one from www.ssa.gov. Once the family receives the benefit verification letter, it will be required to provide the letter to the PHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.603, necessary to qualify for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions.

PHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive SSI or other disability payments from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]

Overview

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. See the Eligibility chapter for detailed discussion of eligibility requirements. This chapter (7) discusses HUD and PHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The PHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

PHA Policy

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

Eligible Immigrants

Documents Required

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

PHA Verification [HCV GB, pp 5-3 and 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this ACOP. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the PHA must verify immigration status with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The PHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

The PHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant.

PHA Policy

The PHA offers a preference for working families, described in Section 4-III.B.

The PHA may verify that the family qualifies for the working family preference based on the family's submission of the working member's most recent paycheck stub indicating that the working member works at least 20 hours per week. The paycheck stub must have been issued to the working member within the last thirty days.

The PHA may also seek third party verification from the employer of the head, spouse, cohead or sole member of a family requesting a preference as a working family.

PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this ACOP describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

PHA Policy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

PHA Policy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.

All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year.

If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

The PHA will provide a format for any person who is unable to provide such a statement to record income and expenses for the coming year. The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination the PHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, the PHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months the PHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Social Security/SSI Benefits

PHA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, the PHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member who receives social security benefits. If a family member is unable to provide the document, the PHA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the family has received the original benefit verification letter, it will be required to provide the letter to the PHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of residents, the PHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through HUD's EIV system, and confirm with the resident(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the resident disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, the PHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If a family member is unable to provide the document, the PHA will help the resident request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the family has received the benefit verification letter, it will be required to provide the letter to the PHA.

7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

PHA Policy

The way the PHA will seek verification for alimony and child support differs depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it *receives regular payments*, verification will be sought in the following order.

Copy of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 60 days prior to PHA request

Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency

Third-party verification form from the person paying the support

Family's self-certification of amount received and of the likelihood of support payments being received in the future, or that support payments are not being received

If the family declares that it *receives irregular or no payments*, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts

If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. The PHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

The PHA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or

The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

Example 1: An elderly resident reported a \$10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and the PHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this \$10,000 to her son. The PHA has a reasonable estimate of the value of the asset; therefore, reverification of the value of the asset is not necessary.

Example 2: A family member has disposed of its 1/4 share of real property located in a desirable area and has valued her share at approximately 5,000. Based upon market conditions, this declaration does not seem realistic. Therefore, the PHA will verify the value of this asset.

7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

PHA Policy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income). If schedule E was not prepared, the PHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

Before retirement, the PHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.

Upon retirement, the PHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

After retirement, the PHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

The PHA must obtain verification for income exclusions only if, without verification, the PHA would not be able to determine whether the income is to be excluded. For example: If a family's 16 year old has a job at a fast food restaurant, the PHA will confirm that PHA records verify the child's age but will not require third-party verification of the amount earned. However, if a family claims the earned income disallowance for a source of income, both the source and the income must be verified.

PHA Policy

The PHA will reconcile differences in amounts reported by the third party and the family only when the excluded amount is used to calculate the family's rent (as is the case with the earned income disallowance). In all other cases, the PHA will report the amount to be excluded as indicated on documents provided by the family.

7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS

PHA Policy

The PHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SSI, etc. are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the PHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction

See Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. The PHA will verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse or cohead of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction

See the Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. The PHA will verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to medical expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

PHA Policy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts.

The PHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. The PHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Written third-party verification forms, if the family is unable to provide acceptable documentation.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

Eligible Household

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or a person with disabilities. The PHA will verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter, and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for the PHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Expenses Incurred in Past Years

PHA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, the PHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If family-provided documents are not available, the PHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months.

Auxiliary Apparatus

PHA Policy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months.

In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The PHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The PHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

PHA Policy

The PHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.

If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I. In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care.
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to pursue an eligible activity.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The PHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The PHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

PHA Policy

Information to be Gathered

The PHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

Whenever possible the PHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases the PHA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to the PHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, the PHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. The PHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

The PHA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment

The PHA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Allowable Type of Child Care

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

The PHA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

The PHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

PHA Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with the PHA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, the PHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

**Exhibit 7-1: Summary of Documentation Requirements for Noncitizens
[HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10]**

- All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the PHA.
- Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
- Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.

Elderly Noncitizens

- A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.

All other Noncitizens

- Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.

- Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)
- Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
 - “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”
 - “Section 208” or “Asylum”
 - “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”
 - “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”

- Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
 - A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
 - A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);
 - A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
 - A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).

- Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.

- Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.

- A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or
- Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the *Federal Register*

Chapter 8

LEASING AND INSPECTIONS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart G; 24 CFR 966, Subpart A]

INTRODUCTION

Public housing leases are the basis of the legal relationship between the PHA and the tenant. All units must be occupied pursuant to a dwelling lease agreement that complies with HUD's regulations.

HUD rules also require the PHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during occupancy. In addition, the PHA may require additional inspections in accordance with PHA policy.

This chapter is divided into two parts as follows:

Part I: Leasing. This part describes pre-leasing activities and the PHA's policies pertaining to lease execution, modification, and payments under the lease.

Part II: Inspections. This part describes the PHA's policies for inspecting dwelling units.

PART I: LEASING

8-I.A. OVERVIEW

An eligible family may occupy a public housing dwelling unit under the terms of a lease. The lease must meet all regulatory requirements, and must also comply with applicable state and local laws and codes.

The term of the lease must be for a period of 12 months. The lease must be renewed automatically for another 12-month term, except that the PHA may not renew the lease if the family has violated the community service requirement [24 CFR 966.4(a)(2)].

Part I of this chapter contains regulatory information, when applicable, as well as the PHA's policies governing leasing issues.

8-I.B. LEASE ORIENTATION

PHA Policy

After unit acceptance but prior to occupancy, a PHA representative will provide a lease orientation to the family. The head of household or spouse, or cohead and all adult members are required to attend.

Orientation Agenda

PHA Policy

When families attend the lease orientation, they will be provided with:

- A copy of the lease

- A copy of the PHA's grievance procedure

- A copy of the house rules

- A copy of the PHA's schedule of maintenance charges

- A copy of the pamphlet *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*

- A copy of "Is Fraud Worth It?" (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse

- A copy of "What You Should Know about EIV," a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19

Topics to be discussed will include:

- Applicable deposits and other charges

- Review and explanation of lease provisions

- Unit maintenance and work orders

- The PHA's reporting requirements

- Explanation of occupancy forms

- Community service requirements

- Family choice of rent

8-I.C. EXECUTION OF LEASE

The lease must be executed by the tenant and the PHA, except for automatic renewals of a lease [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

A lease is executed at the time of admission for all new residents. A new lease is also executed at the time of transfer from one PHA unit to another.

The lease must state the composition of the household as approved by the PHA (family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide) [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)]. See Section 8-I.D. for policies regarding changes in family composition during the lease term.

PHA Policy

The head of household, spouse or cohead, and all other adult members of the household will be required to sign the public housing lease prior to admission. An appointment will be scheduled for the parties to execute the lease. The head of household will be provided a copy of the executed lease and the PHA will retain a copy in the resident's file.

Files for households that include a live-in aide will contain file documentation signed by the live-in aide, that the live-in aide is not a party to the lease and is not entitled to PHA assistance. The live-in aide is only approved to live in the unit while serving as the attendant for the participant family member.

8-I.D. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LEASE

The lease may be modified at any time by written agreement of the tenant and the PHA [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

Modifications to the Lease Form

The PHA may modify its lease from time to time. However, the PHA must give residents 30 days advance notice of the proposed changes and an opportunity to comment on the changes. The PHA must also consider any comments before formally adopting the new lease [24 CFR 966.3].

After proposed changes have been incorporated into the lease and approved by the Board, each family must be notified at least 60 days in advance of the effective date of the new lease or lease revision. A resident's refusal to accept permissible and reasonable lease modifications that are made in accordance with HUD requirements, or are required by HUD, is grounds for termination of tenancy [24 CFR 966.4(1)(2)(iii)(E)].

PHA Policy

The family will have 30 days to accept the revised lease. If the family does not accept the offer of the revised lease within that 30 day timeframe, the family's tenancy will be terminated for other good cause in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Schedules of special charges and rules and regulations are subject to modification or revision. Because these schedules are incorporated into the lease by reference, residents and resident organizations must be provided at least thirty days written notice of the reason(s) for any proposed modifications or revisions, and must be given an opportunity to present written comments. The notice must be delivered directly or mailed to each tenant; or posted in at least three conspicuous places within each structure or building in which the affected dwelling units are located, as well as in a conspicuous place at the project office, if any, or if none, a similar central business location within the project. Comments must be taken into consideration before any proposed modifications or revisions become effective [24 CFR 966.5].

After the proposed revisions become effective they must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the project office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

PHA Policy

When the PHA proposes to modify or revise schedules of special charges or rules and regulations, the PHA will post a copy of the notice in the central office, and will mail a copy of the notice to each resident family. Documentation of proper notice will be included in each resident file.

Other Modifications

PHA Policy

The lease will be amended to reflect all changes in family composition.

If, for any reason, any member of the household ceases to reside in the unit, the lease will be amended by drawing a line through the person's name. The head of household and PHA will be required to initial and date the change.

If a new household member is approved by the PHA to reside in the unit, the person's name and birth date will be added to the lease. The head of household and PHA will be required to initial and date the change. If the new member of the household is an adult, s/he will also be required to sign and date the lease.

Policies governing when and how changes in family composition must be reported are contained in Chapter 9, Reexaminations.

8-I.E. SECURITY DEPOSITS [24 CFR 966.4(b)(5)]

At the option of the PHA, the lease may require security deposits. The amount of the security deposit cannot exceed one month's rent or a reasonable fixed amount as determined by the PHA. The PHA may allow for gradual accumulation of the security deposit by the family, or the family may be required to pay the security deposit in full prior to occupancy. Subject to applicable laws, interest earned on security deposits may be refunded to the tenant after vacating the unit, or used for tenant services or activities.

PHA Policy

Residents must pay a security deposit to the PHA at the time of admission. The amount of the security deposit will be equal to the family's total tenant payment at the time of move-in, and must be paid in full prior to occupancy.

The PHA will hold the security deposit for the period the family occupies the unit. The PHA will not use the security deposit for rent or other charges while the resident is living in the unit.

Within 45 days of move-out, the PHA will refund to the resident the amount of the security deposit (including interest earned on the security deposit), less any amount needed to pay the cost of unpaid rent, damages listed on the move-out inspection report that exceed normal wear and tear, and other charges due under the lease.

The PHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the security deposit within 45 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

If the resident transfers to another unit, the PHA will transfer the security deposit to the new unit. The tenant will be billed for any maintenance or other charges due for the "old" unit.

8-I.F. PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE

Rent Payments [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)]

Families must pay the amount of the monthly tenant rent determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements. The amount of the tenant rent is subject to change in accordance with HUD requirements.

The lease must specify the initial amount of the tenant rent at the beginning of the initial lease term, and the PHA must give written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent and when the change is effective.

PHA Policy

The tenant rent is due and payable at the PHA-designated location on the first of every month. If the first falls on a weekend or holiday, the rent is due and payable on the first business day thereafter.

If a family's tenant rent changes, the PHA will notify the family of the new amount and the effective date by sending a "Notice of Rent Adjustment" which will become an attachment to the lease.

Late Fees and Nonpayment

At the option of the PHA, the lease may provide for payment of penalties when the family is late in paying tenant rent [24 CFR 966.4(b)(3)].

The lease must provide that late payment fees are not due and collectible until two weeks after the PHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the PHA grievance procedures. The PHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

PHA Policy

If the family fails to pay their rent by the fifth day of the month, and the PHA has not agreed to accept payment at a later date, a 14 day Notice to Vacate will be issued to the resident for failure to pay rent, demanding payment in full or the surrender of the premises.

In addition, if the resident fails to make payment by the end of office hours on the fifth day of the month, a late fee of \$25.00 will be charged. Notices of late fees will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the fee until the conclusion of the grievance process. If the resident can document financial hardship, the late fee may be waived on a case-by-case basis.

When a check is returned for insufficient funds or is written on a closed account, the rent will be considered unpaid and a returned check fee of \$25.00 will be charged to the family. The fee will be due and payable 14 days after billing.

Excess Utility Charges

If the PHA charges the tenant for consumption of excess utilities, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges. The imposition of charges for consumption of excess utilities is permissible only if the charges are determined by an individual check meter servicing the leased unit or result from the use of major tenant-supplied appliances [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for utilities that are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

The lease must provide that charges for excess utility consumption are not due and collectible until two weeks after the PHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the PHA grievance procedures. The PHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

PHA Policy

When applicable, families will be charged for excess utility usage according to the PHA's current posted schedule. Notices of excess utility charges will be mailed monthly and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable with rent on the first day of each month. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of excess utility charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

Maintenance and Damage Charges

If the PHA charges the tenant for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for services and repairs which are required to be incorporated in the lease by reference must be publicly posted in a conspicuous manner in the development office and must be furnished to applicants and tenants on request [24 CFR 966.5].

The lease must provide that charges for maintenance and repair beyond normal wear and tear are not due and collectible until two weeks after the PHA gives written notice of the charges. The written notice is considered an adverse action, and must meet the requirements governing a notice of adverse action [24 CFR 966.4(b)(4)].

The notice of proposed adverse action must identify the specific grounds for the action and inform the family of their right for a hearing under the PHA grievance procedures. The PHA must not take the proposed action until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired, or (if a hearing was requested within the required timeframe,) the grievance process has been completed [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)].

PHA Policy

When applicable, families will be charged for maintenance and/or damages according to the PHA's current schedule. Work that is not covered in the schedule will be charged based on the actual cost of labor and materials to make needed repairs (including overtime, if applicable).

Notices of maintenance and damage charges will be mailed monthly and will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of maintenance and damage charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

PART II: INSPECTIONS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD rules require the PHA to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during occupancy. In addition, the PHA may require additional inspections, in accordance with PHA Policy. This part contains the PHA's policies governing inspections, notification of unit entry, and inspection results.

8-II.B. TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

Move-In Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]

The lease must require the PHA and the family to inspect the dwelling unit prior to occupancy in order to determine the condition of the unit and equipment in the unit. A copy of the initial inspection, signed by the PHA and the resident, must be provided to the tenant and be kept in the resident file.

PHA Policy

The head of household will attend the initial inspection and sign the inspection form for the head of household.

Move-Out Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]

The PHA must inspect the unit at the time the resident vacates the unit and must allow the resident to participate in the inspection if he or she wishes, unless the tenant vacates without notice to the PHA. The PHA must provide to the tenant a statement of any charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear.

The difference between the condition of the unit at move-in and move-out establishes the basis for any charges against the security deposit so long as the work needed exceeds that for normal wear and tear.

PHA Policy

When applicable, the PHA will provide the tenant with a statement of charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear, within 30 business days of conducting the move-out inspection.

Annual Inspections

Under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS), the PHA is required to inspect all occupied units annually using HUD's Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) [24 CFR 902.43(a)(4)].

Quality Control Inspections

The purpose of quality control inspections is to assure that all defects were identified in the original inspection, and that repairs were completed at an acceptable level of craftsmanship and within an acceptable time frame

PHA Policy

Supervisory quality control inspections will be conducted in accordance with the PHA's maintenance plan.

Special Inspections

PHA Policy

PHA staff may conduct a special inspection for any of the following reasons:

Housekeeping

Unit condition

Suspected lease violation

Preventive maintenance

Routine maintenance

There is reasonable cause to believe an emergency exists

Other Inspections

PHA Policy

Building exteriors, grounds, common areas and systems will be inspected according to the PHA's maintenance plan.

8-II.C. NOTICE AND SCHEDULING OF INSPECTIONS

Notice of Entry

Non-emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(1)]

The PHA may enter the unit, with reasonable advance notification to perform routine inspections and maintenance, make improvements and repairs, or to show the unit for re-leasing. A written statement specifying the purpose of the PHA entry delivered to the dwelling unit at least two days before such entry is considered reasonable advance notification.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the resident in writing at least 48 hours prior to any non-emergency inspection.

For regular annual inspections, the family will receive at least 2 weeks written notice of the inspection to allow the family to prepare the unit for the inspection.

Entry for repairs requested by the family will not require prior notice. Resident-requested repairs presume permission for the PHA to enter the unit.

Emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(2)]

The PHA may enter the dwelling unit at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists. If no adult household member is present at the time of an emergency entry, the PHA must leave a written statement showing the date, time and purpose of the entry prior to leaving the dwelling unit.

Scheduling of Inspections

PHA Policy

Inspections will be conducted during business hours. If a family needs to reschedule an inspection, they must notify the PHA in writing at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled inspection. The PHA will reschedule the inspection no more than once unless the resident has a verifiable good cause to delay the inspection. The PHA may request verification of such cause.

Attendance at Inspections

Residents are required to be present for move-in inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]. There is no such requirement for other types of inspections.

PHA Policy

Except at move-in inspections, the resident is not required to be present for the inspection. The resident may attend the inspection if he or she wishes.

If no one is at home, the inspector will enter the unit, conduct the inspection and leave a notification that an inspection was completed in the unit.

8-II.D. INSPECTION RESULTS

The PHA is obligated to maintain dwelling units and the project in decent, safe and sanitary condition and to make necessary repairs to dwelling units [24 CFR 966.4(e)].

Emergency Repairs [24 CFR 966.4(h)]

If the unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to the life, health, or safety of the occupants, the tenant must immediately notify the PHA of the damage, and the PHA must make repairs within a reasonable time frame.

If the damage was caused by a household member or guest, the PHA must charge the family for the reasonable cost of repairs. The PHA may also take lease enforcement action against the family.

If the PHA cannot make repairs quickly, the PHA must offer the family standard alternative accommodations. If the PHA can neither repair the defect within a reasonable time frame nor offer alternative housing, rent shall be abated in proportion to the seriousness of the damage and loss in value as a dwelling. Rent shall not be abated if the damage was caused by a household member or guest, or if the resident rejects the alternative accommodations.

PHA Policy

When conditions in the unit are hazardous to life, health, or safety, the PHA will make repairs or otherwise abate the situation within 24 hours.

Defects hazardous to life, health or safety include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit

- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling

- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks

- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire

- Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 50 degrees Fahrenheit

- Utilities not in service, including no running hot water

- Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury

- Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit

- Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit

- Inoperable smoke detectors

Non-emergency Repairs

PHA Policy

The PHA will correct non-life threatening health and safety defects within 15 business days of the inspection date. If the PHA is unable to make repairs within that period due to circumstances beyond the PHA's control (e.g. required parts or services are not available, weather conditions, etc.) the PHA will notify the family of an estimated date of completion.

The family must allow the PHA access to the unit to make repairs.

Resident-Caused Damages

PHA Policy

Damages to the unit beyond wear and tear will be billed to the tenant in accordance with the policies in 8-I.G., Maintenance and Damage Charges.

Repeated or excessive damages to the unit beyond normal wear and tear will be considered a serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Housekeeping

PHA Policy

Residents whose housekeeping habits pose a non-emergency health or safety risk, encourage insect or rodent infestation, or cause damage to the unit are in violation of the lease. In these instances, the PHA will provide proper notice of a lease violation.

A reinspection will be conducted within 30 days to confirm that the resident has complied with the requirement to abate the problem. Failure to abate the problem or allow for a reinspection is considered a violation of the lease and may result in termination of tenancy in accordance with Chapter 13.

Notices of lease violation will also be issued to residents who purposely disengage the unit's smoke detector. Only one warning will be given. A second incidence will result in lease termination.

Bed Bug Problems

PHA Policy

If the presence of bed bugs re-confirmed via the agency's pest control company, the manager is responsible for immediately scheduling an "in person" meeting with the head of household and occupants(s).

Once the resident(s) is in the manager's office provide and review the Bed Bug factsheet, Bed Bug Guide and treatment schedule.

At the conclusion of the “in person” meeting, the co-head must sign off on having received the following:

- Bed Bug Factsheet
- Bed Bug Guide
- Treatment Schedule

See addendum #2

Units scheduled for treatment must be visually inspected by management the morning of the scheduled treatment. If the resident is not prepared, management must notify the pest control company no later than 10:00 A.M. the morning of the scheduled treatment that the unit is not to be serviced.

Charges to residents for Non-Compliance

- 1st Offense - \$75.00
- 2nd Offense - \$150.00
- 3rd Offense – Notice to Vacate

Units that are not 100% prepared **will not** be treated by the pest control company. Do not request the unit be treated regardless as this becomes a waste of time and money and yields very little in the way of results.

Chapter 9

REEXAMINATIONS

[24 CFR 960.257, 960.259, 966.4]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is required to monitor each family's income and composition over time, and to adjust the family's rent accordingly. PHAs must adopt policies concerning the conduct of annual and interim reexaminations that are consistent with regulatory requirements, and must conduct reexaminations in accordance with such policies [24 CFR 960.257(c)].

The frequency with which the PHA must reexamine income for a family depends on whether the family pays income-based or flat rent. HUD requires the PHA to offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. The PHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations.

Part I: Annual Reexaminations for Families Paying Income Based Rents. This part discusses the requirements for annual reexamination of income and family composition. Full reexaminations are conducted at least once a year for families paying income-based rents.

Part II: Reexaminations for Families Paying Flat Rents. This part contains the PHA's policies for conducting full reexaminations of family income and composition for families paying flat rents. These full reexaminations are conducted at least once every 3 years. This part also contains the PHA's policies for conducting annual updates of family composition for flat rent families.

Part III: Interim Reexaminations. This part includes HUD requirements and PHA policies related to when a family may and must report changes that occur between annual reexaminations.

Part IV: Recalculating Tenant Rent. After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA must recalculate the tenant rent. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this ACOP, apply to annual and interim reexaminations.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING INCOME BASED RENTS [24 CFR 960.257]

9-I.A. OVERVIEW

For those families who choose to pay income-based rent, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of income and family composition at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)]. For families who choose flat rents, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. Policies related to the reexamination process for families paying flat rent are located in Part II of this chapter.

For all residents of public housing, whether those residents are paying income-based or flat rents, the PHA must conduct an annual review of community service requirement compliance. This annual reexamination is also a good time to have residents sign consent forms for criminal background checks in case the criminal history of a resident is needed at some point to determine the need for lease enforcement or eviction.

The PHA is required to obtain information needed to conduct reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the PHA. Families are required to provide current and accurate information on income, assets, allowances and deductions, family composition and community service compliance as part of the reexamination process [24 CFR 960.259].

This part contains the PHA's policies for conducting annual reexaminations.

9-I.B. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The PHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family paying an income-based rent is completed within a 12 month period [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

PHA Policy

Generally, the PHA will schedule annual reexaminations to coincide with the family's anniversary date. The PHA will begin the annual reexamination process approximately 120 days in advance of the scheduled effective date.

Anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

If the family transfers to a new unit, the PHA will not perform a new annual reexamination, and the anniversary date will be changed.

The PHA may also schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process

The PHA is required to obtain information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the PHA. However, PHAs should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity the option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time [Notice PIH 2009-36].

PHA Policy

Families generally are required to participate in an annual reexamination interview, which must be attended by the head of household, spouse, or cohead. If participation in an in-person interview poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact the PHA to request a reasonable accommodation.

Notification of annual reexamination interviews will be sent by first-class mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact the PHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend the scheduled interview the PHA will send a second notification with a new interview appointment time.

If a family fails to attend two scheduled interviews without PHA approval, the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process.

9-I.C. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information necessary for the redetermination of rent and family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

PHA Policy

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include a PHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documentation related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the agency has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. The PHA may use the results of the annual reexamination to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

Criminal Background Checks

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)(1)(ii)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

PHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for a criminal background check as part of the annual reexamination process.

Compliance with Community Service

For families who include nonexempt individuals, the PHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for the PHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

9-I.D. EFFECTIVE DATES

As part of the annual reexamination process, the PHA must make appropriate adjustments in the rent after consultation with the family and upon verification of the information [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

PHA Policy

In general, an *increase* in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If the PHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by the PHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *increases* in the family share of the rent will be applied retroactively, to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a *decrease* in the tenant rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If the PHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by the PHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by the PHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents the PHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

PART II: REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING FLAT RENTS
[24 CFR 960.257(2)]

9-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires that the PHA offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. The PHA's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

For families who choose flat rents, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every 3 years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. The PHA is only required to provide the amount of income-based rent the family might pay in those years that the PHA conducts a full reexamination of income and family composition, or upon request of the family after the family submits updated income information [24 CFR 960.253(e)(2)].

As it does for families that pay income-based rent, on an annual basis, the PHA must also review community service compliance and should have each adult resident consent to a criminal background check.

This part contains the PHA's policies for conducting reexaminations of families who choose to pay flat rents.

9-II.B. FULL REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY INCOME AND COMPOSITION

Frequency of Reexamination

PHA Policy

For families paying flat rents, the PHA will conduct a full reexamination of family income and composition once every 3 years.

Reexamination Policies

PHA Policy

In conducting full reexaminations for families paying flat rents, the PHA will follow the policies used for the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Sections 9-I.B through 9-I.D above.

9-II.C. REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY COMPOSITION (“ANNUAL UPDATE”)

As noted above, full reexaminations are conducted every 3 years for families paying flat rents. In the years between full reexaminations, regulations require the PHA to conduct a reexamination of family composition (“annual update”) [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

The annual update process is similar to the annual reexamination process, except that the PHA does not collect information about the family’s income and expenses, and the family’s rent is not recalculated following an annual update.

Scheduling

The PHA must establish a policy to ensure that the reexamination of family composition for families choosing to pay the flat rent is completed at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)].

PHA Policy

For families paying flat rents, annual updates will be conducted in each of the 2 years following the full reexamination.

In scheduling the annual update, the PHA will follow the policy used for scheduling the annual reexamination of families paying income-based rent as set forth in Section 9-I.B. above.

Conducting Annual Updates

The terms of the public housing lease require the family to furnish information necessary for the redetermination of rent and family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(2)].

PHA Policy

Families generally are required to participate in an annual update interview, which must be attended by the head of household, spouse, or cohead. If participation in an in-person interview poses a hardship because of a family member’s disability, the family should contact the PHA to request a reasonable accommodation.

Notification of annual update interviews will be sent by first-class mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the interview. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the interview.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact the PHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend the scheduled interview, the PHA will send a second notification with a new interview appointment time.

If a family fails to attend two scheduled interviews without PHA approval, the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the notice) to the annual update appointment. Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be in violation of their lease and may be terminated in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the interview process.

Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. The PHA may use the results of the annual update to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

Criminal Background Checks

Information obtained through criminal background checks may be used for lease enforcement and eviction [24 CFR 5.903(e)]. Criminal background checks of residents will be conducted in accordance with the policy in Section 13-IV.B.

PHA Policy

Each household member age 18 and over will be required to execute a consent form for criminal background check as part of the annual update process.

Compliance with Community Service

For families who include nonexempt individuals, the PHA must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for the PHA's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

PART III: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 960.257; 24 CFR 966.4]

9-III.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change throughout the period between annual reexaminations. HUD and PHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances the PHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit the PHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time.

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition change. The PHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and PHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how the PHA will process both PHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

9-III.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family composition. However, due to provisions of the public housing lease, the PHA has limited discretion in this area.

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. Policies related to such transfers are located in Chapter 12.

PHA Policy

All families, those paying income-based rent as well as flat rent, must report all changes in family and household composition that occur between annual reexaminations (or annual updates).

The PHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require PHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the PHA of the addition [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)].

PHA Policy

The family must inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business days.

New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval

With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request PHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)].

The PHA may adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child or a live-in aide, and defining the circumstances in which PHA consent will be given or denied. Under such policies, the factors considered by the PHA may include [24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)(i)]:

- Whether the addition of a new occupant may necessitate a transfer of the family to another unit, and whether such units are available.
- The PHA's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

PHA Policy

Families must request PHA approval to add a new family member, live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 14 consecutive days or a total of 30 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by the PHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

The PHA will not approve the addition of new family or household members other than by birth, adoption, court-awarded custody, or marriage, if it will require the family to transfer to a larger size unit (under the transfer policy in Chapter 12), unless the family can demonstrate that there are medical needs or other extenuating circumstances, including reasonable accommodation, that should be considered by the PHA. Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

The PHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets the PHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (See Chapter 7, Part II).

If the PHA determines that an individual does not meet the PHA's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, the PHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and the reasons for the denial.

The PHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

Departure of a Family or Household Member

PHA Policy

If a family member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the PHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to family members who had been considered temporarily absent, who are now permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the PHA within 10 business days.

9-III.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because the PHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change. When a family reports a change, the PHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

PHA Policy

This section only applies to families paying income-based rent. Families paying flat rent are not required to report changes in income or expenses.

PHA-initiated Interim Reexaminations

PHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by the PHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start, to adjust the exclusion with any changes in income, and at the conclusion of the second 12 month exclusion period (50 percent phase-in period).

If the family has reported zero income, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination every 3 months as long as the family continues to report that they have no income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), the PHA will schedule an interim reexamination to coincide with the end of the period for which it is feasible to project income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, tenant-provided documents were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

The PHA may conduct an interim reexamination at any time in order to correct an error in a previous reexamination, or to investigate a tenant fraud complaint.

Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family income or expenses [24 CFR 960.257(c)]. In addition, HUD regulations require that the family be permitted to obtain an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

Required Reporting

HUD regulations give the PHA the freedom to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

PHA Policy

Families are required to report all increases in earned income, including new employment, within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect.

The PHA will only conduct interim reexaminations for families that qualify for the earned income disallowance (EID), and only when the EID family's rent will change as a result of the increase. In all other cases, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

Families are not required to report any other changes in income or expenses.

Optional Reporting

The family may request an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 960.257(b)]. The PHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [PH Occ GB, p. 159].

If a family reports a decrease in income from the loss of welfare benefits due to fraud or non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, the family's share of the rent will not be reduced [24 CFR 5.615]. For more information regarding the requirement to impute welfare income see Chapter 6.

PHA Policy

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in an increase in the tenant rent, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in a decrease in the tenant rent, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 9-III.D. for effective dates.

Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

9-III.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

Method of Reporting

PHA Policy

The family may notify the PHA of changes either orally or in writing. If the family provides oral notice, the PHA may also require the family to submit the changes in writing.

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if the PHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Based on the type of change reported, the PHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from the PHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with PHA approval. The PHA will accept required documentation by mail or in person.

Effective Dates

The PHA must make the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family request [24 CFR 960.257(b)].

PHA Policy

If the family share of the rent is to *increase*:

The increase generally will be effective on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.

If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively, to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any underpaid rent and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If the family share of the rent is to *decrease*:

The decrease will be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.

PART IV: RECALCULATING TENANT RENT

9-IV.A. OVERVIEW

For those families paying income-based rent, the PHA must recalculate the rent amount based on the income information received during the reexamination process and notify the family of the changes [24 CFR 966.4, 960.257]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

9-IV.B. CHANGES IN UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965.507, 24 CFR 966.4]

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

PHA Policy

Unless the PHA is required to revise utility allowances retroactively, revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

9-IV.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW TENANT RENT

The public housing lease requires the PHA to give the tenant written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent, and when the change is effective [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)(ii)].

When the PHA redetermines the amount of rent (Total Tenant Payment or Tenant Rent) payable by the tenant, not including determination of the PHA's schedule of Utility Allowances for families in the PHA's Public Housing Program, or determines that the tenant must transfer to another unit based on family composition, the PHA must notify the tenant that the tenant may ask for an explanation stating the specific grounds of the PHA determination, and that if the tenant does not agree with the determination, the tenant shall have the right to request a hearing under the PHA's grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.4(c)(4)].

PHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the new tenant rent and date it takes effect.

9-IV.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the PHA may discover errors made by the PHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of rent are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 15.

Chapter 10

PETS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the PHA's policies on the keeping of pets and any criteria or standards pertaining to the policies. The rules adopted are reasonably related to the legitimate interest of the PHA to provide a decent, safe and sanitary living environment for all tenants, and to protect and preserve the physical condition of the property, as well as the financial interest of the PHA.

The chapter is organized as follows:

Part I: Assistance Animals. This part explains the difference between assistance animals and pets and contains policies related to the designation of an assistance animal as well as their care and handling.

Part II: Pet policies for all developments. This part includes pet policies that are common to both elderly/disabled developments and general occupancy developments.

Part III: Pet deposits and fees for elderly/disabled developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to elderly/disabled developments.

Part IV: Pet deposits and fees for general occupancy developments. This part contains policies for pet deposits and fees that are applicable to general occupancy developments.

PART I: ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

[Section 504; Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C.); 24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705]

10-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part discusses situations under which permission for an assistance animal may be denied, and also establishes standards for the care of assistance animals.

Assistance animals are animals that assist, support, or provide service to a person with a disability, or that provide emotional support that alleviates one or more identified symptoms or effects of a person's disability. Assistance animals – often referred to as “service animals,” “assistive animals,” “support animals,” or “therapy animals” – perform many disability-related functions, including but not limited to the following:

- Guiding individuals who are blind or have low vision
- Alerting individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired
- Providing minimal protection or rescue assistance
- Pulling a wheelchair
- Fetching items
- Alerting persons to impending seizures
- Providing emotional support to persons with disabilities who have a disability-related need for such support

Assistance animals that are needed as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities are not considered pets, and thus, are not subject to the PHA's pet policies described in Parts II through IV of this chapter [24 CFR 5.303; 960.705].

10-I.B. APPROVAL OF ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

A person with a disability is not automatically entitled to have an assistance animal. Reasonable accommodation requires that there is a relationship between the person's disability and his or her need for the animal [PH Occ GB, p. 179].

A PHA may not refuse to allow a person with a disability to have an assistance animal merely because the animal does not have formal training. Some, but not all, animals that assist persons with disabilities are professionally trained. Other assistance animals are trained by the owners themselves and, in some cases, no special training is required. The question is whether or not the animal performs the assistance or provides the benefit needed by the person with the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 178].

A PHA's refusal to permit persons with a disability to use and live with an assistance animal that is needed to assist them, would violate Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Fair Housing Act unless [PH Occ GB, p. 179]:

- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others that cannot be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation
- There is reliable objective evidence that the animal would cause substantial physical damage to the property of others

PHAs have the authority to regulate assistance animals under applicable federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303(b)(3); 960.705(b)(3)].

PHA Policy

For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered an assistance animal, there must be a person with disabilities in the household, and the family must request and the PHA approve a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the policies contained in Chapter 2.

10-I.C. CARE AND HANDLING

HUD regulations do not affect any authority a PHA may have to regulate assistance animals under federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705].

PHA Policy

Residents must care for assistance animals in a manner that complies with state and local laws, including anti-cruelty laws.

Residents must ensure that assistance animals do not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others, or cause substantial physical damage to the development, dwelling unit, or property of other residents.

When a resident's care or handling of an assistance animal violates these policies, the PHA will consider whether the violation could be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation. If the PHA determines that no such accommodation can be made, the PHA may withdraw the approval of a particular assistance animal.

PART II: PET POLICIES FOR ALL DEVELOPMENTS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of a pet policy is to establish clear guidelines for ownership of pets and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets. This part contains pet policies that apply to all developments.

10-II.B. MANAGEMENT APPROVAL OF PETS

Registration of Pets

PHAs may require registration of the pet with the PHA [24 CFR 960.707(b)(5)].

PHA Policy

Pets must be registered with the PHA before they are brought onto the premises.

Registration includes documentation signed by a licensed veterinarian or state/local authority that the pet has received all inoculations required by state or local law, and that the pet has no communicable disease(s) and is pest-free. This registration must be renewed annually and will be coordinated with the annual reexamination date.

Pets will not be approved to reside in a unit until completion of the registration requirements.

Refusal to Register Pets

PHA Policy

The PHA will refuse to register a pet if:

The pet is not *a common household pet* as defined in Section 10-II.C. below

Keeping the pet would violate any pet restrictions listed in this policy

The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information, or fails to update the registration annually

The applicant has previously been charged with animal cruelty under state or local law; or has been evicted, had to relinquish a pet or been prohibited from future pet ownership due to pet rule violations or a court order

The PHA reasonably determines that the pet owner is unable to keep the pet in compliance with the pet rules and other lease obligations. The pet's temperament and behavior may be considered as a factor in determining the pet owner's ability to comply with provisions of the lease.

If the PHA refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner within 10 business days of the PHA's decision. The notice will state the reason for refusing to register the pet and will inform the family of their right to appeal the decision in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedures.

Pet Agreement

PHA Policy

Residents who have been approved to have a pet must enter into a pet agreement with the PHA, or the approval of the pet will be withdrawn.

The pet agreement is the resident's certification that he or she has received a copy of the PHA's pet policy and applicable house rules, that he or she has read the policies and/or rules, understands them, and agrees to comply with them.

The resident further certifies by signing the pet agreement that he or she understands that noncompliance with the PHA's pet policy and applicable house rules may result in the withdrawal of PHA approval of the pet or termination of tenancy.

10-II.C. STANDARDS FOR PETS [24 CFR 5.318; 960.707(b)]

PHAs may establish reasonable requirements related to pet ownership including, but not limited to:

- Limitations on the number of animals in a unit, based on unit size
- Prohibitions on types of animals that the PHA classifies as dangerous, provided that such classifications are consistent with applicable state and local law
- Prohibitions on individual animals, based on certain factors, including the size and weight of the animal
- Requiring pet owners to have their pets spayed or neutered

PHA's may not require pet owners to have any pet's vocal cords removed.

Definition of "Common Household Pet"

There is no regulatory definition of common household pet for public housing programs, although the regulations for pet ownership in both elderly/disabled and general occupancy developments use the term. The regulations for pet ownership in elderly/disabled developments expressly authorize PHAs to define the term [24 CFR 5.306(2)].

PHA Policy

Common household pet means a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, or fish that is traditionally recognized as a companion animal and is kept in the home for pleasure rather than commercial purposes.

The following animals are not considered common household pets:

Reptiles

Rodents

Insects

Arachnids

Wild animals or feral animals

Pot-bellied pigs

Animals used for commercial breeding

Pet Restrictions

PHA Policy

The following animals are not permitted:

Any animal whose adult weight will exceed 25 pounds

Dogs of the pit bull, rottweiler, chow, or boxer breeds

Ferrets or other animals whose natural protective mechanisms pose a risk to small children of serious bites or lacerations

Any animal not permitted under state or local law or code

Number of Pets

PHA Policy

Residents may own a maximum of 1 pet.

In the case of fish, residents may keep no more than can be maintained in a safe and healthy manner in a tank holding up to 10 gallons. Such a tank or aquarium will be counted as 1 pet.

Other Requirements

PHA Policy

Dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered at the time of registration or, in the case of underage animals, within 30 days of the pet reaching 6 months of age. Exceptions may be made upon veterinary certification that subjecting this particular pet to the procedure would be temporarily or permanently medically unsafe or unnecessary.

Pets must be licensed in accordance with state or local law. Residents must provide proof of licensing at the time of registration and annually, in conjunction with the resident's annual reexamination.

10-II.D. PET RULES

Pet owners must maintain pets responsibly, in accordance with PHA policies, and in compliance with applicable state and local public health, animal control, and animal cruelty laws and regulations [24 CFR 5.315; 24 CFR 960.707(a)].

Pet Area Restrictions

PHA Policy

Pets must be maintained within the resident's unit. When outside of the unit (within the building or on the grounds) dogs and cats must be kept on a leash or carried and under the control of the resident or other responsible individual at all times.

Pets other than dogs or cats must be kept in a cage or carrier when outside of the unit.

Pets are not permitted in common areas including lobbies, community rooms and laundry areas except for those common areas which are entrances to and exits from the building.

Pet owners are not permitted to exercise pets or permit pets to deposit waste on project premises outside of the areas designated for such purposes.

Designated Pet/No-Pet Areas [24 CFR 5.318(g), PH Occ GB, p. 182]

PHAs may designate buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings as no-pet areas where pets generally may not be permitted. Pet rules may also designate buildings, floors of building, or sections of building for residency by pet-owning tenants.

PHAs may direct initial tenant moves as may be necessary to establish pet and no-pet areas. The PHA may not refuse to admit, or delay admission of, an applicant on the grounds that the applicant's admission would violate a pet or no-pet area. The PHA may adjust the pet and no-pet areas or may direct such additional moves as may be necessary to accommodate such applicants for tenancy or to meet the changing needs of the existing tenants.

PHAs may not designate an entire development as a no-pet area, since regulations permit residents to own pets.

PHA Policy

With the exception of common areas as described in the previous policy, the PHA has not designated any buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings as no-pet areas. In addition, the PHA has not designated any buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings for residency of pet-owning tenants.

Cleanliness

PHA Policy

The pet owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from the exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in a container provided by the PHA.

The pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times.

Litter box requirements:

Pet owners must promptly dispose of waste from litter boxes and must maintain litter boxes in a sanitary manner.

Litter shall not be disposed of by being flushed through a toilet.

Litter boxes shall be kept inside the resident's dwelling unit.

Alterations to Unit

PHA Policy

Pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal.

Installation of pet doors is prohibited.

Noise

PHA Policy

Pet owners must agree to control the noise of pets so that such noise does not constitute a nuisance to other residents or interrupt their peaceful enjoyment of their housing unit or premises. This includes, but is not limited to loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities.

Pet Care

PHA Policy

Each pet owner shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for his/her pet.

Each pet owner shall be responsible for appropriately training and caring for his/her pet to ensure that the pet is not a nuisance or danger to other residents and does not damage PHA property.

No animals may be tethered or chained inside or outside the dwelling unit at any time.

Responsible Parties

PHA Policy

The pet owner will be required to designate two responsible parties for the care of the pet if the health or safety of the pet is threatened by the death or incapacity of the pet owner, or by other factors that render the pet owner unable to care for the pet.

A resident who cares for another resident's pet must notify the PHA and sign a statement that they agree to abide by all of the pet rules.

Pets Temporarily on the Premises

PHA Policy

Pets that are not owned by a tenant are not allowed on the premises. Residents are prohibited from feeding or harboring stray animals.

This rule does not apply to visiting pet programs sponsored by a humane society or other non-profit organizations, and approved by the PHA.

Pet Rule Violations

PHA Policy

All complaints of cruelty and all dog bites will be referred to animal control or an applicable agency for investigation and enforcement.

If a determination is made on objective facts supported by written statements, that a resident/pet owner has violated the pet rules, written notice will be served.

The notice will contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule(s) that were violated. The notice will also state:

That the pet owner has 10 business days from the effective date of the service of notice to correct the violation or make written request for a meeting to discuss the violation

That the pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of his or her choice at the meeting

That the pet owner's failure to correct the violation, request a meeting, or appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to remove the pet, or to terminate the pet owner's tenancy

Notice for Pet Removal

PHA Policy

If the pet owner and the PHA are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by the PHA, the PHA may serve notice to remove the pet.

The notice will contain:

A brief statement of the factual basis for the PHA's determination of the pet rule that has been violated

The requirement that the resident /pet owner must remove the pet within 30 calendar days of the notice

A statement that failure to remove the pet may result in the initiation of termination of tenancy procedures

Pet Removal

PHA Policy

If the death or incapacity of the pet owner threatens the health or safety of the pet, or other factors occur that render the owner unable to care for the pet, the situation will be reported to the responsible party designated by the pet owner.

If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or if the PHA after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, the PHA may contact the appropriate state or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

Termination of Tenancy

PHA Policy

The PHA may initiate procedures for termination of tenancy based on a pet rule violation if:

The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a pet rule violation within the time period specified

The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate tenancy under terms of the lease

Emergencies

PHA Policy

The PHA will take all necessary steps to ensure that pets that become vicious, display symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrate behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of others, are immediately removed from the premises by referring the situation to the appropriate state or local entity authorized to remove such animals.

If it is necessary for the PHA to place the pet in a shelter facility, the cost will be the responsibility of the pet owner.

If the pet is removed as a result of any aggressive act on the part of the pet, the pet will not be allowed back on the premises.

PART III: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN ELDERLY/DISABLED DEVELOPMENTS

10-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for pet deposits and fees in elderly, disabled and mixed population developments. Policies governing deposits and fees in general occupancy developments are described in Part IV.

10-III.B. PET DEPOSITS

Payment of Deposit

The PHA may require tenants who own or keep pets in their units to pay a refundable pet deposit. This deposit is in addition to any other financial obligation generally imposed on tenants of the project [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)].

The maximum amount of pet deposit that may be charged by a PHA on a per dwelling unit basis, is the higher of the total tenant payment (TTP) or such reasonable fixed amount as the PHA may require. The PHA may permit gradual accumulation of the pet deposit by the pet owner [24 CFR 5.318(d)(3)].

The pet deposit is not part of the rent payable by the resident [24 CFR 5.318(d)(5)].

PHA Policy

Pet owners are required, at the time of registering a pet, to pay a pet deposit of \$200.00.

Refund of Deposit [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)]

The PHA may use the pet deposit only to pay reasonable expenses directly attributable to the presence of the pet, including (but not limited to) the costs of repairs and replacements to, and fumigation of, the tenant's dwelling unit. The PHA must refund the unused portion of the pet deposit to the tenant within a reasonable time after the tenant moves from the project or no longer owns or keeps a pet in the unit.

PHA Policy

The PHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 30 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit.

The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

The PHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 30 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

10-III.C. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

PHA Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit

Fumigation of the dwelling unit

Repairs to common areas of the project

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G, Maintenance and Damage Charges. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Pet Waste Removal Charge

The regulations do not address the PHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of PHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and PHA tenancy rules.

PHA Policy

A separate pet waste removal charge of \$20.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Notices of pet waste removal charges will be in accordance with requirements regarding notices of adverse action. Charges are due and payable 14 calendar days after billing. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action for nonpayment of the charge until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

PART IV: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN GENERAL OCCUPANCY DEVELOPMENTS

10-IV.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for pet deposits and fees for those who reside in general occupancy developments.

10-IV.B. PET DEPOSITS

A PHA may require a refundable pet deposit to cover additional costs attributable to the pet and not otherwise covered [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

A PHA that requires a resident to pay a pet deposit must place the deposit in an account of the type required under applicable State or local law for pet deposits, or if there are no such requirements, for rental security deposits, if applicable. The PHA must comply with such laws as to retention of the deposit, interest, and return of the deposit to the resident, and any other applicable requirements [24 CFR 960.707(d)].

Payment of Deposit

PHA Policy

Pet owners are required to pay a pet deposit of \$200 in addition to any other required deposits. The deposit must be paid in full before the pet is brought on the premises.

The pet deposit is not part of rent payable by the resident.

Refund of Deposit

PHA Policy

The PHA will refund the pet deposit to the resident, less the costs of any damages caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, within 30 days of move-out or removal of the pet from the unit.

The resident will be billed for any amount that exceeds the pet deposit.

The PHA will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 30 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

10-IV.C. NON-REFUNDABLE NOMINAL PET FEE

PHAs may require payment of a non-refundable nominal pet fee to cover the reasonable operating costs to the development relating to the presence of pets [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

10-IV.D. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

PHA Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit

Fumigation of the dwelling unit

Repairs to common areas of the project

The expense of flea elimination shall also be the responsibility of the resident.

If the resident is in occupancy when such costs occur, the resident shall be billed for such costs in accordance with the policies in Section 8-I.G, Maintenance and Damage Charges. Pet deposits will not be applied to the costs of pet-related damages during occupancy.

Charges for pet-related damage are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Pet Waste Removal Charge

The regulations do not address the PHA's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of PHA pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and PHA tenancy rules.

PHA Policy

A separate pet waste removal charge of \$20.00 per occurrence will be assessed against pet owners who fail to remove pet waste in accordance with this policy.

Such charges will be due and payable 14 calendar days after billing.

Charges for pet waste removal are not part of rent payable by the resident.

Chapter 11

COMMUNITY SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains HUD regulations requiring PHAs to implement a community service program for all nonexempt adults living in public housing.

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

Part I: Community Service Requirements. This part describes who is subject to the community service requirement, who is exempt, and HUD's definition of economic self-sufficiency.

Part II: PHA Implementation of Community Service. This part provides PHA policy regarding PHA implementation and program design.

PART I: COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations pertaining to the community service requirement are contained in 24 CFR 960 Subpart F (960.600 through 960.609). PHAs and residents must comply with the community service requirement, effective with PHA fiscal years that commenced on or after October 1, 2000. Per 903.7(1)(1)(iii), the PHA Plan must contain a statement of how the PHA will comply with the community service requirement, including any cooperative agreement that the PHA has entered into or plans to enter into.

Community service is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities [24 CFR 960.601(b)].

In administering community service requirements, the PHA must comply with all nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(5)].

11-I.B. REQUIREMENTS

Each adult resident of the PHA, who is not exempt, must [24 CFR 960.603(a)]:

- Contribute 8 hours per month of community service; or
- Participate in an economic self-sufficiency program (as defined in the regulations) for 8 hours per month; or
- Perform 8 hours per month of combined activities (community service and economic self-sufficiency programs).

PHA Policy

An individual may not skip a month and then double up the following month, unless special circumstances warrant it. The PHA will make the determination of whether to permit a deviation from the schedule.

Individuals who have special circumstances which they believe will prevent them from completing the required community service hours for a given month, must notify the PHA in writing within 5 business days of the circumstances becoming known. The PHA will review the request and notify the individual, in writing, of its determination within 10 business days. The PHA may require those individuals to provide documentation to support their claim.

Definitions

Exempt Individual [24 CFR 960.601(b), Notice PIH 2009-48]

An *exempt individual* is an adult who:

- Is age 62 years or older
- Is blind or disabled (as defined under section 216[i][1] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability s/he is unable to comply with the service provisions
- Is a primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in work activities

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider 20 hours per week as the minimum number of hours needed to qualify for a work activity exemption.

- Is able to meet requirements under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program; or
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program, and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program.

Community Service [24 CFR 960.601(b), Notice PIH 2009-48]

Community service is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities.

Eligible community service activities include, but are not limited to, work at:

- Local public or nonprofit institutions such as schools, head start programs, before or after school programs, child care centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult day care programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing)
- Nonprofit organizations serving PHA residents or their children such as: Boy or Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Club, 4-H clubs, Police Assistance League (PAL), organized children's recreation, mentoring or education programs, Big Brothers or Big Sisters, garden centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs
- Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels
- Public or nonprofit organizations dedicated to seniors, youth, children, residents, citizens, special-needs populations or with missions to enhance the environment, historic resources, cultural identities, neighborhoods, or performing arts
- PHA housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter the PHA's insurance coverage); or work through resident organizations to help other residents with problems, including serving on the Resident Advisory Board
- Care for the children of other residents so parent may volunteer

PHAs may form their own policy in regards to accepting community services at profit-motivated entities, acceptance of volunteer work performed at homes or offices of general private citizens, and court-ordered or probation-based work.

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept community services at profit-motivated entities, volunteer work performed at homes or offices of general private citizens, and court-ordered or probation-based work as eligible community service activities.

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program [24 CFR 5.603(b), Notice PIH 2009-48]

For purposes of satisfying the community service requirement, an *economic self-sufficiency program* is defined by HUD as any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate economic independence of assisted families or to provide work for such families.

Eligible self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness or job training
- Training programs through local one-stop career centers, workforce investment boards (local entities administered through the U.S. Department of Labor), or other training providers
- Employment counseling, work placement, or basic skills training
- Education, including higher education (junior college or college), GED classes, or reading, financial, or computer literacy classes
- Apprenticeships (formal or informal)
- English proficiency or English as a second language classes
- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any activity required by the Department of Public Assistance under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health counseling)

Work Activities [42 U.S.C. 607(d)]

As it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, *work activities* means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment
- Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate
- Provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program

Notification Requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(2), Notice PIH 2009-48]

The PHA must give each family a written description of the community service requirement, the process for claiming status as an exempt person, and the process for PHA verification of exempt status. The PHA must also notify the family of its determination identifying the family members who are subject to the service requirement, and the family members who are exempt. In addition, the family must sign a certification, Attachment A of Notice PIH 2009-48, that they have received and read the policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the requirement will result in nonrenewal of their lease.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the family with a copy of the Community Service Policy found in Exhibit 11-1 of this chapter, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member is determined to be subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request.

On an annual basis, at the time of lease renewal, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the family members who are subject to the community service requirement and the family members who are exempt. If the family includes nonexempt individuals the notice will include a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which they may record the activities they perform and the number of hours contributed. The form will also have a place for a signature by an appropriate official, who will certify to the activities and hours completed.

11-I.C. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION STATUS AND COMPLIANCE [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]

The PHA must review and verify family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term. The policy for documentation and verification of compliance with service requirements may be found at Section 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification.

PHA Policy

Where the lease term does not coincide with the effective date of the annual reexamination, the PHA will change the effective date of the annual reexamination to coincide with the lease term. In making this change, the PHA will ensure that the annual reexamination is conducted within 12 months of the last annual reexamination.

Annual Determination

Determination of Exemption Status

An exempt individual is excused from the community service requirement [24 CFR 960.603(a)].

PHA Policy

At least 60 days prior to lease renewal, the PHA will review and verify the exemption status of all adult family members. This verification will only be done on an annual basis unless the family reports a change or the PHA has reason to believe that an individual's exemption status has changed. For individuals who are exempt because they are 62 years of age and older, verification of exemption status will be done only at the initial examination.

Upon completion of the verification process, the PHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the policy in Section 11-I.B., Notification Requirements.

Determination of Compliance

The PHA must review resident family compliance with service requirements annually at least 30 days before the end of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]. As part of this review, the PHA must verify that any family member that is not exempt from the community service requirement has met his or her service obligation.

PHA Policy

Approximately 60 days prior to the end of the lease term, the PHA will provide written notice requiring the family to submit documentation that all subject family members have complied with the service requirement. The family will have 10 business days to submit the PHA required documentation form(s).

If the family fails to submit the required documentation within the required timeframe, or PHA approved extension, the subject family members will be considered noncompliant with community service requirements, and notices of noncompliance will be issued pursuant to the policies in Section 11-I.E., Noncompliance.

Change in Status between Annual Determinations

PHA Policy

Exempt to Nonexempt Status

If an exempt individual becomes nonexempt during the twelve month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to the PHA within 10 business days.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or the PHA determining such a change is necessary, the PHA will provide written notice of the effective date of the requirement, a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities, as well as a documentation form on which the family member may record the activities performed and number of hours contributed.

The effective date of the community service requirement will be the first of the month following 30 day notice.

Nonexempt to Exempt Status

If a nonexempt person becomes exempt during the twelve month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to the PHA within 10 business days. Any claim of exemption will be verified by the PHA in accordance with the policy at 11-I.D., Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or the PHA determining such a change is necessary, the PHA will provide the family written notice that the family member is no longer subject to the community service requirement, if the PHA is able to verify the exemption.

The exemption will be effective immediately.

11-I.D. DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION [24 CFR 960.605(c)(4)]

The PHA must retain reasonable documentation of service requirement performance or exemption in participant files.

Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status

PHA Policy

All family members who claim they are exempt from the community service requirement will be required to sign the community service exemption certification form found in Exhibit 11-3. The PHA will provide a completed copy to the family and will keep a copy in the tenant file.

The PHA will verify that an individual is exempt from the community service requirement by following the verification hierarchy and documentation requirements in Chapter 7.

The PHA makes the final determination whether or not to grant an exemption from the community service requirement. If a resident does not agree with the PHA's determination, s/he can dispute the decision through the PHA's grievance procedures (see Chapter 14).

Documentation and Verification of Compliance

At each regularly scheduled reexamination, each nonexempt family member presents a signed standardized certification form developed by the PHA of community service and self-sufficiency activities performed over the last 12 months [Notice PIH 2009-48].

If qualifying community service activities are administered by an organization other than the PHA, a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement must provide certification to the PHA, signed by the organization, that the family member has performed the qualifying activities [24 CFR 960.607].

PHA Policy

If anyone in the family is subject to the community service requirement, the PHA will provide the family with community service documentation forms at admission, at lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, or upon request by the family.

Each individual who is subject to the requirement will be required to record their community service or self-sufficiency activities and the number of hours contributed on the required form. The certification form will also include places for signatures and phone numbers of supervisors, instructors, and counselors certifying to the number of hours contributed.

Families will be required to submit the documentation to the PHA, upon request by the PHA.

If the PHA has reasonable cause to believe that the certification provided by the family is false or fraudulent, the PHA has the right to require third-party verification.

11-I.E. NONCOMPLIANCE

Initial Noncompliance

The lease specifies that it is renewed automatically for all purposes, unless the family fails to comply with the community service requirement. Violation of the service requirement is grounds for nonrenewal of the lease at the end of the twelve month lease term, but not for termination of tenancy during the course of the twelve month lease term [24 CFR 960.603(b)].

If the tenant or another family member has violated the community service requirement, the PHA may not renew the lease upon expiration of the twelve-month term of the lease, unless the tenant and any other noncompliant family member enter into a written agreement with the PHA. Under this agreement the tenant or noncompliant family member must agree to cure the noncompliance by completing the additional hours of community service or economic self-sufficiency needed to make up the total number of hours required, over the twelve-month term of the new lease. In addition, all other members of the family who are subject to the service requirement must be currently complying with the service requirement or must no longer be residing in the unit [24 CFR 960.607(c), Notice PIH 2009-48].

Notice of Initial Noncompliance [24 CFR 960.607(b)]

If the PHA determines that there is a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement, but who has failed to comply with this obligation (noncompliant resident), the PHA must notify the tenant of this determination.

The notice to the tenant must briefly describe the noncompliance. The notice must state that the PHA will not renew the lease at the end of the twelve-month lease term unless the tenant, and any other noncompliant resident, enter into a written agreement with the PHA to cure the noncompliance, or the family provides written assurance satisfactory to the PHA that the tenant or other noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit.

The notice must also state that the tenant may request a grievance hearing on the PHA's determination, in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedures, and that the tenant may exercise any available judicial remedy to seek timely redress for the PHA's nonrenewal of the lease because of the PHA's determination.

PHA Policy

The notice of initial noncompliance will be sent at least 45 days prior to the end of the lease term.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of noncompliance to enter into a written agreement to cure the noncompliance over the 12 month term of the new lease, provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before the PHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice of noncompliance within the required 10 business day timeframe, the PHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Section 13-IV.D.

Continued Noncompliance [24 CFR 960.607(b)]

If, after the 12 month cure period, the family member is still not compliant, the PHA must terminate tenancy of the entire family, according to the PHA's lease, unless the family provides documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit.

PHA Policy

Notices of continued noncompliance will be sent at least 30 days prior to the end of the lease term and will also serve as the family's termination notice. The notice will meet the requirements for termination notices described in Section 13-IV.D, Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice.

The family will have 10 business days from the date of the notice of non-compliance to provide documentation that the noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit, or to request a grievance hearing.

If the family reports that a noncompliant family member is no longer residing in the unit, the family must provide documentation that the family member has actually vacated the unit before the PHA will agree to continued occupancy of the family. Documentation must consist of a certification signed by the head of household as well as evidence of the current address of the noncompliant family member that previously resided with them.

If the family does not request a grievance hearing, or provide such documentation within the required 10 business day timeframe, the family's lease and tenancy will automatically terminate at the end of the current lease term without further notice.

Enforcement Documentation [Notice PIH 2009-48]

PHAs are required to initiate due process (see 24 CFR 966.53(c)) against households failing to comply with lease requirements including the community service and self-sufficiency requirement.

When initiating due process, the PHA must take the following procedural safeguards:

- Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction
- Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel
- Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by the PHA, including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have
- A decision on merits

PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Each PHA must develop a policy for administration of the community service and economic self-sufficiency requirements for public housing. It is in the PHA's best interests to develop a viable, effective community service program, to provide residents the opportunity to engage in the community and to develop competencies.

PHA Implementation of Community Service

The PHA may not substitute any community service or self-sufficiency activities performed by residents for work ordinarily performed by PHA employees, or replace a job at any location where residents perform activities to satisfy the service requirement [24 CFR 960.609].

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify its insurance company if residents will be performing community service at the PHA. In addition, the PHA will ensure that the conditions under which the work is to be performed are not hazardous.

If a disabled resident certifies that s/he is able to perform community service, the PHA will ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are handled in accordance with the policies in Chapter 2.

PHA Program Design

The PHA may administer qualifying community service or economic self-sufficiency activities directly, or may make community service activities available through a contractor, or through partnerships with qualified organizations, including resident organizations, and community agencies or institutions [24 CFR 960.605(b)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will attempt to provide the broadest choice possible to residents as they choose community service activities.

The PHA's goal is to design a service program that gives residents viable opportunities to become involved in the community and to gain competencies and skills. The PHA will work with resident organizations and community organizations to design, implement, assess and recalibrate its community service program.

The PHA will make every effort to identify volunteer opportunities throughout the community, especially those in proximity to public housing developments. To the greatest extent possible, the PHA will provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including persons with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.

Any written agreements or partnerships with contractors and/or qualified organizations, including resident organizations, are described in the PHA Plan.

The PHA will provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency programs when possible.

When the PHA has a ROSS program, a ROSS Service Coordinator, or an FSS program, the PHA will coordinate individual training and service plans (ITSPs) with the community service requirement. Regular meetings with PHA coordinators will satisfy community service activities and PHA coordinators will verify community service hours within individual monthly logs.

EXHIBIT 11-1: COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY

A. Background

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 requires that all nonexempt (see definitions) public housing adult residents (18 or older) contribute eight (8) hours per month of community service (volunteer work) or participate in eight (8) hours of training, counseling, classes or other activities that help an individual toward self-sufficiency and economic independence. This is a requirement of the public housing lease.

B. Definitions

Community Service – community service activities include, but are not limited to, work at:

- Local public or nonprofit institutions such as schools, head start programs, before or after school programs, child care centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult day care programs, homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing)
- Nonprofit organizations serving PHA residents or their children such as: Boy or Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Club, 4-H clubs, Police Assistance League (PAL), organized children’s recreation, mentoring or education programs, Big Brothers or Big Sisters, garden centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs
- Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels
- Public or nonprofit organizations dedicated to seniors, youth, children, residents, citizens, special-needs populations or with missions to enhance the environment, historic resources, cultural identities, neighborhoods, or performing arts
- PHA housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter the PHA’s insurance coverage); or work through resident organizations to help other residents with problems, including serving on the Resident Advisory Board
- Care for the children of other residents so parent may volunteer

Note: Political activity is excluded.

Self-Sufficiency Activities – self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited to:

- Job readiness or job training
- Training programs through local one-stop career centers, workforce investment boards (local entities administered through the U.S. Department of Labor), or other training providers
- Employment counseling, work placement, or basic skills training
- Education, including higher education (junior college or college), GED classes, or reading, financial, or computer literacy classes
- Apprenticeships (formal or informal)
- English proficiency or English as a second language classes
- Budgeting and credit counseling
- Any activity required by the Department of Public Assistance under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as substance abuse or mental health counseling)

Exempt Adult – an adult member of the family who meets any of the following criteria:

- Is 62 years of age or older
- Is blind or a person with disabilities (as defined under section 216[i][1] or 1614 of the Social Security Act), and who certifies that because of this disability he or she is unable to comply with the service provisions, or is the primary caretaker of such an individual
- Is engaged in *work activities*
- Is able to meet requirements under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program; or
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program, and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program.

Work Activities – as it relates to an exemption from the community service requirement, *work activities* means:

- Unsubsidized employment
- Subsidized private sector employment
- Subsidized public sector employment
- Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available
- On-the-job training
- Job search and job readiness assistance
- Community service programs
- Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual)
- Job skills training directly related to employment
- Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency
- Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalency, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate
- Provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program

C. Requirements of the Program

1. The eight (8) hours per month may be either volunteer work or self-sufficiency program activity, or a combination of the two.
2. At least eight (8) hours of activity must be performed each month. An individual may not skip a month and then double up the following month, unless special circumstances warrant special consideration. The housing authority will make the determination of whether to allow or disallow a deviation from the schedule based on a family's written request.
3. Family obligation:
 - At lease execution, all adult members (18 or older) of a public housing resident family must:
 - Sign a certification (Attachment A) that they have received and read this policy and understand that if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the community service requirement will result in a nonrenewal of their lease; and
 - Declare if they are exempt. If exempt, they must complete the Exemption Form (Exhibit 11-3) and provide documentation of the exemption.
 - Upon written notice from the PHA, nonexempt family members must present complete documentation of activities performed during the applicable lease term. This documentation will include places for signatures of supervisors, instructors, or counselors, certifying to the number of hours contributed.
 - If a family member is found to be noncompliant at the end of the 12-month lease term, he or she, and the head of household, will be required to sign an agreement with the housing authority to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period, or the lease will be terminated.
4. Change in exempt status:
 - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, a nonexempt person becomes exempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to the PHA and provide documentation of exempt status.
 - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, an exempt person becomes nonexempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to the PHA. Upon receipt of this information the PHA will provide the person with the appropriate documentation form(s) and a list of agencies in the community that provide volunteer and/or training opportunities.

D. Authority Obligation

1. To the greatest extent possible and practicable, the PHA will:
 - Provide names and contacts at agencies that can provide opportunities for residents, including residents with disabilities, to fulfill their community service obligations.
 - Provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency activities.
2. The PHA will provide the family with a copy of this policy, and all applicable exemption verification forms and community service documentation forms, at lease-up, lease renewal, when a family member becomes subject to the community service requirement during the lease term, and at any time upon the family's request.
3. Although exempt family members will be required to submit documentation to support their exemption, the PHA will verify the exemption status in accordance with its verification policies. The PHA will make the final determination as to whether or not a family member is exempt from the community service requirement. Residents may use the PHA's grievance procedure if they disagree with the PHA's determination.
4. Noncompliance of family member:
 - At least thirty (30) days prior to the end of the 12-month lease term, the PHA will begin reviewing the exempt or nonexempt status and compliance of family members;
 - The PHA will secure a certification of compliance from nonexempt family members (Attachment B).
 - If, at the end of the initial 12-month lease term under which a family member is subject to the community service requirement, the PHA finds the family member to be noncompliant, the PHA will not renew the lease unless:
 - The head of household and any other noncompliant resident enter into a written agreement with the PHA, to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period; or
 - The family provides written documentation satisfactory to the PHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit.
 - If, at the end of the next 12-month lease term, the family member is still not compliant, a 30-day notice to terminate the lease will be issued and the entire family will have to vacate, unless the family provides written documentation satisfactory to the PHA that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit;
 - The family may use the PHA's grievance procedure to dispute the lease termination.

All adult family members must sign and date below, certifying that they have read and received a copy of this Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Policy.

Resident

Date

Resident

Date

Resident

Date

Resident

Date

EXHIBIT 11-2: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACTS 216(i)(1) and Section 1416(excerpt) FOR PURPOSES OF EXEMPTION FROM COMMUNITY SERVICE

Social Security Act:

216(i)(1): Except for purposes of sections 202(d), 202(e), 202(f), 223, and 225, the term “disability” means (A) inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, or (B) blindness; and the term “blindness” means central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of this paragraph as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less.

Section 1416 (excerpt):

SEC. 1614. [42 U.S.C. 1382c] (a)(1) For purposes of this title, the term “aged, blind, or disabled individual” means an individual who—

(A) is 65 years of age or older, is blind (as determined under paragraph (2)), or is disabled (as determined under paragraph (3)), and

(B)(i) is a resident of the United States, and is either (I) a citizen or (II) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law (including any alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), or

(ii) is a child who is a citizen of the United States and, who is living with a parent of the child who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore outside the United States.

(2) An individual shall be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of the first sentence of this subsection as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less. An individual shall also be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he is blind as defined under a State plan approved under title X or XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of blindness) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously blind as so defined.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), an individual shall be considered to be disabled for purposes of this title if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.

EXHIBIT 11-3: PHA DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

Family: _____

Adult family member: _____

This adult family member meets the requirements for being exempted from the PHA's community service requirement for the following reason:

- 62 years of age or older (*Documentation of age in file*)
- Is a person with disabilities and self-certifies below that he or she is unable to comply with the community service requirement (*Documentation of HUD definition of disability in file*)

Tenant certification: I am a person with disabilities and am unable to comply with the community service requirement.

Signature of Family Member

Date

- Is the primary caretaker of such an individual in the above category. (*Documentation in file*)
- Is engaged in work activities (*Verification in file*)
- Is able to meet requirements under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program (*Documentation in file*)
- Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a state program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or under any other welfare program of the state in which the PHA is located, including a state-administered welfare-to-work program, and has not been found by the state or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such program (*Documentation in file*)

Signature of Family Member

Date

Signature of PHA Official

Date

Chapter 12

TRANSFER POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the PHA's transfer policy, based on HUD regulations, HUD guidance, and PHA policy decisions.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to transfers in four parts:

Part I: Emergency Transfers. This part describes emergency transfers, emergency transfer procedures, and payment of transfer costs.

Part II: PHA Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by the PHA, notice requirements, and payment of transfer costs.

Part III: Transfers Requested by Residents. This part describes types of transfers that may be requested by residents, eligibility requirements, security deposits, payment of transfer costs, and handling of transfer requests.

Part IV: Transfer Processing. This part describes creating a waiting list, prioritizing transfer requests, the unit offer policy, examples of good cause, deconcentration, transferring to another development and reexamination.

The PHA may require the tenant to move from the unit under some circumstances. There are also emergency circumstances under which alternate accommodations for the tenant must be provided, that may or may not require a transfer.

The tenant may also request a transfer, such as a request for a new unit as a reasonable accommodation.

The PHA must have specific policies in place to deal with acceptable transfer requests.

PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD categorizes certain actions as emergency transfers [PH Occ GB, p. 147]. The emergency transfer differs from a typical transfer in that it requires immediate action by the PHA.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that the PHA will have the time or resources to immediately transfer a tenant. Due to the immediate need to vacate the unit, placing the tenant on a transfer waiting list would not be appropriate. Under such circumstances, if an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the PHA should find alternate accommodations for the tenant until the emergency passes, or a permanent solution, i.e., return to the unit or transfer to another unit, is reached.

12-I.B. EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

If the dwelling unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to life, health, or safety of the occupants, the PHA must offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, where necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time [24 CFR 966.4(h)].

PHA Policy

The following is considered an emergency circumstance warranting an immediate transfer of the tenant or family:

Maintenance conditions in the resident's unit, building or at the site that pose an immediate, verifiable threat to the life, health or safety of the resident or family members that cannot be repaired or abated within 24 hours. Examples of such unit or building conditions would include: a gas leak; no heat in the building during the winter; no water; toxic contamination; and serious water leaks.

12-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES

PHA Policy

If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the PHA will provide temporary accommodations to the tenant by arranging for temporary lodging at a hotel or similar location. If the conditions that required the transfer cannot be repaired, or the condition cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time, the PHA will transfer the resident to the first available and appropriate unit after the temporary relocation.

Emergency transfers are mandatory for the tenant.

12-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER

PHA Policy

The PHA will bear the reasonable costs of temporarily accommodating the tenant and of long term transfers, if any, due to emergency conditions.

The reasonable cost of transfers includes the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

The PHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The PHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the PHA's established moving allowance.

PART II: PHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations regarding transfers are minimal, leaving it up to the PHA to develop reasonable transfer policies.

The PHA may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, the PHA may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a disabled family. The PHA may also transfer a resident in order to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, a PHA may transfer residents in order to demolish or renovate the unit.

A transfer that is required by the PHA is an adverse action, and is subject to the notice requirements for adverse actions [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)].

12-II.B. TYPES OF PHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

PHA Policy

The types of transfers that may be required by the PHA, include, but are not limited to, transfers to make an accessible unit available for a disabled family, transfers to comply with occupancy standards, transfers for demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation, and emergency transfers as discussed in Part I of this chapter.

Transfers required by the PHA are mandatory for the tenant.

Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available

When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, the PHA may require the family to agree to move to a non-accessible unit when it becomes available [24 CFR 8.27(b)].

PHA Policy

When a non-accessible unit becomes available, the PHA will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. The PHA may wait until a disabled resident requires the accessible unit before transferring the family that does not require the accessible features out of the accessible unit.

Occupancy Standards Transfers

The PHA may require a resident to move when a reexamination indicates that there has been a change in family composition, and the family is either overcrowded or over-housed according to PHA policy [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. On some occasions, the PHA may initially place a resident in an inappropriately sized unit at lease-up, where the family is over-housed, to prevent vacancies. The public housing lease must include the tenant's agreement to transfer to an appropriately sized unit based on family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(3)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will transfer a family when the family size has changed and the family is now too large (overcrowded) or too small (over-housed) for the unit occupied.

For purposes of the transfer policy, overcrowded and over-housed are defined as follows:

Overcrowded: the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides, according to the chart in Section 5-I.B.

Over-housed: the family no longer qualifies for the bedroom size in which they are living based on the PHA's occupancy standards as described in Section 5-I.B.

The PHA may also transfer a family who was initially placed in a unit in which the family was over-housed to a unit of an appropriate size based on the PHA's occupancy standards, when the PHA determines there is a need for the transfer.

The PHA may elect not to transfer an over-housed family in order to prevent vacancies.

A family that is required to move because of family size will be advised by the PHA that a transfer is necessary and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.

Families that request and are granted an exception to the occupancy standards (for either a larger or smaller size unit) in accordance with the policies in Section 5-I.C. will only be required to transfer if it is necessary to comply with the approved exception.

Demolition, Disposition, Revitalizations, or Rehabilitation Transfers

These transfers permit the PHA to demolish, sell or do major capital or rehabilitation work at a building site [PH Occ GB, page 148].

PHA Policy

The PHA will relocate a family when the unit or site in which the family lives is undergoing major rehabilitation that requires the unit to be vacant, or the unit is being disposed of or demolished. The PHA's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to other available public housing units.

If the relocation plan calls for transferring public housing families to other public housing units, affected families will be placed on the transfer list.

In cases of revitalization or rehabilitation, the family may be offered a temporary relocation if allowed under Relocation Act provisions, and may be allowed to return to their unit, depending on contractual and legal obligations, once revitalization or rehabilitation is complete.

12-II.C. ADVERSE ACTION [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)]

A PHA required transfer is an adverse action. As an adverse action, the transfer is subject to the requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

12-II.D. COST OF TRANSFER

PHA Policy

The PHA will bear the reasonable costs of transfers that the PHA requires, except that residents will be required to bear the cost of occupancy standards transfers.

The reasonable costs of transfers include the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

The PHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from three companies in the community that provide these services.

The PHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the PHA's established moving allowance.

PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

HUD provides the PHA with discretion to consider transfer requests from tenants. The only requests that the PHA is required to consider are requests for reasonable accommodation. All other transfer requests are at the discretion of the PHA. To avoid administrative costs and burdens, this policy limits the types of requests that will be considered by the PHA.

Some transfers that are requested by tenants should be treated as higher priorities than others due to the more urgent need for the transfer.

12-III.B. TYPES OF RESIDENT REQUESTED TRANSFERS

PHA Policy

The types of requests for transfers that the PHA will consider are limited to requests for transfers to alleviate a serious or life threatening medical condition, transfers due to a threat of physical harm or criminal activity, reasonable accommodation, transfers to a different unit size as long as the family qualifies for the unit according to the PHA's occupancy standards, and transfers to a location closer to employment. No other transfer requests will be considered by the PHA.

The PHA will consider the following **as high priority transfer** requests:

When a transfer is needed to alleviate verified medical problems of a serious or life-threatening nature

When there has been a verified threat of physical harm or criminal activity. Such circumstances may, at the PHA's discretion, include an assessment by law enforcement indicating that a family member is the actual or potential victim of a criminal attack, retaliation for testimony, a hate crime, or domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

When a family requests a transfer as a reasonable accommodation. Examples of a reasonable accommodation transfer include, but are not limited to, a transfer to a first floor unit for a person with mobility impairment, or a transfer to a unit with accessible features

The PHA will consider the following **as regular priority transfer** requests:

When a family requests a larger bedroom size unit even though the family does not meet the PHA's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets the PHA's occupancy standards for the requested size unit

When the head of household or spouse is employed 25 miles or more from the public housing unit, has no reliable transportation, and public transportation is not adequate

Transfers requested by the tenant are considered optional for the tenant.

12-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER

Transferring residents do not have to meet the admission eligibility requirements pertaining to income or preference. However, the PHA may establish other standards for considering a transfer request [PH Occ GB, p. 150].

PHA Policy

Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, the PHA will only consider transfer requests from residents that meet the following requirements:

- Have not engaged in criminal activity that threatens the health and safety of residents and staff

- Owe no back rent or other charges, or have a pattern of late payment

- Have no housekeeping lease violations or history of damaging property

- Can get utilities turned on in the name of the head of household (applicable only to properties with tenant-paid utilities)

A resident with housekeeping standards violations will not be transferred until the resident passes a follow-up housekeeping inspection.

Exceptions to the good record requirement may be made when it is to the PHA's advantage to make the transfer.

If a family requested to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines, the family will not be eligible to transfer to a larger size unit for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.

12-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

PHA Policy

The family will be required to pay a new security deposit upon acceptance of a new unit.

Security deposit from the “old” unit will be refunded minus any damage or cleaning charges applicable to that unit. The tenant will be responsible for charges that exceed the security deposit.

12-III.E. COST OF TRANSFER

The PHA must pay moving expenses to transfer a resident with a disability to an accessible unit as an accommodation for the resident’s disability [Notice PIH 2006-13].

PHA Policy

The resident will bear all of the costs of transfer s/he requests.

12-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS

PHA Policy

Residents requesting a transfer to another unit or development will be required to submit a written request for transfer.

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

The PHA will respond by approving the transfer and putting the family on the transfer list, by denying the transfer, or by requiring more information or documentation from the family.

If the family does not meet the “good record” requirements under Section 12-III.C., the manager will address the problem and, until resolved, the request for transfer will be denied.

The PHA will respond within ten (10) business days of the submission of the family’s request. If the PHA denies the request for transfer, the family will be informed of its grievance rights.

PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING

12-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Generally, transfers should be placed on a transfer list and handled in the appropriate order. The transfer process must be clearly auditable to ensure that residents do not experience disparate treatment.

12-IV.B. TRANSFER LIST

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain a centralized transfer list to ensure that transfers are processed in the correct order and that procedures are uniform across all properties.

Emergency transfers will not automatically go on the transfer list. Instead emergency transfers will be handled immediately, on a case by case basis. If the emergency will not be finally resolved by a temporary accommodation, and the resident requires a permanent transfer, that transfer will be placed at the top of the transfer list.

Transfers will be processed in the following order:

1. Emergency transfers (hazardous maintenance conditions)
2. High-priority transfers (verified medical condition, threat of harm or criminal activity, and reasonable accommodation)
3. Transfers to make accessible units available
4. Demolition, renovation, etc.
5. Occupancy standards
6. Other PHA-required transfers
7. Other tenant-requested transfers

Within each category, transfers will be processed in order of the date a family was placed on the transfer list, starting with the earliest date.

With the approval of the director of property management, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, transfer a family without regard to its placement on the transfer list in order to address the immediate need of a family in crisis.

Demolition and renovation transfers will gain the highest priority as necessary to allow the PHA to meet the demolition or renovation schedule.

Emergency transfers, high priority tenant requested transfers, transfers to make accessible units available, and demolition transfers will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

All other transfers will be processed at a rate of 1 transfer to 7 admissions.

12-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY

PHA Policy

Residents will receive one offer for a PHA required transfer and two offers for a resident requested transfer.

When the transfer is required by the PHA, refusal of that offer without good cause will result in lease termination.

When the transfer has been requested by the resident, refusal of the second offer without good cause will result in the removal of the household from the transfer list and the family must wait six months to reapply for another transfer.

12-IV.D. GOOD CAUSE FOR UNIT REFUSAL

PHA Policy

Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

Inaccessibility to source of employment, education, or job training, children's day care, or an educational program for children with disabilities, so that accepting the unit offer would require the adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.

The family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member's life, health or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders, other court orders, or risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption.

A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.

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

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

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

12-IV.E. DECONCENTRATION

PHA Policy

If subject to deconcentration requirements, the PHA will consider its deconcentration goals when transfer units are offered. When feasible, families above the Established Income Range will be offered a unit in a development that is below the Established Income Range, and vice versa, to achieve the PHA's deconcentration goals. A deconcentration offer will be considered a "bonus" offer; that is, if a resident refuses a deconcentration offer, the resident will receive one additional transfer offer.

12-IV.F. REEXAMINATION POLICIES FOR TRANSFERS

PHA Policy

The reexamination date will continue to be the original date in which the move in occurred.

Chapter 13

LEASE TERMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Either party in a lease agreement may terminate the lease under certain circumstances. A public housing lease is different from a private dwelling lease in that the family's rental assistance is tied to their tenancy. When the family moves from their public housing unit, they lose their rental assistance. Therefore, there are additional safeguards to protect the family's tenancy in public housing.

Likewise, there are safeguards to protect HUD's interest in the public housing program, to assure that qualified families are provided decent, safe, and sanitary housing which is in good repair. The PHA may terminate the lease because of the family's failure to comply with HUD regulations, for serious or repeated violations of the terms of the lease, and for other good cause. HUD regulations specify some reasons for which a PHA can terminate a family's lease, and give PHAs authority to determine other reasons.

When determining PHA policy on terminations, state and local landlord-tenant laws must be considered, since such laws could vary from one location to another. These variances may be either more or less restrictive than federal law or HUD regulation.

This chapter presents the policies that govern both the family's and PHA's termination of the lease. It is presented in four parts:

Part I: Termination by Tenant. This part discusses the family's voluntary termination of the lease and the requirements the PHA places upon families who wish to terminate their lease.

Part II: Termination by PHA - Mandatory. This part describes the policies that govern how, and under what circumstances, a mandatory lease termination by the PHA occurs. This part also includes nonrenewal of the lease for noncompliance with community service requirements.

Part III: Termination by PHA – Other Authorized Reasons. This part describes the PHA's options for lease termination that are not mandated by HUD regulation but for which HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate. For some of these options HUD requires the PHA to establish policies and lease provisions for termination, but termination is not mandatory. For other options the PHA has full discretion whether to consider the options as just cause to terminate as long as the PHA policies are reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and do not violate state or local landlord-tenant law. This part also discusses the alternatives that the PHA may consider in lieu of termination, and the criteria the PHA will use when deciding what actions to take.

Part IV: Notification Requirements. This part presents the federal requirements for disclosure of criminal records to the family prior to termination, the HUD requirements and PHA policies regarding the timing and content of written notices for lease termination and eviction, and notification of the post office when eviction is due to criminal activity. This part also discusses record keeping related to lease termination.

PART I: TERMINATION BY TENANT

13-I.A. TENANT CHOOSES TO TERMINATE THE LEASE [24 CFR 966.4(k)(1)(ii) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(1)]

The family may terminate the lease at any time, for any reason, by following the notification procedures as outlined in the lease. Such notice must be in writing and delivered to the project office or the PHA central office or sent by pre-paid first-class mail, properly addressed.

PHA Policy

If a family desires to move and terminate their tenancy with the PHA, they must give at least 30 calendar days advance written notice to the PHA of their intent to vacate. When a family must give less than 30 days notice due to circumstances beyond their control the PHA, at its discretion, may waive the 30 day requirement.

The notice of lease termination must be signed by the head of household, spouse, or cohead.

PART II: TERMINATION BY PHA – MANDATORY

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires the PHA to terminate the lease in certain circumstances. In other circumstances HUD requires the PHA to establish provisions for lease termination, but it is still a PHA option to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether termination is warranted. For those tenant actions or failures to act where HUD requires termination, the PHA has no such option. In those cases, the family's lease must be terminated. This part describes situations in which HUD requires the PHA to terminate the lease.

13-II.B. FAILURE TO PROVIDE CONSENT [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form s/he is required to sign for any reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

13-II.C. FAILURE TO DOCUMENT CITIZENSHIP [24 CFR 5.514(c) and (d) and 24 CFR 960.259(a)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member's citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family, resulting in no eligible family members; or (3) a family member, as determined by the PHA, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit. For (3), such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible noncitizens already in the household where the family's assistance has been prorated.

See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation requirements.

13-II.D. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE AND DOCUMENT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.218(c), 24 CFR 960.259(a)(3), Notice PIH 2010-3]

The PHA must terminate assistance if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each social security number.

However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and the PHA determines that the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family's control, the PHA may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family to be noncompliant.

PHA Policy

The PHA will defer the family's termination and provide the family with the opportunity to comply with the requirement for a period of 90 calendar days for circumstances beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency, if there is a reasonable likelihood that the participant will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation and certification requirements.

13-II.E. FAILURE TO ACCEPT THE PHA'S OFFER OF A LEASE REVISION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(E)]

The PHA must terminate the lease if the family fails to accept the PHA's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease, provided the PHA has done the following:

- The revision is on a form adopted by the PHA in accordance with 24 CFR 966.3 pertaining to requirements for notice to tenants and resident organizations and their opportunity to present comments.
- The PHA has made written notice of the offer of the revision at least 60 calendar days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect.
- The PHA has specified in the offer a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.

See Chapter 8 for information pertaining to PHA policies for offering lease revisions.

13-II.F. METHAMPHETAMINE CONVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(A)]

The PHA must immediately terminate the lease if the PHA determines that any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.

See Part 13-III.B. below for the HUD definition of *premises*.

13-II.G. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)(2)(ii) and (c)]

The PHA is prohibited from renewing the lease at the end of the 12 month lease term when the family fails to comply with the community service requirements as described in Chapter 11.

13-II.H. DEATH OF A SOLE FAMILY MEMBER [Notice PIH 2010-3]

The PHA must immediately terminate program assistance for deceased single member households.

PART III: TERMINATION BY PHA – OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS

13-III.A. OVERVIEW

Besides requiring PHAs to terminate the lease under the circumstances described in Part II, HUD requires the PHA to establish provisions in the lease for termination pertaining to certain criminal activity, alcohol abuse, and certain household obligations stated in the regulations. While these provisions for lease termination must be in the lease agreement, HUD does not require PHAs to terminate for such violations in all cases. The PHA has the discretion to consider circumstances surrounding the violation or, in applicable situations, whether the offending household member has entered or completed rehabilitation, and the PHA may, as an alternative to termination, require the exclusion of the culpable household member. The PHA must make policy decisions concerning these options.

In addition, HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate the lease for other grounds, but for only those grounds that constitute serious or repeated violations of material terms of the lease or that are for other good cause. The PHA must develop policies pertaining to what constitutes serious or repeated lease violations, and other good cause, based upon the content of the PHA lease. In the development of the terms of the lease, the PHA must consider the limitations imposed by state and local landlord-tenant law, as well as HUD regulations and federal statutes. Because of variations in state and local landlord-tenant law, and because HUD affords PHAs wide discretion in some areas, a broad range of policies could be acceptable.

The PHA, with some restrictions, also has the option to terminate the tenancies of families who are over income.

The PHA may consider alternatives to termination and must establish policies describing the criteria the PHA will use when deciding what action to take, the types of evidence that will be acceptable, and the steps the PHA must take when terminating a family's lease.

13-III.B. MANDATORY LEASE PROVISIONS [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)]

This section addresses provisions for lease termination that must be included in the lease agreement according to HUD regulations. Although the provisions are required, HUD does not require PHAs to terminate for such violations in all cases, therefore PHA policies are needed.

***Definitions* [24 CFR 5.100]**

The following definitions will be used for this and other parts of this chapter:

Covered person means a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control.

Dating violence is defined in section 3-III.F.

Domestic violence is defined in section 3-III.F.

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802].

Drug-related criminal activity means the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with the intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

Guest means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Household means the family and PHA-approved live-in aide. The term household also includes foster children and/or foster adults that have been approved to reside in the unit [HUD-50058, Instruction Booklet, p. 65].

Immediate family member is defined in section 3-III.F.

Other person under the tenant's control means that the person, although not staying as a guest in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not *under the tenant's control*.

Premises means the building or complex or development in which the public or assisted housing dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Stalking is defined in section 3-III.F.

Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

Drug Crime On or Off the Premises [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]

The lease must provide that drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by the tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, or any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control is grounds for termination.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease for drug-related criminal activity engaged in on or off the premises by any tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, and any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the drug-related criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Illegal Use of a Drug [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(B)]

The lease must provide that a PHA may evict a family when the PHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease when the PHA determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or the PHA determines that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of illegal drug use means one or more incidents of any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Threat to Other Residents [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(ii)(A)]

The lease must provide that any criminal activity by a covered person that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including PHA management staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is grounds for termination of tenancy.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease when a covered person engages in any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents (including PHA management staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

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

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Alcohol Abuse [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(A)]

PHAs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if the PHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease if the PHA determines that a household member has engaged in abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

A pattern of such alcohol abuse means more than one incident of any such abuse of alcohol during the previous six months.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the abuse of alcohol.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Furnishing False or Misleading Information Concerning Illegal Drug Use or Alcohol Abuse or Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(B)]

PHAs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if the PHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease if the PHA determines that a household member has furnished false or misleading information concerning illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, or rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol, and any records or other documentation (or lack of records or documentation) supporting claims of rehabilitation of illegal drug users or alcohol abusers.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Other Serious or Repeated Violations of Material Terms of the Lease – Mandatory Lease Provisions [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(i) and 24 CFR 966.4(f)]

HUD regulations require certain tenant obligations to be incorporated into the lease. Violations of such regulatory obligations are considered to be serious or repeated violations of the lease and grounds for termination. Incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or stalking [Pub.L. 109-162].

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease for the following violations of tenant obligations under the lease:

Failure to make payments due under the lease, including nonpayment of rent (see Chapter 8 for details pertaining to lease requirements for payments due);

Repeated late payment of rent or other charges. Four late payments within a 12 month period shall constitute a repeated late payment.

Failure to fulfill the following household obligations:

Not to assign the lease or to sublease the dwelling unit. Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

Not to provide accommodations for boarders or lodgers

To use the dwelling unit solely as a private dwelling for the tenant and the tenant's household as identified in the lease, and not to use or permit its use for any other purpose

To abide by necessary and reasonable regulations promulgated by the PHA for the benefit and well-being of the housing project and the tenants which shall be posted in the project office and incorporated by reference in the lease

To comply with all obligations imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety

To keep the dwelling unit and such other areas as may be assigned to the tenant for the tenant's exclusive use in a clean and safe condition

To dispose of all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste from the dwelling unit in a sanitary and safe manner

To use only in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other facilities and appurtenances including elevators

To refrain from, and to cause the household and guests to refrain from destroying, defacing, damaging, or removing any part of the dwelling unit or project

To pay reasonable charges (other than for normal wear and tear) for the repair of damages to the dwelling unit, or to the project (including damages to project buildings, facilities or common areas) caused by the tenant, a member of the household or a guest

To act, and cause household members or guests to act, in a manner which will not disturb other residents' peaceful enjoyment of their accommodations and will be conducive to maintaining the project in a decent, safe and sanitary condition

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors as described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

13-III.C. OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS FOR TERMINATION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2) and (5)(ii)(B)]

HUD authorizes PHAs to terminate the lease for reasons other than those described in the previous sections. These reasons are referred to as “other good cause.”

Other Good Cause [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(B) and (C)]

HUD regulations state that the PHA may terminate tenancy for other good cause. The regulations provide a few examples of other good cause, but do not limit the PHA to only those examples. The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 explicitly prohibits PHAs from considering incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking as “other good cause” for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate the lease for the following reasons.

Fugitive Felon or Parole Violator. If a tenant is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

Persons subject to sex offender registration requirement. If any member of the household has, during their current public housing tenancy, become subject to a registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

Discovery after admission of facts that made the tenant ineligible

Discovery of material false statements or fraud by the tenant in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income

Failure to furnish such information and certifications regarding family composition and income as may be necessary for the PHA to make determinations with respect to rent, eligibility, and the appropriateness of dwelling size

Failure to transfer to an appropriate size dwelling unit based on family composition, upon appropriate notice by the PHA that such a dwelling unit is available

Failure to permit access to the unit by the PHA after proper advance notification for the purpose of performing routine inspections and maintenance, for making improvements or repairs, or to show the dwelling unit for re-leasing, or without advance notice if there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists

Failure to promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. In such a case, promptly means within 10 business days of the event.

Failure to abide by the provisions of the PHA pet policy

If the family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with the PHA

If a family member has violated federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

If a household member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel.

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

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

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 13-III.D and other factors described in Sections 13-III.E and 13-III.F. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Family Absence from Unit [24 CFR 982.551(i)]

It is reasonable that the family may be absent from the public housing unit for brief periods. However, the PHA needs a policy on how long the family may be absent from the unit. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

PHA Policy

The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with the PHA for this purpose.

The family must promptly notify the PHA when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. In such a case promptly means within 10 business days of the start of the extended absence.

If a family is absent from the public housing unit for more than 180 consecutive days, and the family does not adequately verify that they are living in the unit, the PHA will terminate the lease for other good cause.

Abandonment. If the family appears to have vacated the unit without giving proper notice, the PHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law pertaining to abandonment before taking possession of the unit. If necessary, the PHA will secure the unit immediately to prevent vandalism and other criminal activity.

Over-Income Families [24 CFR 960.261 and FR 11/26/04, p. 68786]

Subject to certain restrictions, HUD authorizes PHAs to evict or terminate the tenancies of families because they are over income. Unless required to do so by local law, the PHA may not evict or terminate the tenancy of a family solely because the family is over income if: (1) the family has a valid contract of participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, or (2) the family is currently receiving the earned income disallowance. This rule does not require PHAs to evict over-income residents, but rather gives PHAs the discretion to do so thereby making units available for applicants who are income-eligible.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not evict or terminate the tenancies of families solely because they are over income.

13-III.D. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF TENANCY

Exclusion of Culpable Household Member [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(C)]

As an alternative to termination of the lease for criminal activity or alcohol abuse HUD provides that the PHA may consider exclusion of the culpable household member. Such an alternative can be used, by PHA policy, for any other reason where such a solution appears viable.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider requiring the tenant to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

As a condition of the family's continued occupancy, the head of household must certify that the culpable household member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former household member's current address upon PHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

PHA Policy

If a family owes amounts to the PHA, as a condition of continued occupancy, the PHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from the PHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

13-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE TENANCY

A PHA that has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so, except as explained in Part II of this chapter, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision.

Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

For criminal activity, HUD permits the PHA to terminate the lease if a *preponderance of the evidence* indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted, and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction.

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not.

Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(B)]

Although it is required that certain lease provisions exist for criminal activity and alcohol abuse, HUD provides that the PHA may consider all circumstances relevant to a particular case in order to determine whether or not to terminate the lease.

Such relevant circumstances can also be considered when terminating the lease for any other reason.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider the following factors before deciding whether to terminate the lease for any of the HUD required lease provisions or for any other reasons:

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

The extent of participation or culpability of the leaseholder, or other household members, in the offending action, including whether the culpable member is a minor, a person with disabilities, or (as discussed further in section 13-III.F) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

The effects that the eviction will have on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act

The effect on the community of the termination, or of the PHA's failure to terminate the tenancy

The effect of the PHA's decision on the integrity of the public housing program

The demand for housing by eligible families who will adhere to lease responsibilities

The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and whether they have taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action

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

In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the underpaid rent and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family

Consideration of Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(D)]

HUD authorizes PHAs to take into consideration whether a household member who had used illegal drugs or abused alcohol and is no longer engaging in such use or abuse is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

PHA Policy

In determining whether to terminate the lease for illegal drug use or a pattern of illegal drug use, or for abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol, by a household member who is no longer engaging in such use or abuse, the PHA will consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.

For this purpose the PHA will require the tenant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 966.7]

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

PHA Policy

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

Nondiscrimination Limitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(F)]

The PHA's eviction actions must be consistent with fair housing and equal opportunity provisions of 24 CFR 5.105.

13-III.F. PROHIBITION AGAINST TERMINATING TENANCY OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING [24 CFR 5.2005]

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), provides that “criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a tenant’s household or any guest or other person under the tenant’s control, shall not be cause for termination of the tenancy or occupancy rights, if the tenant or immediate family member of the tenant’s family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse.”

VAWA further provides that incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may not be construed either as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim of such violence or as good cause for terminating the tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.

Definitions

For the definitions of *domestic violence*, *dating violence*, *stalking*, and *immediate family member*, see section 3-III.F.

VAWA and Other Laws [24 CFR 5.2009, 24 CFR 5.2005(d)]

VAWA does not supersede any other federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

Moreover, VAWA does not limit the PHA’s duty to honor court orders issued to protect a victim or to address the distribution of property when a family breaks up.

Limits on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(b), 24 CFR 5.2005(e)]

While VAWA prohibits a PHA from using domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking as the cause for a termination or eviction action against a public housing tenant who is the victim of the abuse, the protections it provides are not absolute. Specifically:

- VAWA does not limit a PHA’s otherwise available authority to terminate assistance to or evict a victim for lease violations not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking providing that the PHA does not subject the victim to a more demanding standard than other tenants.
- VAWA does not limit a PHA’s authority to terminate the tenancy of any public housing tenant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if that tenant’s tenancy is not terminated.

PHA Policy

In determining whether a public housing tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, the PHA will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within a short period of time

Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the victim relocate to a confidential location

If the tenant wishes to contest the PHA's determination that he or she is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the tenant may do so as part of the grievance hearing or in a court proceeding.

Victim Notification [Notice PIH 2006-42]

VAWA requires PHAs to notify tenants of their rights under VAWA and to inform them about the existence of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking. (For general VAWA notification policies, see section 16-VII.) Notice PIH 2006-42 identifies two ways that a PHA may fulfill this requirement in the event of a termination or start of an eviction proceeding:

- It may enclose the form with the termination or eviction notice and direct the family to complete, sign, and return the form, if applicable, by a specified date.
- It may include language discussing the protections provided by VAWA in the termination or eviction notice and request that a tenant come to the PHA office and pick up the form if the tenant believes the VAWA protections apply.

Notice PIH 2006-42 points out that mailing the certification form in response to an incident could place the victim at risk, since the abuser may be monitoring the mail. In such cases, the notice recommends that PHAs work with tenants to make other delivery arrangements.

PHA Policy

The PHA will follow the lease termination notice policy in section 13-IV.D. If the PHA has reason to suspect that the notice might place a victim of domestic violence at risk, it will attempt to deliver the notice by hand directly to the victim. The PHA will use the same caution if it decides to deliver VAWA information to a victim at any other time following an incident of domestic violence.

Victim Documentation [Notice PIH 2006-42]

VAWA authorizes PHAs responding to incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to request in writing that a tenant complete, sign, and submit a HUD-approved certification form (form HUD-50066).

In lieu of a certification form, or in addition to the certification form, a tenant may provide one of the following:

- A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police or court record documenting the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking
- Documentation signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; or a medical professional from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse, in which the professional attests under penalty of perjury to the professional's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse, and the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking has signed or attested to the documentation

A PHA is not required to demand that an individual produce official documentation or physical proof of an individual's status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking in order to receive the protections of VAWA. A PHA may, at its discretion, provide assistance to an individual based solely upon the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence.

VAWA specifies that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking must provide documentation of abuse within 14 business days after receipt of a written request for such documentation by a PHA. If the victim does not provide the documentation within that time frame, or any extension approved by the PHA, the victim forfeits the protections against termination afforded by VAWA, and the PHA is free to evict or terminate the assistance of the victim in accordance with otherwise applicable law and lease provisions.

PHA Policy

When a tenant family is facing lease termination because of the actions of a tenant, household member, guest, or other person under the tenant's control and a tenant or immediate family member of the tenant's family claims that she or he is the victim of such actions and that the actions are related to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the PHA will request in writing that the individual submit documentation affirming that claim. The written request will include explicit instructions on where, when, and to whom the documentation must be submitted. It will also state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation by the deadline.

The documentation will consist of a completed and signed form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking. In lieu of the certification form, the PHA will accept either of the following forms of documentation:

A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse

Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; or a medical or other knowledgeable professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

The PHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice.

The individual claiming victim status must submit the requested documentation within 14 business days after receipt of the PHA's written request or must request an extension within that time frame. The PHA may, at its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days.

If the individual provides the requested documentation within 14 business days, or any PHA-approved extension, the PHA will reconsider its termination decision in light of the documentation.

If the individual does not provide the requested documentation within 14 business days, or any PHA-approved extension, the PHA will proceed with termination of the family's lease in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal law and the policies in this ACOP.

Terminating or Evicting a Perpetrator of Domestic Violence [24 CFR 5.2005(c)]

Although VAWA provides protection from termination for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide protection for perpetrators. In fact, VAWA gives the PHA the explicit authority to bifurcate a lease, or to remove a household member from a lease, “in order to evict, remove, terminate occupancy rights, or terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant.” Specific lease language affirming this authority is not necessary. Further, the authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if the PHA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law for eviction, lease termination, or termination of assistance [Pub.L. 109-271]. This means that the PHA must follow the same rules when terminating or evicting an individual as it would when terminating or evicting an entire family [3/16/07 *Federal Register* notice on the applicability of VAWA to HUD programs].

PHA Policy

The PHA will bifurcate a family’s lease and terminate the tenancy of a family member if the PHA determines that the family member has committed criminal acts of physical violence against other family members or others. This action will not affect the tenancy or program assistance of the remaining, nonculpable family members.

In making its decision, the PHA will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification (form HUD-50066) or other documentation of abuse submitted to the PHA by the victim in accordance with this section. The PHA will also consider the factors in section 13.III.E. Upon such consideration, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member.

If the PHA does bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with the lease, applicable law, and the policies in this ACOP. If necessary, the PHA will also take steps to ensure that the remaining family members have a safe place to live during the termination process. For example, the PHA may offer the remaining family members another public housing unit, if available; it may help them relocate to a confidential location; or it may refer them to a victim service provider or other agency with shelter facilities.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(1)(v)]

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

PHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the PHA will inform the victim before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

PART IV: NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, EVICTION PROCEDURES AND RECORD KEEPING

13-IV.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations specify the requirements for the notice that must be provided prior to lease termination. This part discusses those requirements and the specific requirements that precede and follow termination for certain criminal activities which are addressed in the regulations. This part also discusses specific requirements pertaining to the actual eviction of families and record keeping.

13-IV.B. CONDUCTING CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECKS [24 CFR 5.903(e)(ii) and 24 CFR 960.259]

HUD authorizes PHAs to conduct criminal records checks on public housing residents for lease enforcement and eviction. PHA policy determines when the PHA will conduct such checks.

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct criminal records checks when it has come to the attention of the PHA, either from local law enforcement or by other means, that an individual has engaged in the destruction of property, engaged in violent activity against another person, or has interfered with the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents. Such checks will also include sex offender registration information. In order to obtain such information, all adult household members must sign consent forms for release of criminal conviction and sex offender registration records on an annual basis.

The PHA may not pass along to the tenant the costs of a criminal records check.

13-IV.C. DISCLOSURE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS TO FAMILY [24 CFR 5.903(f), 24 CFR 5.905(d) and 24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iv)]

In conducting criminal records checks, if the PHA uses the authority of 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905 to obtain such information, certain protections must be afforded the tenant before any adverse action is taken. In such cases if the PHA obtains criminal records information from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime, or is subject to a sex offender registration requirement, relevant to lease enforcement or eviction, the PHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

PHA Policy

In all cases where criminal record or sex offender registration information would result in lease enforcement or eviction, the PHA will notify the household in writing of the proposed adverse action and will provide the subject of the record and the tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before an eviction or lease enforcement action is taken.

The family will be given 10 business days from the date of the PHA notice, to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact the PHA to dispute the information within that 10 business day period, the PHA will proceed with the termination action.

Should the tenant not exercise their right to dispute prior to any adverse action, the tenant still has the right to dispute in the grievance hearing or court trial.

13-IV.D. LEASE TERMINATION NOTICE [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)]

Form, Delivery, and Content of the Notice

Notices of lease termination must be in writing. The notice must state the specific grounds for termination, the date the termination will take place, the resident's right to reply to the termination notice, and their right to examine PHA documents directly relevant to the termination or eviction. If the PHA does not make the documents available for examination upon request by the tenant, the PHA may not proceed with the eviction [24 CFR 996.4(m)].

When the PHA is required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing, the notice must also inform the resident of their right to request a hearing in accordance with the PHA's grievance procedure. In these cases, the tenancy shall not terminate until the time for the tenant to request a grievance hearing has expired and the grievance procedure has been completed.

When the PHA is not required to offer the resident an opportunity for a grievance hearing because HUD has made a due process determination and the lease termination is for criminal activity that threatens health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment or for drug-related criminal activity, the notice of lease termination must state that the tenant is not entitled to a grievance hearing on the termination. It must specify the judicial eviction procedure to be used by the PHA for eviction of the tenant, and state that HUD has determined that the eviction procedure provides the opportunity for a hearing in court that contains the basic elements of due process as defined in HUD regulations. The notice must also state whether the eviction is for a criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of the PHA, or for a drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

PHA Policy

The PHA will attempt to deliver notices of lease termination directly to the tenant or an adult member of the household. (For terminations related to domestic violence, see also the policy under "Victim Notification" in section 13-III.F.) If such attempt fails, the notice will be sent by first-class mail the same day.

All notices of lease termination will include a statement of the protection against termination provided by the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. They will also include a copy of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking. Any family member who claims that the cause for termination involves (a) criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others or (b) incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking of which a family member is the victim will be given the opportunity to provide documentation in accordance with the policies in section 13-III.F.

Timing of the Notice [24 CFR 966.4(1)(3)(i)]

The PHA must give written notice of lease termination of:

- 14 calendar days in the case of failure to pay rent
- A reasonable period of time considering the seriousness of the situation (but not to exceed 30 calendar days)

If the health or safety of other residents, PHA employees, or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is threatened

If any member of the household has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity

If any member of the household has been convicted of a felony

- 30 calendar days in any other case, except that if a state or local law allows a shorter notice period, such shorter period shall apply

PHA Policy

The PHA will give written notice of 13 calendar days for nonpayment of rent.

The PHA will give written notice of 10 calendar days if the health and safety of other residents, PHA employees, or persons in the immediate vicinity is threatened, any member of the household is engaging in drug-related or violent criminal activity, or if any member of the household has been convicted of a felony.

For all other lease terminations the PHA will give 30 days written notice.

The Notice to Vacate that may be required under state or local law may be combined with or run concurrently with the notice of lease termination.

Notice of Nonrenewal Due to Community Service Noncompliance [24 CFR 966.4(1)(2)(ii)(D), 24 CFR 960.603(b) and 24 CFR 960.607(b)]

When the PHA finds that a family is in noncompliance with the community service requirement, the tenant and any other noncompliant resident must be notified in writing of this determination. Notices of noncompliance will be issued in accordance with the requirements and policies in Section 11-I.E.

PHA Policy

If after receiving a notice of initial noncompliance the family does not request a grievance hearing, or does not take either corrective action required by the notice within the required timeframe, a termination notice will be issued in accordance with the policies above.

If a family agreed to cure initial noncompliance by signing an agreement, and is still in noncompliance after being provided the 12-month opportunity to cure, the family will be issued a notice of continued noncompliance. The notice of continued noncompliance will be sent in accordance with the policies in Section 11-I.E. and will also serve as the notice of termination of tenancy.

Notice of Termination Based on Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.514 (c) and (d)]

In cases where termination of tenancy is based on citizenship status, HUD requires the notice of termination to contain additional information. In addition to advising the family of the reasons their assistance is being terminated, the notice must also advise the family of any of the following that apply: the family's eligibility for proration of assistance, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families, the family's right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal, and the family's right to request an informal hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal. Please see Chapter 14 for the PHA's informal hearing procedures.

13-IV.E. EVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(4) and 966.4(m)]

Eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The PHA may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action, unless the law of the jurisdiction permits eviction by administrative action, after a due process administrative hearing, and without a court determination of the rights and liabilities of the parties.

PHA Policy

When a family does not vacate the unit after receipt of a termination notice, by the deadline given in the notice, the PHA will follow state and local landlord-tenant law in filing an eviction action with the local court that has jurisdiction in such cases.

If the eviction action is finalized in court and the family remains in occupancy beyond the deadline to vacate given by the court, the PHA will seek the assistance of the court to remove the family from the premises as per state and local law.

The PHA may not proceed with an eviction action if the PHA has not made available the documents to be used in the case against the family, and has not afforded the family the opportunity to examine and copy such documents in accordance with the provisions of 24 CFR 966.4(l)(3) and (m).

13-IV.F. NOTIFICATION TO POST OFFICE [24CFR 966.4(l)(5)(iii)(B)]

When the PHA evicts an individual or family for criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity, the PHA must notify the local post office serving the dwelling unit that the individual or family is no longer residing in the unit.

13-IV.G. RECORD KEEPING

For more information concerning general record keeping, see Chapter 16.

PHA Policy

A written record of every termination and/or eviction will be maintained by the PHA at the development where the family was residing, and will contain the following information:

Name of resident, number and identification of unit occupied

Date of the notice of lease termination and any other notices required by state or local law; these notices may be on the same form and will run concurrently

Specific reason(s) for the notices, citing the lease section or provision that was violated, and other facts pertinent to the issuing of the notices described in detail (other than any criminal history reports obtained solely through the authorization provided in 24 CFR 5.903 and 5.905)

Date and method of notifying the resident

Summaries of any conferences held with the resident including dates, names of conference participants, and conclusions

Chapter 14

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses grievances and appeals pertaining to PHA actions or failures to act that adversely affect public housing applicants or residents. The policies are discussed in the following three parts:

Part I: Informal Hearings for Public Housing Applicants. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal hearings for public housing applicants.

Part II: Informal Hearings with Regard to Noncitizens. This part discusses informal hearings regarding citizenship status and where they differ from the requirements for general applicant and tenant grievances.

Part III: Grievance Procedures for Public Housing Residents. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for handling grievances for public housing residents.

Note that this chapter is not the PHA's grievance procedure. The grievance procedure is a document separate from the ACOP. This chapter of the ACOP provides the policies that drive the grievance procedure.

PART I: INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS

14-I.A. OVERVIEW

When the PHA makes a decision that has a negative impact on an applicant family, the family is often entitled to appeal the decision. For applicants, the appeal takes the form of an informal hearing. HUD regulations do not provide a structure for or requirements regarding informal hearings for applicants (except with regard to citizenship status, to be covered in Part II). This part discusses the PHA policies necessary to respond to applicant appeals through the informal hearing process.

14-I.B. INFORMAL HEARING PROCESS [24 CFR 960.208(a) and PH Occ GB, p. 58]

Informal hearings are provided for public housing applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the public housing program, but is not yet a tenant in the program. Informal hearings are intended to provide a means for an applicant to dispute a determination of ineligibility for admission to a project [24 CFR 960.208(a)]. Applicants to public housing are not entitled to the same hearing process afforded tenants in the PHA grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.53(a) and PH Occ GB, p. 58].

Informal hearings provide the applicant a means to hear the details of the reasons for rejection, and an opportunity to present evidence to the contrary if available, and to claim mitigating circumstances if possible.

Use of Informal Hearing Process

While the PHA must offer the opportunity of an informal hearing to applicants who have been determined as ineligible for admission, the PHA could make the informal hearing process available to applicants who wish to dispute other PHA actions that adversely affect them.

PHA Policy

The PHA will only offer informal hearings to applicants for the purpose of disputing denials of admission.

Notice of Denial [24 CFR 960.208(a)]

The PHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying eligibility for admission. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the PHA decision, and must also state that the applicant may request an informal hearing to dispute the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal hearing.

Prior to notification of denial based on information obtained from criminal or sex offender registration records, the family, in some cases, must be given the opportunity to dispute the information in those records which would be the basis of the denial. See Section 3-III.G for details concerning this requirement.

Scheduling an Informal Hearing

PHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to the PHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 business days from the date of the PHA's notification of denial of admission.

Except as provided in Section 3-III.F, the PHA will schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing within 10 business days of the family's request.

Conducting an Informal Hearing [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

PHA Policy

The informal hearing will be conducted by a person other than the one who made the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant will be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of the PHA.

The person conducting the informal hearing will make a recommendation to the PHA, and will notify the applicant of the final decision within 10 business days after the informal review, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

Informal Hearing Decision [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the applicant of the PHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

In rendering a decision, the PHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the notice

The validity of grounds for denial of admission. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations or in PHA policy, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned. See Chapter 3 for a detailed discussion of the grounds for applicant denial.

The validity of the evidence. The PHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of admission. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, the PHA will uphold the decision to deny admission.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, the PHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal hearing in making the final decision whether to deny admission.

The PHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed, with return receipt requested, within 10 business days of the informal hearing, to the applicant and his or her representative, if any.

If the informal hearing decision overturns the denial, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal hearing, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.7]

Persons with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations to participate in the informal hearing process and the PHA must consider such accommodations. The PHA must also consider reasonable accommodation requests pertaining to the reasons for denial if related to the person's disability. See Chapter 2 for more detail pertaining to reasonable accommodation requests.

PART II: INFORMAL HEARINGS WITH REGARD TO NONCITIZENS

14-II.A. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NONCITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. These special hearings are referred to in the regulations as informal hearings, but the requirements for such hearings are different from the informal hearings used to deny applicants for reasons other than immigration status.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or the PHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]

As discussed in Chapters 3 and 13, the notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family of any of the following that apply:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a tenant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.
- For applicants, assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but assistance may be delayed during the period of the informal hearing process.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]

When the PHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the PHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 10 business days of receiving the results.

The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 10 business days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to the PHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies the PHA of the decision, the PHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 10 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, an applicant family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA notice of denial, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

Informal Hearing Officer

The PHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

Evidence

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the PHA pertaining to the family's eligibility status, or in the possession of the USCIS (as permitted by USCIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

PHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.20 per page. The family must request discovery of PHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The family must be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by the PHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the PHA relies.

Representation and Interpretive Services

The family is entitled to be represented by an attorney or other designee, at the family's expense, and to have such person make statements on the family's behalf.

The family is entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the expense of the family, or the PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties. If the family does not arrange for their own interpreter, the PHA is still obligated to provide oral translation services in accordance with its LEP Plan.

Recording of the Hearing

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. The PHA may, but is not required to provide a transcript of the hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide a transcript of an audio taped informal hearing.

Hearing Decision

The PHA must provide the family with a written notice of the final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The notice must state the basis for the decision.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]

The PHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to the PHA by the family, or provided to the PHA as part of the USCIS appeal or the PHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form
- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, a resident family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for resident families whose tenancy is being terminated based on immigration status is the same as for any grievance under the grievance procedures for resident families found in Part III below.

PART III: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS

14-III.A. REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 966.52]

PHAs must have a grievance procedure in place through which residents of public housing are provided an opportunity to grieve any PHA action or failure to act involving the lease or PHA policies which adversely affect their rights, duties, welfare, or status.

The PHA grievance procedure must be included in, or incorporated by reference in, the lease.

PHA Policy

The PHA grievance procedure will be incorporated by reference in the tenant lease.

The PHA must provide at least 30 days notice to tenants and resident organizations setting forth proposed changes in the PHA grievance procedure, and providing an opportunity to present written comments. Comments submitted must be considered by the PHA before adoption of any grievance procedure changes by the PHA.

PHA Policy

Residents and resident organizations will have 30 calendar days from the date they are notified by the PHA of any proposed changes in the PHA grievance procedure, to submit written comments to the PHA.

The PHA must furnish a copy of the grievance procedure to each tenant and to resident organizations.

14-III.B. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 966.53; 24 CFR 966.51(a)(2)(i)]

There are several terms used by HUD with regard to public housing grievance procedures, which take on specific meanings different from their common usage. These terms are as follows:

- **Grievance** – any dispute which a tenant may have with respect to PHA action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant’s lease or PHA regulations which adversely affect the individual tenant’s rights, duties, welfare or status
- **Complainant** – any tenant whose grievance is presented to the PHA or at the project management office
- **Due Process Determination** – a determination by HUD that law of the jurisdiction requires that the tenant must be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from the dwelling unit
- **Elements of Due Process** – an eviction action or a termination of tenancy in a state or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
 - Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction
 - Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel
 - Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by the PHA including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have
 - A decision on the merits
- **Hearing Officer/Panel** – a person/panel selected in accordance with HUD regulations to hear grievances and render a decision with respect thereto
- **Tenant** – the adult person (or persons) (other than a live-in aide)
 - Who resides in the unit, and who executed the lease with the PHA as lessee of the dwelling unit, or, if no such person now resides in the unit,
 - Who resides in the unit, and who is the remaining head of household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit
- **Resident Organization** – includes a resident management corporation

14-III.C. APPLICABILITY [24 CFR 966.51]

Potential grievances could address most aspects of a PHA's operation. However, there are some situations for which the grievance procedure is not applicable.

The grievance procedure is applicable only to individual tenant issues relating to the PHA. It is not applicable to disputes between tenants not involving the PHA. Class grievances are not subject to the grievance procedure and the grievance procedure is not to be used as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes of the PHA.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, a PHA may exclude from the PHA grievance procedure any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of the PHA
- Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises
- Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member

In states without due process determinations, PHAs must grant opportunity for grievance hearings for all lease terminations, regardless of cause, but may use expedited grievance procedures, as described in Section 14-III.E. below, to deal with the first two of the above three categories of lease terminations.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, the PHA may evict through the state/local judicial eviction procedures. In this case, the PHA is not required to provide the opportunity for a hearing under the PHA's grievance procedure as described above.

PHA Policy

The PHA is not located in a due process state, therefore it must grant opportunity for grievance hearings for all lease terminations, regardless of cause.

See Chapter 13 for related policies on the content of termination notices.

14-III.D. INFORMAL SETTLEMENT OF GRIEVANCE [24 CFR 966.54]

HUD regulations state that any grievance must be personally presented, either orally or in writing, to the PHA office or to the office of the project in which the complainant resides so that the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept requests for an informal settlement of a grievance either orally or in writing, to the PHA office within 10 business days of the grievable event. Within 10 business days of receipt of the request the PHA will arrange a meeting with the tenant at a mutually agreeable time and confirm such meeting in writing to the tenant.

If a tenant fails to attend the scheduled meeting without prior notice, the PHA will reschedule the appointment only if the tenant can show good cause for failing to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family.

HUD regulations require that a summary of such discussion will be prepared within a reasonable time and one copy will be given to the tenant and one retained in the PHA's tenant file.

The summary must specify the names of the participants, dates of meeting, the nature of the proposed disposition of the complaint and the specific reasons therefore, and will specify the procedures by which a hearing may be obtained if the complainant is not satisfied.

PHA Policy

The PHA will prepare a summary of the informal settlement within 5 business days; one copy to be given to the tenant and one copy to be retained in the PHA's tenant file.

For PHAs who have the option to establish an expedited grievance procedure, and who exercise this option, the informal settlement of grievances is not applicable to those grievances for which the expedited grievance procedure applies.

14-III.E. PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN A HEARING [24 CFR 966.55]

Requests for Hearing and Failure to Request [24 CFR 966.55(a), (c), and (d)]

All grievances must be presented in accordance with the informal procedures prescribed above as a condition prior to a grievance hearing. However, if the complainant can show good cause for failure to proceed with the informal settlement process to the hearing officer/panel, the hearing officer/panel may waive this provision [24 CFR 966.55(d)].

The complainant must submit the request in writing for a grievance hearing within a reasonable time after receipt of the summary of informal discussion [24 CFR 966.55(a)]. The request must specify the reasons for the grievance and the action or relief sought.

PHA Policy

The resident must submit a written request for a grievance hearing to the PHA within 5 business days of the tenant's receipt of the summary of the informal settlement.

If the complainant does not request a hearing, the PHA's disposition of the grievance under the informal settlement process will become final. However, failure to request a hearing does not constitute a waiver by the complainant of the right to contest the PHA's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding [24 CFR 966.55(c)].

Escrow Deposits [24 CFR 966.55(e)]

Before a hearing is scheduled in any grievance involving the amount of rent that the PHA claims is due, the family must pay an escrow deposit to the PHA. When a family is required to make an escrow deposit, the amount is the amount of rent the PHA states is due and payable as of the first of the month preceding the month in which the family's act or failure to act took place. After the first deposit the family must deposit the same amount monthly until the family's complaint is resolved by decision of the hearing officer/panel.

The PHA must waive the requirement for an escrow deposit where the family has requested a financial hardship exemption from minimum rent requirements or is grieving the effect of welfare benefits reduction in calculation of family income [24 CFR 5.630(b)(3)].

Unless the PHA waives the requirement, the family's failure to make the escrow deposit will terminate the grievance procedure. A family's failure to pay the escrow deposit does not waive the family's right to contest the PHA's disposition of the grievance in any appropriate judicial proceeding.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not waive the escrow requirement for grievances involving rent amounts except where required to do so by regulation.

Scheduling of Hearings [24 CFR 966.55(f)]

If the complainant has complied with all requirements for requesting a hearing as described above, a hearing must be scheduled by the hearing officer/panel promptly for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the complainant and the PHA. A written notification specifying the time, place and the procedures governing the hearing must be delivered to the complainant and the appropriate PHA official.

PHA Policy

Within 10 business days of receiving a written request for a hearing, the hearing officer will schedule and send written notice of the hearing to both the complainant and the PHA.

The PHA may wish to permit the tenant to request to reschedule a hearing for good cause.

PHA Policy

The tenant may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, the PHA may request documentation of the “good cause” prior to rescheduling the hearing.

Expedited Grievance Procedure [24 CFR 966.55(g)]

The PHA may establish an expedited grievance procedure for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of the PHA, or
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises

In such expedited grievances, the informal settlement of grievances as discussed in 14-III.D is not applicable.

The PHA may adopt special procedures concerning expedited hearings, including provisions for expedited notice or scheduling, or provisions for expedited decision on the grievance.

PHA Policy

The PHA will follow expedited grievance procedures for any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of the PHA, or any drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises.

Such procedures will provide for an expedited notice of hearing request, an expedited scheduling of the hearing, and for an expedited decision on the grievance. The tenant will have 3 business days to make their hearing request. The hearing officer will have 3 business days to schedule the hearing, and 3 business days to render a decision. All other aspects of the expedited grievance process shall be the same as for other grievances.

14-III.F. SELECTION OF HEARING OFFICER/PANEL [24 CFR 966.55(b)]

The grievance hearing must be conducted by an impartial person or persons appointed by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the PHA action under review, or a subordinate of such person.

PHA Policy

PHA grievance hearings will be conducted by a single hearing officer and not a panel. The PHA has designated the following to serve as hearing officers:

Betty Anderson; Paula Garretson; Carolyn Nichter, Lashawnda Arrington or others who may be identified from time to time.

The PHA must determine the methodology for appointment of the hearing officer and it must be stated in the grievance procedure.

PHA Policy

The PHA will appoint a person who has been selected in the manner required under the grievance procedure. Efforts will be made to assure that the person selected is not a friend, nor enemy, of the complainant and that they do not have a personal stake in the matter under dispute or will otherwise have an appearance of a lack of impartiality.

The PHA must consult with resident organizations before a person is appointed as a hearing officer or hearing panel member. Comments from the resident organizations must be considered before making the appointment.

14-III.G. PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HEARING [24 CFR 966.56]

Rights of Complainant [24 CFR 966.56(b)]

The complainant will be afforded a fair hearing. This includes:

- The opportunity to examine before the grievance hearing any PHA documents, including records and regulations that are directly relevant to the hearing. The tenant must be allowed to copy any such document at the tenant's expense. If the PHA does not make the document available for examination upon request by the complainant, the PHA may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

PHA Policy

The tenant will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.20 per page. The family must request discovery of PHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

- The right to be represented by counsel or other person chosen as the tenant's representative and to have such person make statements on the tenant's behalf.

PHA Policy

Hearings may be attended by the following applicable persons:

A PHA representative(s) and any witnesses for the PHA

The tenant and any witnesses for the tenant

The tenant's counsel or other representative

Any other person approved by the PHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

- The right to a private hearing unless the complainant requests a public hearing.
- The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the tenant's complaint, to controvert evidence relied on by the PHA or project management, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information the PHA or project management relies.
- A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing.

Decision without Hearing [24 CFR 966.56(c)]

The hearing officer/panel may render a decision without proceeding with the hearing if the hearing officer/panel determines that the issue has been previously decided in another proceeding.

Failure to Appear [24 CFR 966.56(d)]

If the complainant or the PHA fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer/panel may make a determination to postpone the hearing for not to exceed five business days or may make a determination that the party has waived his/her right to a hearing. Both the complainant and the PHA must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer/panel: Provided, That a determination that the complainant has waived his/her right to a hearing will not constitute a waiver of any right the complainant may have to contest the PHA's disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

There may be times when a complainant does not appear due to unforeseen circumstances which are out of their control and are no fault of their own.

PHA Policy

If the tenant does not appear at the scheduled time of the hearing, the hearing officer will wait up to 30 minutes. If the tenant appears within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, the hearing will be held. If the tenant does not arrive within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, they will be considered to have failed to appear.

If the tenant fails to appear and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance, the tenant must contact the PHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. The hearing officer will reschedule the hearing only if the tenant can show good cause for the failure to appear, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

“Good cause” is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family.

General Procedures [24 CFR 966.56(e), (f), and (g)]

At the hearing, the complainant must first make a showing of an entitlement to the relief sought and thereafter the PHA must sustain the burden of justifying the PHA action or failure to act against which the complaint is directed [24 CFR 966.56(e)].

The hearing must be conducted informally by the hearing officer/panel. The PHA and the tenant must be given the opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence pertinent to the facts and issues raised by the complaint and question any witnesses. In general, all evidence is admissible and may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings [24 CFR 966.56(f)].

PHA Policy

Any evidence to be considered by the hearing officer must be presented at the time of the hearing. There are four categories of evidence.

Oral evidence: the testimony of witnesses

Documentary evidence: a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to the PHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, emails, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

Demonstrative evidence: Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

Real evidence: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If the PHA fails to comply with the discovery requirements (providing the tenant with the opportunity to examine PHA documents prior to the grievance hearing), the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of the PHA to comply with discovery requirements, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

The hearing officer/panel must require the PHA, the complainant, counsel and other participants or spectators to conduct themselves in an orderly fashion. Failure to comply with the directions of the hearing officer/panel to obtain order may result in exclusion from the proceedings or in a decision adverse to the interests of the disorderly party and granting or denial of the relief sought, as appropriate [24 CFR 966.56(f)].

The complainant or the PHA may arrange, in advance and at the expense of the party making the arrangement, for a transcript of the hearing. Any interested party may purchase a copy of such transcript [24 CFR 966.56(g)].

PHA Policy

If the complainant would like the PHA to record the proceedings by audiotape, the request must be made to the PHA by 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The PHA will consider that an audio tape recording of the proceedings is a transcript.

Accommodations of Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.56(h)]

The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing. Reasonable accommodation may include qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants.

If the tenant is visually impaired, any notice to the tenant which is required in the grievance process must be in an accessible format.

See Chapter 2 for a thorough discussion of the PHA's responsibilities pertaining to reasonable accommodation.

14-III.H. DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER/PANEL [24 CFR 966.57]

The hearing officer/panel must issue a written decision, stating the reasons for the decision, within a reasonable time after the hearing. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing. A copy of the decision must be sent to the tenant and the PHA. The PHA must retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's folder. A copy of the decision, with all names and identifying references deleted, must also be maintained on file by the PHA and made available for inspection by a prospective complainant, his/her representative, or the hearing officer/panel [24 CFR 966.57(a)].

PHA Policy

In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

PHA Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for the PHA's decision are factually stated in the notice.

Discovery: The hearing officer will determine if the family was given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with PHA policy.

PHA Evidence to Support the PHA Decision: The evidence consists of the facts presented. Evidence is not conclusion and it is not argument. The hearing officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support the PHA's conclusion.

Validity of Grounds for Termination of Tenancy (when applicable): The hearing officer will determine if the termination of tenancy is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and PHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with PHA policies, then the decision of the PHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and the PHA no later than 10 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

Hearing information:

Name of the complainant

Date, time and place of the hearing

Name of the hearing officer

Name of the PHA representative(s)

Name of family representative (if any)

Names of witnesses (if any)

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing and the date(s) on which the informal settlement was held, who held it, and a summary of the results of the informal settlement. Also includes the date the complainant requested the grievance hearing.

Summary of the Evidence: The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of his/her testimony and that are admitted into evidence.

Findings of Fact: The hearing officer will include all findings of fact, based on a preponderance of the evidence. *Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Conclusions: The hearing officer will render a conclusion derived from the facts that were found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. The conclusion will result in a determination of whether these facts uphold the PHA's decision.

Order: The hearing report will include a statement of whether the PHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct the PHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of tenancy, the hearing officer will instruct the PHA to restore the family's status.

Procedures for Further Hearing

PHA Policy

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. If the family misses an appointment or deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the action of the PHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

Final Decision [24 CFR 966.57(b)]

The decision of the hearing officer/panel is binding on the PHA which must take the action, or refrain from taking the action cited in the decision unless the PHA Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time, and notifies the complainant that:

- The grievance does not concern PHA action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the complainant's lease on PHA policies which adversely affect the complainant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; or
- The decision of the hearing officer/panel is contrary to Federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations or requirements of the annual contributions contract between HUD and the PHA

PHA Policy

When the PHA considers the decision of the hearing officer to be invalid due to the reasons stated above, it will present the matter to the PHA Board of Commissioners within 10 business days of the date of the hearing officer's decision. The Board has 30 calendar days to consider the decision. If the Board decides to reverse the hearing officer's decision, it must notify the complainant within 10 business days of this decision.

A decision by the hearing officer/panel, or Board of Commissioners in favor of the PHA or which denies the relief requested by the complainant in whole or in part must not constitute a waiver of any rights the complainant may have to a subsequent trial or judicial review in court [24 CFR 966.57(c)].

Chapter 15

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is committed to ensuring that funds made available to the PHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and PHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents PHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the PHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

15-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system in its entirety in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and residents with form HUD-52675, “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations”
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

PHA Policy

The PHA anticipates that the vast majority of families and PHA employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that the PHA’s program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, the PHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

The PHA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of “Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

The PHA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of “What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19. In addition, the PHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

The PHA will require mandatory orientation sessions for all prospective residents either prior to or upon execution of the lease. The PHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues. At the conclusion of all program orientation sessions, the family representative will be required to sign a program briefing certificate to confirm that all rules and pertinent regulations were explained to them.

The PHA will routinely provide resident counseling as part of every reexamination interview in order to clarify any confusion pertaining to program rules and requirements.

PHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and PHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

The PHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key PHA forms and form letters that request information from a family member.

The PHA will provide each PHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization's standards of conduct and ethics.

For purposes of this chapter the term *error* refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

15-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the PHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

PHA Policy

The PHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse, including:

The PHA routinely will use available sources of up-front income verification, including HUD's EIV system, to compare with family-provided information.

At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

The PHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

OMB Circular A-133 requires all PHAs that expend \$500,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of the PHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

PHA Policy

The PHA will encourage staff, residents, and the public to report possible program abuse.

15-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the PHA Will Investigate

PHA Policy

The PHA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints, and tips from any source including other agencies, companies, and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation. In order for the PHA to investigate, the allegation must contain at least one independently-verifiable item of information, such as the name of an employer or the name of an unauthorized household member.

The PHA will investigate inconsistent information related to the family that is identified through file reviews and the verification process.

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 960.259]

The PHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available PHA and public records. If necessary, the PHA will require applicant/resident families to give consent to the release of additional information.

Analysis and Findings

PHA Policy

The PHA will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence that as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

For each investigation the PHA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the PHA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

Consideration of Remedies

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether the PHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the PHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense and the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, (2) any special circumstances surrounding the case, (3) any mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

Notice and Appeals

PHA Policy

The PHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 10 business days of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which the PHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through an informal hearing or grievance hearing (see Chapter 14).

PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

15-II.A. UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENT

An under- or overpayment includes an incorrect tenant rent payment by the family, or an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect rental determination is an overpayment or underpayment, the PHA must promptly correct the tenant rent and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

PHA Policy

Increases in the tenant rent will be implemented only after the family has received 30 days notice.

Any decreases in tenant rent will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family is required to reimburse the PHA or the PHA is required to reimburse the family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

15-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

General administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect rent determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows the PHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to PHA

PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any amounts of rent underpaid. The PHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the amount owed, the PHA will terminate the family's lease in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

PHA Reimbursement to Family

PHA Policy

The PHA will not reimburse the family for any overpayment of rent when the overpayment clearly is caused by the family.

Prohibited Actions

An applicant or resident in the public housing program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Provide incomplete or false information to the PHA [24 CFR 960.259(a)(4)].
- Commit fraud, or make false statements in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(C)].

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the PHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other PHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to the PHA on the family's behalf

Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents

Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g., misreporting of income or family composition)

Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

The PHA may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

Penalties for Program Abuse

In the case of program abuse caused by a family the PHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- The PHA may require the family to repay any amounts owed to the program (see 15-II.B., Family Reimbursement to PHA).
- The PHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 13 (for residents).
- The PHA may deny admission or terminate the family's lease following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 13 respectively.
- The PHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 15-II.D.

15-II.C. PHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of PHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section specifically addresses actions of a PHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the public housing program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the PHA personnel policy.

PHA-caused incorrect rental determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply public housing rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, and (2) errors in calculation.

Repayment to the PHA

The family is not required to repay an underpayment of rent if the error or program abuse is caused by PHA staff.

PHA Reimbursement to Family

PHA Policy

The PHA will reimburse a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff program abuse.

Prohibited Activities

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by PHA staff:

- Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements for personal gain

- Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant or resident

- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, residents, vendors, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to the PHA

- Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties

- Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of PHA activities, policies, or practices

- Misappropriating or misusing public housing funds

- Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the public housing program

- Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

15-II.D. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

PHA Policy

When the PHA determines that program abuse by a family or PHA staff member has occurred and the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, the PHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the public housing program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

15-II.E. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

PHAs who enter into a repayment agreement with a family to collect rent owed, initiate litigation against the family to recover rent owed, or begin eviction proceedings against a family may retain 100 percent of program funds that the PHA recovers [Notice PIH 2005-7 (HA)].

If the PHA does none of the above, all amounts that constitute an underpayment of rent must be returned to HUD.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for a hearing through the PHA's grievance process.

Chapter 16

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this ACOP. The policies are discussed in seven parts as described below:

Part I: Setting Utility Allowances. This part describes how utility allowances are established and revised. Also discussed are the requirements to establish surcharges for excess consumption of PHA-furnished utilities.

Part II: Establishing Flat Rents and Public Housing Maximum Rents. This part describes the requirements and policies related to establishing and updating flat rent amounts and public housing maximum rents.

Part III: Repayment of Family Debts. This part contains policies for recovery of monies that have been underpaid by families, and describes the circumstances under which the PHA will offer repayment agreements to families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part IV: Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS). This part describes the PHAS indicators, how PHAs are scored under PHAS, and how those scores affect a PHA.

Part V: Record-Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies the PHA will follow.

Part VI: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. This part describes the PHA's reporting responsibilities related to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

Part VII: Notification to Applicants and Tenants regarding Protections under the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA). This part includes policies for notifying applicants and tenants of VAWA requirements.

PART I: SETTING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965 Subpart E]

16-I.A. OVERVIEW

PHAs must establish allowances for PHA-furnished utilities for all check metered utilities and for resident-purchased utilities for all utilities purchased directly by residents from a utility supplier [24 CFR 965.502(a)].

PHAs must also establish surcharges for excess consumption of PHA-furnished utilities [24 CFR 965.506].

The PHA must maintain a record that documents the basis on which utility allowances and scheduled surcharges are established and revised, and the record must be made available for inspection by residents [24 CFR 965.502(b)].

16-I.B UTILITY ALLOWANCES

The PHA must establish separate allowances for each utility and for each category of dwelling units the PHA determines to be reasonably comparable as to factors affecting utility usage [24 CFR 965.503].

The objective of a PHA in establishing utility allowances for each dwelling unit category and unit size is to approximate a reasonable consumption of utilities by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment [24 CFR 965.505].

Utilities include gas, electricity, fuel for heating, water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal for a dwelling unit. In addition, if the PHA does not furnish a range and refrigerator, the family must be granted a utility allowance for the range and refrigerator they provide [24 CFR 965.505].

Costs for telephone, cable/satellite TV, and internet services are not considered utilities [PH Occ GB, p. 138].

Utility allowance amounts will vary by the rates in effect, size and type of unit, climatic location and sitting of the unit, type of construction, energy efficiency of the dwelling unit, and other factors related to the physical condition of the unit. Utility allowance amounts will also vary by residential demographic characteristics affecting home energy usage [PH Occ GB, p. 138].

Chapter 14 of the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* provides detailed guidance to the PHA about establishing utility allowances.

Air-Conditioning

“If a PHA installs air conditioning, it shall provide, to the maximum extent economically feasible, systems that give residents the option of choosing to use air conditioning in their units. The design of systems that offer each resident the option to choose air conditioning shall include retail meters or check meters, and residents shall pay for the energy used in its operation. For systems that offer residents the option to choose air conditioning but cannot be check metered, residents are to be surcharged in accordance with 965.506. If an air conditioning system does not provide for resident option, residents are not to be charged, and these systems should be avoided whenever possible.” [24 CFR 965.505(e)].

PHA Policy

The PHA has not installed air-conditioning.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]

The PHA must review at least annually the basis on which utility allowances have been established and must revise the allowances if necessary in order to adhere to the standards for establishing utility allowances that are contained in 24 CFR 965.505.

The PHA may revise its allowances for resident-purchased utilities between annual reviews if there is a rate change, and is required to do so if such change, by itself or together with prior rate changes not adjusted for, results in a change of 10 percent or more from the rate on which the allowance was based.

Adjustments to resident payments as a result of such changes must be retroactive to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change taken into account became effective.

PHA Policy

Between annual reviews of utility allowances, the PHA will only revise its utility allowances due to a rate change, when required to by the regulation.

16-I.C. SURCHARGES FOR PHA-FURNISHED UTILITIES [24 CFR 965.506]

For dwelling units subject to allowances for PHA-furnished utilities where check meters have been installed, the PHA must establish surcharges for utility consumption in excess of the allowances. Surcharges may be computed on a straight per unit of purchase basis or for stated blocks of excess consumption, and must be based on the PHA's average utility rate. The basis for calculating the surcharges must be described in the PHA's schedule of allowances. Changes in the amount of surcharges based directly on changes in the PHA's average utility rate are not subject to the advance notice requirements discussed under 16-I.D.

For dwelling units served by PHA-furnished utilities where check meters have not been installed, the PHA must establish schedules of surcharges indicating additional dollar amounts residents will be required to pay by reason of estimated utility consumption attributable to resident-owned major appliances or to optional functions of PHA-furnished equipment. The surcharge schedule must state the resident-owned equipment (or functions of PHA-furnished equipment) for which surcharges will be made and the amounts of such charges. Surcharges must be based on the cost to the PHA of the utility consumption estimated to be attributable to reasonable usage of such equipment.

PHA Policy

The PHA does have PHA-furnished utilities.

16-I.D. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS [965.502]

The PHA must give notice to all residents of proposed allowances and scheduled surcharges, and revisions thereof. The notice must be given in the manner provided in the lease and must:

- Be provided at least 60 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.
- Describe the basis for determination of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions, including a statement of the specific items of equipment and function whose utility consumption requirements were included in determining the amounts of the allowances and schedule of surcharges.
- Notify residents of the place where the PHA's documentation on which allowances and surcharges are based is available for inspection.
- Provide all residents an opportunity to submit written comments during a period expiring not less than 30 days before the proposed effective date of the allowances, scheduled surcharges, or revisions.

16-I.E. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION [24 CFR 965.508]

On request from a family that includes a disabled or elderly person, the PHA must approve a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount for the dwelling unit if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

Likewise, residents with disabilities may not be charged for the use of certain resident-supplied appliances if there is a verified need for special equipment because of the disability [PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations.

PART II: ESTABLISHING FLAT RENTS AND PUBLIC HOUSING MAXIMUM RENTS

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Flat rents are designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

Public housing maximum rents are needed to prorate assistance for a mixed family. A mixed family is one whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigrations status [24 CFR 5.504].

This part discusses how the PHA establishes and updates flat rents and public housing maximum rents. Policies related to the use of flat rents, family choice of rent, flat rent hardships, and public housing maximum rents are discussed in Chapter 6.

16-II.B. FLAT RENTS [24 CFR 960.253(b)]

Establishing Flat Rents

Flat rents for public housing units are based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market. The flat rent should be equal to the estimated rent for which the PHA could promptly lease the public housing unit after preparation for occupancy.

The PHA must use a reasonable method to determine flat rents. In determining flat rents, PHAs must consider the following:

- Location
- Quality
- Unit size
- Unit type
- Age of property
- Amenities at the property and in immediate neighborhood
- Housing services provided
- Maintenance provided by the PHA
- Utilities provided by the PHA

Review of Flat Rents

The PHA must ensure that flat rents continue to mirror market rent values [24 CFR 960.253(b)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will review flat rents on an annual basis, and adjust them as necessary to ensure that flat rents continue to mirror market rent values.

Posting of Flat Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will publicly post the schedule of flat rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable PHA or project office.

Documentation of Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)(5)]

The PHA must maintain records that document the method used to determine flat rents, and that show how flat rents were determined by the PHA in accordance with this method.

16-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING MAXIMUM RENTS

Establishing Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHAs are prohibited from making financial assistance available to persons who are not citizens or nationals of the United States, and to those who do not have eligible immigration status [24 CFR 5.500]. Therefore, in order to assist mixed families, PHAs must prorate assistance. Public housing maximum rents are needed in order to calculate the tenant rent for a mixed family.

The public housing maximum rent is based on value of the 95th percentile of the total tenant payment (TTP) for each tenant within the PHA. PHAs may calculate a maximum rent on either a PHA- or project wide basis. A separate maximum rent can be provided for each separate project or projects may be combined into logical groups, if appropriate. HUD recommends that a single project basis be avoided for a project unless at least 50 dwelling units are involved.

PHAs may use the “direct comparison” or the “unit distribution” method for establishing the public housing maximum rents for each unit size. Appendix H, of Guidebook 7465.G, Restrictions on Assistance to Noncitizens provides detailed guidance on how to establish public housing maximum rents using the methodologies identified above.

Review of Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will recalculate the public housing maximum rents on an annual basis.

Posting of Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will publicly post the schedule of public housing maximum rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable PHA or project office.

Documentation of Public Housing Maximum Rents

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain records that document how the PHA determined the 95th percentile of TTP, whether the maximum rent was determined PHA-wide, project-wide, or with groupings of projects, and the methodology used to determine maximum rents for each unit size.

PART III: FAMILY DEBTS TO THE PHA

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the PHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to the PHA by families.

PHA Policy

When an action or inaction of a resident family results in the underpayment of rent or other amounts, the PHA holds the family liable to return any underpayments to the PHA.

The PHA will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments.

When a family refuses to repay monies owed to the PHA, the PHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

- Collection agencies

- Small claims court

- Civil law suit

16-III.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Family Debts to the PHA

PHA Policy

Any amount owed to the PHA by a public housing family must be repaid. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, the PHA will offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, the PHA will terminate the family's tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13. The PHA will also pursue other modes of collection.

General Repayment Agreement Guidelines

Down Payment Requirement

PHA Policy

Before executing a repayment agreement with a family, the PHA will generally require a down payment of 10 percent of the total amount owed. If the family can provide evidence satisfactory to the PHA that a down payment of 10 percent would impose an undue hardship, the PHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lesser percentage or waive the requirement.

Payment Thresholds

Notice PIH 2010-19 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month—the family's monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount—should not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income, which is considered "affordable." Moreover, Notice PIH 2010-19 acknowledges that PHAs have the discretion to establish "thresholds and policies" for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

The PHA has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

Amounts between \$3,000 and the Federal of State threshold for criminal prosecution must be repaid within 36 months.

Amounts between \$2,000 and \$2,999 must be repaid within 30 months.

Amounts between \$1,000 and \$1,999 must be repaid within 24 months.

Amounts under \$1,000 must be repaid within 12 months.

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to the PHA that the threshold applicable to the family's debt would impose an undue hardship, the PHA may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. In making its determination, the PHA will consider all relevant information, including the following:

The amount owed by the family to the PHA

The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family's control

The family's current and potential income and expenses

The family's current family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515

The family's history of meeting its financial responsibilities

Execution of the Agreement

PHA Policy

Any repayment agreement between the PHA and a family must be signed and dated by the PHA and by the head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable).

Due Dates

PHA Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 15th day of the month. If the 15th does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 15th.

Late or Missed Payments

PHA Policy

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by the PHA, the PHA will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 10 business days to make the late payment. If the payment is not received by the due date of the delinquency notice, it will be considered a breach of the agreement and the PHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

If a family receives three delinquency notices for unexcused late payments in a 12-month period, the repayment agreement will be considered in default, and the PHA will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

PHA Policy

The PHA generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family, or if the amount owed by the family exceeds the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution.

Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments

Notice PIH 2010-19 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the public housing lease that state the family's obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to the PHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to the owner the family's monthly share of the rent to owner
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of tenancy

PART IV: PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (PHAS)

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) is to improve the delivery of services in public housing and enhance trust in the public housing system among PHAs, public housing residents, HUD and the general public by providing a management tool for effectively and fairly measuring the performance of a public housing agency in essential housing operations.

16-IV.B. PHAS INDICATORS [24 CFR 902 Subparts A, B, C, D, and E]

The table below lists each of the PHAS indicators, the points possible under each indicator, and a brief description of each indicator. A PHA's performance is based on a combination of all four indicators.

Indicator 1: Physical condition of the PHA's properties

Maximum Score: 30

- The objective of this indicator is to determine the level to which a PHA is maintaining its public housing in accordance with the standard of decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.
- To determine the physical condition of a PHA's properties, inspections are performed of the following five major areas of public housing: site, building exterior, building systems, dwelling units, and common areas. The inspections are performed by an independent inspector arranged by HUD, and include a statistically valid sample of the units in the PHA's public housing portfolio.

Indicator 2: Financial condition of a PHA

Maximum Score: 30

- The objective of this indicator is to measure the financial condition of a PHA for the purpose of evaluating whether it has sufficient financial resources and is capable of managing those financial resources effectively to support the provision of housing that is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair.
- A PHA's financial condition is determined by measuring the PHA's entity-wide performance in each of the following components: current ratio, number of months expendable fund balance, tenant receivable outstanding, occupancy loss, expense management/utility consumption, and net income or loss divided by the expendable fund balance.

Indicator 3: Management operations of a PHA**Maximum Score: 30**

- The objective of this indicator is to measure certain key management operations and responsibilities of a PHA for the purpose of assessing the PHA's management operations capabilities.
- A PHA's management operations are assessed based on the following sub-indicators: vacant unit turnaround time, capital fund, work orders, PHA annual inspection of units and systems, security, and economic self-sufficiency.

Indicator 4: Resident service and satisfaction**Maximum Score: 10**

- The objective of this indicator is to measure the level of resident satisfaction with living conditions at the PHA.
- The PHA's score for this indicator is based on the results of resident surveys and the level of implementation and follow-up or corrective actions the PHA takes based on the results of the survey.

16-IV.C. PHAS SCORING [24 CFR 902.63 and 902.67]

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) issues overall PHAS scores, which are based on the scores of the four PHAS indicators, and the components under each indicator. PHAS scores translate into a designation for each PHA as high performing, standard, or troubled.

A high performer is a PHA that achieves a score of at least 60 percent of the points available under each of the four indicators, and achieves an overall PHAS score of 90 or greater.

A standard performer is a PHA that has an overall PHAS score between 60 and 89, and does not achieve less than 60 percent of the total points available under one of the following Indicators: 1, 2, or 3.

A troubled performer is a PHA that achieves an overall PHAS score of less than 60, or achieves less than 60 percent of the total points available under more than one of the following indicators: 1, 2, or 3.

These designations can affect a PHA in several ways:

- High-performing PHAs are eligible for incentives including relief from specific HUD requirements and bonus points in funding competitions [24 CFR 902.71].
- PHAs that are standard performers may be required to submit an improvement plan to eliminate deficiencies in the PHA's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)].
- PHAs with an overall rating of "troubled" are subject to additional HUD oversight, and are required to enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with HUD to improve PHA performance [24 CFR 902.75].
- PHAs that fail to execute or meet MOA requirements may be referred to the Departmental Enforcement Center [24 CFR 902.77].

PHAs must post a notice of its final PHAS score and status in appropriate conspicuous and accessible locations in its offices within two weeks of receipt of its final score and status.

PART V: RECORD KEEPING

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, the PHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights.

16-V.B. RECORD RETENTION

The PHA must keep the last three years of the Form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation during the term of each assisted lease, and for a period of at least three years from the end of participation (EOP) date [24 CFR 908.101].

PHA Policy

During the term of each public housing tenancy, and for at least four years thereafter, the PHA will keep all documents related to a family's eligibility, tenancy, and termination.

In addition, the PHA will keep the following records for at least four years:

- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible

- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B

- Documentation supporting the establishment of flat rents and the public housing maximum rent

- Documentation supporting the establishment of utility allowances and surcharges

- Documentation supporting PHAS scores

- Accounts and other records supporting PHA budget and financial statements for the program

- Other records as determined by the PHA or as required by HUD

If a hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 14-II.A.

16-V.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

PHAs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

PHA Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized PHA staff.

PHA staff will not discuss personal family information unless there is a business reason to do so. Inappropriate discussion of family information or improper disclosure of family information by staff will result in disciplinary action.

Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886]

The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income information of applicants and participants must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. This form incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes how the information collected using the form may be used, and under what conditions HUD or the PHA may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records

PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with Federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g. electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD issued document, *Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Data*.

PHA Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, the PHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

Criminal Records

The PHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which the PHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by the PHA from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by the PHA from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information, or is obtained by a PHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records

PHAs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA should not place this information in the tenant file. The PHA should destroy the document.

PART VI: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VI.A. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 35.1130(e)]

The PHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

The PHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The PHA must also report each known case of a child with an environmental intervention blood lead level to the HUD field office.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level.

The PHA will provide written notice of each known case of a child with an environmental intervention blood level to the HUD field office within 5 business days of receiving the information.

**PART VII: NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS AND TENANTS
REGARDING PROTECTIONS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005 (VAWA)**

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) requires PHAs to inform public housing tenants of their rights under this law, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof. Since VAWA provides protections for applicants as well as tenants, PHAs may elect to provide the same information to applicants [24 CFR 5.2007(3)].

This part describes the steps that the PHA will take to ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its public housing program are notified about their rights under VAWA.

16-VII.B. VAWA NOTIFICATION

PHA Policy

The PHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its Web site. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

A summary of the rights and protections provided by VAWA to public housing applicants and residents who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking (see sample notice in Exhibit 16-1)

The definitions of *domestic violence*, *dating violence*, and *stalking* provided in VAWA (included in Exhibit 16-1)

An explanation of the documentation that the PHA may require from an individual who claims the protections provided by VAWA (included in Exhibit 16-1)

A copy of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

A statement of the PHA's obligation to keep confidential any information that it receives from a victim unless (a) the PHA has the victim's written permission to release the information, (b) it needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, or (c) it is compelled by law to release the information (included in Exhibit 16-1)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibit 16-1)

Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers

16-VII.C. NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all applicants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law, inform each applicant of PHA confidentiality requirements, and provide contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

The PHA will also include in all notices of denial a statement explaining the protection against denial provided by VAWA (see section 3-III.F).

16-VII.D. NOTIFICATION TO TENANTS [24 CFR 5.2007(3)]

VAWA requires PHAs to notify tenants assisted under public housing of their rights under this law, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all tenants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time of admission and at annual reexamination.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law, inform the tenant of PHA confidentiality requirements, and provide contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

The PHA will also include in all lease termination notices a statement explaining the protection against termination or eviction provided by VAWA (see Section 13-IV.D).

EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE TO PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

This sample notice was adapted from a notice prepared by the National Housing Law Project.

A federal law that went into effect in 2006 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or “VAWA.” This notice explains your rights under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

If you are eligible for public housing, the housing authority cannot refuse to admit you to the public housing program solely because you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

If you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the housing authority cannot evict you based on acts or threats of violence committed against you. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking that are caused by a member of your household or a guest can't be the reason for evicting you if you were the victim of the abuse.

Reasons You Can Be Evicted

The housing authority can still evict you if the housing authority can show there is an *actual* and *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or housing authority staff if you are not evicted. Also, the housing authority can evict you for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking against you. The housing authority cannot hold you to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

The housing authority may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the public housing unit. If the housing authority chooses to remove the abuser, it may not take away the remaining tenants' rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, the housing authority must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

Proving that You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

The housing authority can ask you to prove or “certify” that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. In cases of termination or eviction, the housing authority must give you at least 14 business days (i.e. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays do not count) to provide this proof. The housing authority is free to extend the deadline. There are three ways you can prove that you are a victim:

- Complete the certification form given to you by the housing authority. The form will ask for your name, the name of your abuser, the abuser’s relationship to you, the date, time, and location of the incident of violence, and a description of the violence.
- Provide a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both you and the professional must sign the statement, and both of you must state that you are signing “under penalty of perjury.”
- Provide a police or court record, such as a protective order.

If you fail to provide one of these documents within the required time, the housing authority may evict you.

Confidentiality

The housing authority must keep confidential any information you provide about the violence against you, unless:

- You give written permission to the housing authority to release the information.
- The housing authority needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict your abuser.
- A law requires the housing authority to release the information.

If release of the information would put your safety at risk, you should inform the housing authority.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit the housing authority’s duty to honor court orders about access to or control of a public housing unit. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

VAWA does not replace any federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

For Additional Information

If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact _____ at _____.

For help and advice on escaping an abusive relationship, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim AND (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *stalking* as (A)(i) to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person OR (ii) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person AND (B) in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (i) that person, (ii) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (iii) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

GLOSSARY

50058 Form: The HUD form that housing authorities are required to complete for each assisted household in public housing to record information used in the certification and re-certification process and, at the option of the housing authority, for interim reexaminations.

1937 Housing Act: The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (24 CFR 5.100)

Adjusted Annual Income: The amount of household income, after deductions for specified allowances, on which tenant rent is based. (24 CFR 5.611)

Adult: A household member who is 18 years or older or who is the head of the household, or spouse, or co-head.

Allowances: Amounts deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income (the income amount used in the rent calculation). Allowances are given for elderly families, dependents, medical expenses for elderly families, disability expenses, and child care expenses for children under 13 years of age. Other allowance can be given at the discretion of the housing authority.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC): The written contract between HUD and a housing authority under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and the housing authority agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program. (24 CFR 5.403)

Annual Income: All amounts, monetary or not, that:

- A. Go to (or on behalf of) the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- B. Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- C. Are not specifically excluded from annual income.

Annual Income also includes amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access. (1937 Housing Act; 24 CFR 5.609)

Applicant (applicant family): A person or family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program. (24 CFR 5.403)

As-Paid States: States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs. Currently, the four as-paid States are New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, and Vermont.

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Assets: The value of equity in savings, checking, IRA and Keogh accounts, real property, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles are not counted as assets. (Also see "net family assets.")

Asset Income: Income received from assets held by family members. If assets total more than \$5,000, income from the assets is "imputed" and the greater of actual asset income and imputed asset income is counted in annual income. (See "imputed asset income" below.)

Ceiling Rent: Maximum rent allowed for some units in public housing projects.

Certification: The examination of a household's income, expenses, and family composition to determine the family's eligibility for program participation and to calculate the family's share of rent.

Child: For purposes of citizenship regulations, a member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Child Care Expenses: Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Citizen: A citizen or national of the United States. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Consent Form: Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs, return information from the Social Security Administration, and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service. The consent forms may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participant to determine eligibility or level of benefits. (24 CFR 5.214)

Decent, Safe, and Sanitary: Housing is decent, safe, and sanitary if it satisfies the applicable housing quality standards.

Department: The Department of Housing and Urban Development. (24 CFR 5.100)

Dependent: A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults), other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age or is a person with a disability or is a full-time student. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Dependent Allowance: An amount, equal to \$480 multiplied by the number of dependents, that is deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income.

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Disability Assistance Expenses: Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed, but this allowance may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus (24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)).

Disability Assistance Expense Allowance: In determining adjusted annual income, the amount of disability assistance expenses deducted from annual income for families with a disabled household member.

Disabled Family: A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; two or more persons with disabilities living together; or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides. (24 CFR 5.403(b)) (Also see "person with disabilities.")

Disabled Person: See "person with disabilities."

Displaced Family: A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action (such as urban renewal), or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws. (24 CFR 5.403(b))

Displaced Person: A person displaced by governmental action or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws. [1937 Act]

Drug-Related Criminal Activity: Drug trafficking or the illegal use, or possession for personal use, of a controlled substance as defined in Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program: Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of assisted families or to provide work for such family.

Elderly Family: A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides. (24 CFR 5.403)

Elderly Family Allowance: For elderly families, an allowance of \$400 is deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income.

Elderly Person: A person who is at least 62 years of age. (1937 Housing Act)

Extremely low-income families: Those families whose incomes do not exceed 30% of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

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Fair Housing Act: Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.). (24 CFR 5.100)

Family includes but is not limited to:

- A. A family with or without children;
- B. An elderly family;
- C. A near-elderly family;
- D. A disabled family;
- E. A displaced family;
- F. The remaining member of a tenant family; and
- G. A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family. (24 CFR 5.403)

Family Members: All members of the household other than live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults. All family members permanently reside in the unit, though they may be temporarily absent. All family members are listed on the lease.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS Program): The program established by a housing authority to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services. (24 CFR 984.103(b))

Flat Rent: A rent amount the family may choose to pay in lieu of having their rent determined under the formula method. The flat rent is established by the housing authority set at the lesser of the market value for the unit or the cost to operate the unit. Families selecting the flat rent option have their income evaluated once every three years, rather than annually.

Formula Method: A means of calculating a family's rent based on 10% of their monthly income, 30% of their adjusted monthly income, the welfare rent, or the minimum rent. Under the formula method, rents may be capped by a ceiling rent. Under this method, the family's income is evaluated at least annually.

Full-Time Student: A person who is carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended. An educational institution includes a vocational school with a diploma or certificate program, as well as an institution offering a college degree. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Head of Household: The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

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Household Members: All members of the household including members of the family, live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults. All household members are listed on the lease, and no one other than household members are listed on the lease.

Housing Assistance Plan: A housing plan that is submitted by a unit of general local government and approved by HUD as being acceptable under the standards of 24 CFR 570.

Imputed Income: For households with net family assets of more than \$5,000, the amount calculated by multiplying net family assets by a HUD-specified percentage. If imputed income is more than actual income from assets, the imputed amount is used as income from assets in determining annual income.

In-Kind Payments: Contributions other than cash made to the family or to a family member in exchange for services provided or for the general support of the family (e.g., groceries provided on a weekly basis, baby sitting provided on a regular basis).

Interim (examination): A reexamination of a family income, expenses, and household composition conducted between the regular annual recertifications when a change in a household's circumstances warrants such a reexamination.

Live-In Aide: A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities and who:

- A. Is determined to be essential to the care and well- being of the persons;
- B. Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
- C. Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services. (24 CFR 5.403(b))

Low-Income Families: Those families whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80% of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low family incomes. (1937Act)

Medical Expenses: Medical expenses (of all family members of an elderly or disabled family), including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed and that are not covered by insurance. (24 CFR 5.603(d)). These expenses include, but are not limited to, prescription and non-prescription drugs, costs for doctors, dentists, therapists, medical facilities, care for a service animals, and transportation for medical purposes.

Mixed Family: A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Monthly Adjusted Income: One twelfth of adjusted income. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

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Monthly Income: One twelfth of annual income. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

National: A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Near-Elderly Family: A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62 living with one or more live-in aides. (24 CFR 5.403(b))

Net Family Assets:

- A. Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.
- B. In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income.
- C. In determining net family assets, housing authorities or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefore. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Non-Citizen: A person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Occupancy Standards: The standards that a housing authority establishes for determining the appropriate number of bedrooms needed to house families of different sizes or composition.

Person with Disabilities: A person who:

- A. Has a disability as defined in 42 U.S. 423
- B. Is determined, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
 - 1. Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;

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2. Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently; and
3. Is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions, or

C. Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001

This definition does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. (1937 Act)

No individual shall be considered to be a person with disabilities for purposes of eligibility solely based on any drug or alcohol dependence.

Proration of Assistance: The reduction in a family's housing assistance payment to reflect the proportion of family members in a mixed family who are eligible for assistance. (24 CFR 5.520)

Public Housing Agency (FPHA): Any State, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) which is authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Housing Act. (24 CFR 5.100)

Recertification: The annual reexamination of a family's income, expenses, and composition to determine the family's rent.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family: A member of the family listed on the lease who continues to live in the public housing dwelling after all other family members have left. (Handbook 7565.1 REV-2, 3-5b.)

Self-Declaration: A type of verification statement by the tenant as to the amount and source of income, expenses, or family composition. Self-declaration is acceptable verification only when third-party verification or documentation cannot be obtained.

Shelter Allowance: That portion of a welfare benefit (e.g., TANF) that the welfare agency designates to be used for rent and utilities.

Single Person: Someone living alone or intending to live alone who does not qualify as an elderly family, a person with disabilities, a displaced person, or the remaining member of a tenant family. (Public Housing: Handbook 7465.1 REV-2, 3-5)

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA): The State agency receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the State or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information. (24 CFR 5.214)

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Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): The program that replaced the Assistance to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) that provides financial assistance to needy families who meet program eligibility criteria. Benefits are limited to a specified time period.

Tenant: The person or family renting or occupying an assisted dwelling unit. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Tenant Rent: The amount payable monthly by the family as rent to the housing authority. Where all utilities (except telephone) and other essential housing services are supplied by the housing authority or owner, tenant rent equals total tenant payment. Where some or all utilities (except telephone) and other essential housing services are supplied by the housing authority and the cost thereof is not included in the amount paid as rent, tenant rent equals total tenant payment less the utility allowance. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Third-Party (verification): Written or oral confirmation of a family's income, expenses, or household composition provided by a source outside the household.

Total Tenant Payment (TTP):

A. Total tenant payment for families whose initial lease is effective on or after August 1, 1982:

1. Total tenant payment is the amount calculated under Section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act which is the higher of :
 - a. 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
 - b. 10% of the family's monthly income; or
 - c. If the family is receiving payments for welfare assistance from a public agency and a part of such payments, adjusted in accordance with the family's actual housing costs, is specifically designated by such agency to meet the family's housing costs, the portion of such payments which is so designated.

If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under section 3(a)(1) shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

2. Total tenant payment for families residing in public housing does not include charges for excess utility consumption or other miscellaneous charges.
 - a. Total tenant payment for families residing in public housing whose initial lease was effective before August 1, 1982: Paragraphs (b) and (c) of 24 CFR 913.107, as it existed immediately before November 18, 1996), will continue to govern the total tenant payment of families, under a public housing program, whose initial lease was effective before August 1, 1982.

Utility Allowance: If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an

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assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made by a housing authority of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment. (24 CFR 5.603)

Utility Reimbursement: The amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for the unit, if applicable, exceeds the total tenant payment for the family occupying the unit. (24 CFR 5.603)

Very Low-Income Families: Low-income families whose incomes do not exceed 50% of the median family income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50% of the median for the areas on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes. Such ceilings shall be established in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture for any rural area, as defined in Section 520 of the Housing Act of 1949, taking into account the subsidy characteristics and types of programs to which such ceilings apply. (1937 Act)

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): A Public Housing Agency, owner or landlord may not deny admission to an applicant (male or female) who has been a victim of domestic violence or stalking, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission.

Welfare Assistance: Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded by Federal, State or local governments. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Welfare Rent: In "as-paid" welfare programs, the amount of the welfare benefit designated for shelter and utilities.

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Acronyms

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FSS	Family Self Sufficiency (program)
HCDA	Housing and Community Development Act
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
INS	(U.S.) Immigration and Naturalization Service
NAHA	(Cranston-Gonzalez) National Affordable Housing Act
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
OMB	(U.S.) Office of Management and Budget
PHA	Public Housing Agency
QHWR	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998
SSA	Social Security Administration
TTP	Total Tenant Payment

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Attachment A

FWHA Reasonable Accommodations Policy

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REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

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REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

This Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures comprised of **Part A and Part B**, sets forth the policy and procedures of the Housing Authority of The City of Fort Wayne (“**FWHA**”) in connection with making reasonable accommodations for qualified applicants, participants or residents with disabilities for participation in FWHA’s public housing programs and activities. A copy of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures is posted in the FWHA Administrative Offices, the Housing Choice Voucher Office, Management Office at each public housing development, and on the FWHA website at www.fwha.org. Additionally, a copy of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Implementation Procedures may be obtained upon request from the FWHA Executive Office, 7315 S. Hanna Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46816 260-449-7811.

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PART A - POLICY

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. The term “**ADA**” shall mean the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 1.2. The term “**FHA**” shall mean the Fair Housing Act of 1968.
- 1.3. The term “**FWHA**” shall mean the Housing Authority of The City of Fort Wayne.
- 1.4. The phrase “**individual with handicaps**” shall have the same meaning as the term “individual with disabilities” under 24 C.F.R. §8.3, as follows:

24 C.F.R. § 8.3. Definitions.....

“Individual with handicaps” means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such impairment.

- 1.5. The term “**Policy**” shall mean Part A of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedure, as adopted by the FWHA Board of Commissioners, and as may be amended.
- 1.6. The term “**Procedures**” shall mean Part B of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedure, as may be revised from time to time.
- 1.7. The term “**reasonable accommodation**” means a modification or change in FWHA’s rules, policies, practices, services, or rental units, which will provide the opportunity to participate in FWHA’s programs and services and to meet FWHA’s essential requirements of tenancy to an otherwise eligible individual with a disability.

SECTION 2 - POLICY STATEMENT

FWHA is committed to ensuring that its policies and practices do not deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in, benefit from, nor otherwise discriminate against individuals with disabilities in connection with, the operation of FWHA’s housing services or programs, solely on the basis of such disabilities. Therefore, if an individual with a disability requires an accommodation, such as an accessible feature or modification to FWHA policy, FWHA will provide such accommodation, unless doing so would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the program or an undue financial or administrative burden. In such a case, FWHA will attempt to make another accommodation that would not result in a financial or administrative burden.

SECTION 3 - PURPOSE

This Policy is intended to:

- Communicate FWHA’s position regarding reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities in connection with the agency’s housing programs services, and policies;
- Establish a procedural guide for implementing such Policy; and
- Comply with applicable federal, state and local laws to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities to housing programs, benefits and services administered by FWHA.

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SECTION 4 – AUTHORITY

The requirements of this Policy are based upon the following statutes or regulations:

- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (“Section 504”) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability status and states that:

“No qualified individual with disabilities shall, solely on the basis of handicap be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance”;
- The Fair Housing Act (“FHA”) prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of dwellings. The FHA requires reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, services and reasonable modifications to dwelling units and public common areas;
- Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability status by public entities. Except as provided in §35.102 (b), of 28 CFR Part 35, the ADA applies to all services, programs and activities provided or made available by public entities (State and local governments); and
- Part 8, of Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Housing and Urban Development, entitled Non-Discrimination Based On Handicap In Federally Assisted Programs and Activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development applies to recipients of federal funds and implements the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act.

SECTION 5 - MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

The FWHA Executive Office is responsible for monitoring FWHA’s compliance with, and enforcing the requirements under this Policy. Questions regarding this Policy, its interpretation or implementation should be made by contacting the FWHA Executive Office in writing, or in person by appointment, at 7315 S. Hanna Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46816; or by calling the 504 Coordinator at 260-449-7811. The 504 Coordinator may require the submission of data from FWHA public housing developments and field offices in order to evaluate and document FWHA’s compliance with this Policy.

SECTION 6 - GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR PROVIDING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

Listed below are the general principles which provide a foundation for the Policy and which FWHA staff should apply when responding to requests for reasonable accommodations within all FWHA housing programs:

- 6.1 It is presumed that the individual with a disability is usually knowledgeable of the appropriate types of, and methods for providing, reasonable accommodations needed when making a request. However, FWHA reserves the right to investigate and offer equally effective alternatives to the requested accommodation, and/or alternative methods for providing the requested accommodation.
- 6.2. The procedure for evaluation and responding to requests for a reasonable accommodation relies on a cooperative relationship between FWHA and the applicant/resident. The process is

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NOT adversarial.

- 6.3. FWHA shall inform all applicants and residents of alternative forms of communication. The Request Form is designed to assist FWHA and our applicants/residents. If an applicant/ resident does not, or can not use the Request Form, FWHA will still respond to the request for an accommodation. The applicant/resident may also request assistance with the Request Form or such applicant/resident may request that the Request Form be provided in an equally effective format or means of communication.

Example(s): Some examples of alternative equally effective forms of communication are include the following: Qualified interpreters, printed material, telecommunications devices for deaf persons (TDD's), **Indiana Relay System**, or other aurally delivered materials available to persons with hearing impairments. Qualified readers, taped texts audio recordings, Brailed materials, large print materials, or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments.

- 6.4. If the accommodation is reasonable (see Procedures 3 below), FWHA will grant it.
- 6.5. In accordance with Procedure 3 (below), , FWHA will grant the request for a reasonable accommodation only to the extent that an undue financial and administrative burden is not created thereby.
- 6.6. All written documents required by or as a result of this Policy must contain plain language and, if requested, be in appropriate alternative formats in order to communicate information and decisions to the person requesting the accommodation.
- 6.7. Any required meetings with a person with a disability will be held in an accessible location.

SECTION 7 - AMENDMENT

- 7.1. Policy. The Policy may be amended only by resolution of the Board of Commissioners.
- 7.2. Procedures. The Procedures may be amended within the scope of the Policy by the Executive Director of FWHA.
- 7.3. Legal Compliance. Any amendment to the Policy or Procedures shall be consistent with all applicable laws and regulations.

SECTION 8 - STAFF TRAINING

504 Coordinator will ensure that staff training sessions are held at least annually concerning the Policy and the Procedures and all applicable federal, state and local requirements regarding reasonable accommodations.

PART B - PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE #1 - COMMUNICATION WITH APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS

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1. At the time of application, any applicant requesting a reasonable accommodation must be provided with the Request for Reasonable Accommodation Form (the **“Request Form”**) (copy of which is affixed hereto as **Attachment 1**), or, upon the applicant’s request, the Request Form must be provided in an equally effective format.
2. FWHA Residents seeking accommodations may contact the housing management office located within their housing development or the management office for their scattered site residence. Also, residents may contact the Executive office directly to request the accommodation.
3. FWHA is responsible for informing all residents that a request may be submitted for reasonable accommodations for an individual with a disability. All residents will be provided the Request Form when requesting a reasonable accommodation. However, a resident may submit the request in writing, orally, or use another equally effective means of communication to request the accommodation. If a request is not submitted on a Request Form, the FWHA staff person receiving the request will complete and date a Request Form and forward it to the 504 Coordinator with a copy to the person making the request. Upon receiving the request, housing management and/or the 504 Coordinator will send the requestor an acknowledgement of the request, in writing or requested alternative format, within ten 10 business days¹. If additional information or documentation is required, a written request should be issued to the resident by using the Request for Information or Verification Form (**“Request for Information”**), a copy of which is affixed hereto as **Attachment 2**. A submission date should be specified in the Request for Information so as not to delay FWHA’s review of the request. FWHA representative will discuss and review potential means of making accommodations before making a decision on implementation.
4. FWHA will consent to or deny the request within twenty (20) business days after receiving all needed information and documentation from the resident or issue an alternate time limit if circumstances require additional time. If an extended time is required, FWHA will update the requestor periodically, but at no time should more than 30 business days lapse between updates, unless agreed upon in writing by both parties.

All decisions to grant or deny reasonable accommodations will be communicated in writing or if required, in an alternative format in order to communicate the decision to the applicant, participant, or resident. Exceptions to the twenty (20) business day period for notification of FWHA’s decision on the request should be provided to the resident in writing setting forth the reasons for the delay. A copy each of the **Letter Denying Request for Reasonable Accommodations** and the **Letter Approving Request for Reasonable Accommodations** are affixed hereto as **Attachment 3** and **Attachment 4**, respectively.

5. FWHA will maintain at its Housing Leasing/Admissions Office; Management Offices; and Administrative Office written materials which summarizes this Policy and highlights the procedures for making a request for reasonable accommodations.

PROCEDURE #2 - SEQUENCE FOR MAKING DECISIONS

1. Is the applicant/resident a qualified “individual with a disability”?
 - (a) If **NO**, we are not obligated to make a reasonable accommodation; therefore, we may deny the request.
 - (b) If **YES**, go to Step 2.

¹ The term **“business days”** shall mean those days of the week, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays observed by FWHA

- (c) If more information is needed, either write for more information using the standard *Request for Information* letter, or request a meeting using the standard *Request for Meeting* letter. (A copy of the Request for Meeting letter is affixed hereto as **Attachment 5**).
2. Is the requested accommodation related to the disability?
- (a) If **NO**, we are not obligated to make the accommodation; therefore, we may deny the request.
- (b) If **YES**, go to step 3.
- (c) If more information is needed, either write for more information using the *Request for Information* Letter, or request a meeting using the *Request for Meeting* Letter.
3. Is the requested accommodation reasonable? This determination will be made by following Procedure #3 - Guidelines for Determining Reasonableness.
- (a) If **YES**, we will approve the request for reasonable accommodation. A written description of the accommodation will be prepared and included in the Letter Approving *Request for Reasonable Accommodations*.
- (b) If **NO**, we may deny the request. Submit the denial using the Letter Denying *Request for Reasonable Accommodations*.
- (c) If more information is needed, either write for more information using the Letter Approving *Request for Reasonable Accommodations*, or request a meeting using the *Request for Meeting* Letter.

PROCEDURE #3 - GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING REASONABLENESS

1. In accordance with Policy Principle 6.1, FWHA will consider the requested method for providing reasonable accommodations for an individual with a disability. However, FWHA is required to evaluate the requested method and may require the individual with a disability to provide further information to demonstrate the need for the requested accommodation to enable access to and use of the housing program. Additionally, FWHA may offer equally effective alternatives to the requested accommodation, and/or alternative methods for providing the requested accommodation.
2. Requests for reasonable accommodations will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Decisions regarding reasonable accommodations will be made in compliance with all applicable accessibility laws and requirements. Additionally, in those circumstances where FWHA deems that a proposed reasonable accommodation would fundamentally alter the service, program, or activity, or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, FWHA has the burden of proving such result(s).
3. The responsibility for the decision that a proposed reasonable accommodation would result in such alteration or burdens shall rest with the Executive Director or his/her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity, and must be accompanied by written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, FWHA shall propose any other action that will not result in or require an alteration or burden.
4. Live-in-Aides. In some cases, an individual with a disability may require a live-in-aide. In accordance with the provisions of the FWHA dwelling lease, FWHA may permit a live-in to reside in the dwelling unit to assist an individual with a disability. A live-in-aide means a person (a) determined by FWHA to be essential to the care and well being of a family member with a disability; (b) is not obligated to support the family member; and (c) would not be living in the unit except to provide the supportive services. A live-in-aide would not be required

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to share a bedroom with another member of the household [see 24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)]. Prior to granting permission, the live-in aide must submit to a criminal background check in accordance with FWHA's ACOP and Administrative Plan policies and procedures. Additionally, medical verification of the need for a live-in aide is required., and the following factors will be considered by FWHA in determining whether to approve a live-in aide:

- (1) Whether the addition of a new occupant would create a situation of overcrowding in the dwelling unit, thereby requiring a transfer to another dwelling unit;
- (2) The availability of an appropriate dwelling unit; and/or
- (3) FWHA's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

5. Verification. FWHA may verify a person's disability only to the extent necessary to ensure that applicants are qualified for the housing for which they are applying; that applicants are qualified for deductions used in determining adjusted income; that applicants are entitled to any preference they may claim; and that applicants who have requested a reasonable accommodation have a need for the requested accommodation. FWHA may not require applicants to provide access to confidential medical records in order to verify a disability nor may FWHA require specific details as to the disability. FWHA may require documentation of the manifestation of the disability that causes a need for a specific accommodation or accessible unit. FWHA may not ask what the specific disability is.

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ATTACHMENTS TO PROCEDURES

ATTACHMENT 1 - REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

ATTACHMENT 2 - REQUEST FOR INFORMATION OR VERIFICATION

ATTACHMENT 3 - LETTER DENYING REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

ATTACHMENT 4 - LETTER APPROVING REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

ATTACHMENT 5 - REQUEST FOR MEETING

ATTACHMENT 6 – JOINT STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS UNDER THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

If you need:

- a change in our policies or procedures
- a repair or change in your apartment
- a change to some other part of the property
- a change in the way we communicate with you because of a disability, you may ask for this change, which is called a “reasonable accommodation.”

Requests for reasonable accommodations will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Decisions regarding reasonable accommodations will be made in compliance with all applicable accessibility laws and requirements. Additionally, in those circumstances where FWHA deems that a proposed reasonable accommodation would fundamentally alter the service, program, or activity, or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, FWHA has the burden of proving such result.

We will make every effort to render a decision within twenty (20) business days.

We will let you know if we need more information or verification from you or if we would like to discuss other ways of meeting your needs.

If we turn down your request, we will explain our decision, and you may give us additional information.

Please advise us if you need help in using the form, or if you wish to receive this Request Form in an alternative format to meet your communication needs.

Fort Wayne Housing Authority
2025 S. Anthony Boulevard Fort Wayne IN 46803

RE

QUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

The following member of my household has a disability:

Please provide this reasonable accommodation (specify accommodation(s)):

I need this reasonable accommodation because:

Date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Signed: _____

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Fort Wayne Housing Authority
2025 S. Anthony Boulevard Fort Wayne IN 46803

REQ

QUEST FOR INFORMATION OR VERIFICATION

Date:

To:

Dear Applicant or Program Participant:

We have received your Request for a Reasonable Accommodation. We need to know more about [issue, simply and clearly stated] before we can decide.

We need to know more because [reason, simple and clearly stated].

You can give us more information by [acceptable methods of verification]. If this is a problem for you, other ways of providing the information may also be acceptable.

We will not make a decision until we have this new information.

If you think that you have given us this information, or if you think that we should not ask for this information, please call us at 260-449-7811. Please call if you have any other questions.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

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DEN

IAL OF REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Date: _____

To: _____

Dear

Applicant or Resident:

You requested the following change or accommodation [describe request]. We have attached a copy of your request form. We have **denied** your request because:

You do not meet the definition of an individual with disabilities and we are not required to provide a reasonable accommodation.

We think the accommodation you requested is not reasonable because we have decided:

You do not need this accommodation in order to enjoy or participate equally in our housing.

It will create undue financial and administrative burdens for us.

It will change the fundamental nature of our program.

We have decided this because [give reasons, in clear and simple language].

We relied on these facts to deny your request [give facts, in clear and simple language].

To make this decision we [tell what documents or records we reviewed, tell which people we spoke with, describe other aspects of our investigation process].

If you disagree with our decision, you may contact the following agency:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity
151 North Delaware Street
12th Floor Mail Station
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526

Phone: 1-800-765-9372
TTY: 1-800-927-9275

Signature and closing

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Fort Wayne Housing Authority
2025 S. Anthony Boulevard Fort Wayne IN 46803

APP

ROVAL OF REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Date:

To:

Dear Applicant or Program Participant:

We have approved your request for the following change or reasonable accommodation [description] :

_____ We can provide you with this accommodation by [date].

_____ To make the change you requested, we must have three bids and then arrange installation. This is why we are not able to provide you with the accommodation immediately.

_____ [other reason for delay]. Please call us at [our telephone number] if you have any questions.

If you think this change or reasonable accommodation is not what you requested, if it is not acceptable, or if you object to the amount of time it will take to provide it, you may contact the Executive Office at 260-449-7811

If FWHA fails to provide this account you may contact this agency:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity
151 North Delaware Street
12th Floor Mail Station
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526
Phone: 1-800-765-9372

TTY: 1-800-927-9275

[signature and closing]

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Fort Wayne Housing Authority
2025 S. Anthony Boulevard Fort Wayne IN 46803

REQ

REQUEST FOR A MEETING

Date: To:

Dear Applicant or Program Participant:

We have received your request for a reasonable accommodation. It would help us make our decision if we could meet with you. You may bring someone to assist you with the meeting.

We would like to meet on [date, time, place]. If you cannot come at that time or if the meeting location is a problem, please call us at 260-449-7811.

We will talk about [describe issue, simply and clearly] at this meeting.

Please come ready to talk to us about the changes you want. Please bring copies of any information that you would like to give us.

We look forward to meeting with you.

[signature and closing]

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

*Washington, D.C.
March 5, 2008*

**JOINT STATEMENT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS UNDER THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

Introduction

The Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) are jointly responsible for enforcing the federal Fair Housing Act¹ (the “Act”), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, and disability.² One type of disability discrimination prohibited by the Act is a refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises.³ HUD and DOJ frequently respond to complaints alleging that housing providers have violated the Act by refusing reasonable modifications to persons with disabilities. This Statement provides technical assistance regarding the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities and housing providers under the Act relating to reasonable modifications.⁴

¹The Fair Housing Act is codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619.

²The Act uses the term “handicap” instead of “disability.” Both terms have the same legal meaning. See *Bragdon v. Abbott*, 524 U.S. 624, 631 (1998) (noting that the definition of “disability” in the Americans with Disabilities Act is drawn almost verbatim “from the

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definition of ‘handicap’ contained in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988”). This document uses the term “disability,” which is more generally accepted.

³ 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(A).

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This Statement does not address the principles relating to reasonable accommodations. For further information see the Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban

This Statement is not intended to provide specific guidance regarding the Act's design and construction requirements for multifamily dwellings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991. Some of the reasonable modifications discussed in this Statement are features of accessible design that are required for covered multifamily dwellings pursuant to the Act's design and construction requirements. As a result, people involved in the design and construction of multifamily dwellings are advised to consult the Act at 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(c), the implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. § 100.205, the Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines, and the Fair Housing Act Design Manual. All of these are available on HUD's website at www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/index.cfm. Additional technical guidance on the design and construction requirements can also be found on HUD's website and the Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST website at: <http://www.fairhousingfirst.org>.

Questions and Answers

1. What types of discrimination against persons with disabilities does the Act prohibit?

The Act prohibits housing providers from discriminating against housing applicants or residents because of their disability or the disability of anyone associated with them and from treating persons with disabilities less favorably than others because of their disability. The Act makes it unlawful for any person to refuse "to permit, at the expense of the [disabled] person, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises, except that, in the case of a rental, the landlord may where it is reasonable to do so condition permission for a modification on the renter agreeing to restore the interior of the premises to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted."⁵ The Act also makes it unlawful for any person to refuse "to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford ... person(s) [with disabilities] equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling." The Act also prohibits housing providers from refusing residency to persons with disabilities, or, with some narrow exceptions⁶,

Development and the Department of Justice: Reasonable Accommodations Under the Fair Housing Act, dated May 17, 2004. This Joint Statement is available at

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www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/index.cfm and http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/housing/jointstatement_ra.htm. See also 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(B).

This Statement also does not discuss in depth the obligations of housing providers who are recipients of federal financial assistance to make and pay for structural changes to units and common and public areas that are needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person's disability. See Question 31.

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(A). HUD regulations pertaining to reasonable modifications may be found at 24 C.F.R. § 100.203.

⁶ The Act contemplates certain limits to the receipt of reasonable accommodations or reasonable modifications. For example, a tenant may be required to deposit money into an interest bearing placing conditions on their residency, because those persons may require reasonable modifications or reasonable accommodations.

2. What is a reasonable modification under the Fair Housing Act?

A reasonable modification is a structural change made to existing premises, occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, in order to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises. Reasonable modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings and to common and public use areas. A request for a reasonable modification may be made at any time during the tenancy. The Act makes it unlawful for a housing provider or homeowners' association to refuse to allow a reasonable modification to the premises when such a modification may be necessary to afford persons with disabilities full enjoyment of the premises.

To show that a requested modification may be necessary, there must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested modification and the individual's disability. Further, the modification must be "reasonable." Examples of modifications that typically are reasonable include widening doorways to make rooms more accessible for persons in wheelchairs; installing grab bars in bathrooms; lowering kitchen cabinets to a height suitable for persons in wheelchairs; adding a ramp to make a primary entrance accessible for persons in wheelchairs; or altering a walkway to provide access to a public or common use area. These examples of reasonable modifications are not exhaustive.

3. Who is responsible for the expense of making a reasonable modification?

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The Fair Housing Act provides that while the housing provider must permit the modification, the tenant is responsible for paying the cost of the modification.

4. Who qualifies as a person with a disability under the Act?

The Act defines a person with a disability to include (1) individuals with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) individuals who are regarded as having such an impairment; and (3) individuals with a record of such an impairment.

The term “physical or mental impairment” includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance) and alcoholism.

account to ensure that funds are available to restore the interior of a dwelling to its previous state. See, e.g., Question 21 below. A reasonable accommodation can be conditioned on meeting reasonable safety requirements, such as requiring persons who use motorized wheelchairs to operate them in a manner that does not pose a risk to the safety of others or cause damage to other persons’ property. See Joint Statement on Reasonable Accommodations, Question 11.

The term “substantially limits” suggests that the limitation is “significant” or “to a large degree.”

The term “major life activity” means those activities that are of central importance to daily life, such as seeing, hearing, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for one’s self, learning, and speaking. This list of major life activities is not exhaustive.

5. Who is entitled to a reasonable modification under the Fair Housing Act?

Persons who meet the Fair Housing Act’s definition of “person with a disability” may be entitled to a reasonable modification under the Act. However, there must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested modification and the individual’s disability. If no such nexus exists, then the housing provider may refuse to allow the requested modification.

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Example 1: A tenant, whose arthritis impairs the use of her hands and causes her substantial difficulty in using the doorknobs in her apartment, wishes to replace the doorknobs with levers. Since there is a relationship between the tenant's disability and the requested modification and the modification is reasonable, the housing provider must allow her to make the modification at the tenant's expense.

Example 2: A homeowner with a mobility disability asks the condo association to permit him to change his roofing from shaker shingles to clay tiles and fiberglass shingles because he alleges that the shingles are less fireproof and put him at greater risk during a fire. There is no evidence that the shingles permitted by the homeowner's association provide inadequate fire protection and the person with the disability has not identified a nexus between his disability and the need for clay tiles and fiberglass shingles. The homeowner's association is not required to permit the homeowner's modification because the homeowner's request is not reasonable and there is no nexus between the request and the disability.

6. If a disability is not obvious, what kinds of information may a housing provider request from the person with a disability in support of a requested reasonable modification?

A housing provider may not ordinarily inquire as to the nature and severity of an individual's disability. However, in response to a request for a reasonable modification, a housing provider may request reliable disability-related information that (1) is necessary to verify that the person meets the Act's definition of disability (*i.e.*, has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities), (2) describes the needed modification, and (3) shows the relationship between the person's disability and the need for the requested modification. Depending on the individual's circumstances, information verifying that the person meets the Act's definition of disability can usually be provided by the individual herself (*e.g.*, proof that an individual under 65 years of age receives Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance benefits or a credible statement by the individual). A doctor or other medical professional, a peer support group, a non-medical service agency, or a reliable third party who is in a position to know about the individual's disability may also provide verification of a disability. In most cases, an individual's medical records or detailed information about the nature of a person's disability is not necessary for this inquiry.

Once a housing provider has established that a person meets the Act's definition of disability, the provider's request for documentation should seek only the information that is necessary to evaluate if the reasonable modification is needed because of a disability. Such information must be kept confidential and must not be shared with other persons unless they

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need the information to make or assess a decision to grant or deny a reasonable modification request or unless disclosure is required by law (e.g., a court-issued subpoena requiring disclosure).

7. What kinds of information, if any, may a housing provider request from a person with an obvious or known disability who is requesting a reasonable modification?

A housing provider is entitled to obtain information that is necessary to evaluate whether a requested reasonable modification may be necessary because of a disability. If a person's disability is obvious, or otherwise known to the housing provider, and if the need for the requested modification is also readily apparent or known, then the provider may not request any additional information about the requester's disability or the disability-related need for the modification.

If the requester's disability is known or readily apparent to the provider, but the need for the modification is not readily apparent or known, the provider may request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the modification.

Example 1: An applicant with an obvious mobility impairment who uses a motorized scooter to move around asks the housing provider to permit her to install a ramp at the entrance of the apartment building. Since the physical disability (i.e., difficulty walking) and the disability-related need for the requested modification are both readily apparent, the provider may not require the applicant to provide any additional information about her disability or the need for the requested modification.

⁸ Persons who meet the definition of disability for purposes of receiving Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") or Social Security Disability Income ("SSDI") benefits in most cases meet the definition of a disability under the Fair Housing Act, although the converse may not be true. See, e.g., Cleveland v. Policy Management Systems Corp, 526 U.S. 795, 797 (1999) (noting that SSDI provides benefits to a person with a disability so severe that she is unable to do her previous work and cannot engage in any other kind of substantial gainful work whereas a person pursuing an action for disability discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act may state a claim that "with a reasonable accommodation" she could perform the essential functions of the job).

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Example 2: A deaf tenant asks his housing provider to allow him to install extra electrical lines and a cable line so the tenant can use computer equipment that helps him communicate with others. If the tenant's disability is known, the housing provider may not require him to document his disability; however, since the need for the electrical and cable lines may not be apparent, the housing provider may request information that is necessary to support the disability-related need for the requested modification.

8. Who must comply with the Fair Housing Act's reasonable modification requirements?

Any person or entity engaging in prohibited conduct – *i.e.*, refusing to allow an individual to make reasonable modifications when such modifications may be necessary to afford a person with a disability full enjoyment of the premises – may be held liable unless they fall within an exception to the Act's coverage. Courts have applied the Act to individuals, corporations, associations and others involved in the provision of housing and residential lending, including property owners, housing managers, homeowners and condominium associations, lenders, real estate agents, and brokerage services. Courts have also applied the Act to state and local governments, most often in the context of exclusionary zoning or other land-use decisions. See, e.g., City of Edmonds v. Oxford House, Inc., 514 U.S. 725, 729 (1995); Project Life v. Glendening, 139 F. Supp. 2d 703, 710 (D. Md. 2001), aff'd, 2002 WL 2012545 (4th Cir. 2002).

9. What is the difference between a *reasonable accommodation* and a *reasonable modification* under the Fair Housing Act?

Under the Fair Housing Act, a *reasonable modification* is a structural change made to the premises whereas a *reasonable accommodation* is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service. A person with a disability may need either a reasonable accommodation or a reasonable modification, or both, in order to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces. Generally, under the Fair Housing Act, the housing provider is responsible for the costs associated with a reasonable accommodation unless it is an undue financial and administrative burden, while the tenant or someone acting on the tenant's behalf, is responsible for costs associated with a reasonable modification. See Reasonable Accommodation Statement, Questions 7 and 8.

Example 1: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant wants to install grab bars in the bathroom. This is a reasonable modification and must be permitted at the tenant's expense.

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⁹ Housing providers that receive federal financial assistance are also subject to the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. 29 U.S.C. § 794. Section 504, and its implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 8, prohibit discrimination based on disability, and obligate housing providers to make and pay for structural changes to facilities, if needed as a reasonable accommodation for applicants and tenants with disabilities, unless doing so poses an undue financial and administrative burden. See Question 31.

Example 2: Because of a hearing disability, a tenant wishes to install a peephole in her door so she can see who is at the door before she opens it. This is a reasonable modification and must be permitted at the tenant's expense.

Example 3: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant wants to install a ramp outside the building in a common area. This is a reasonable modification and must be permitted at the tenant's expense. See also Questions 19, 20 and 21.

Example 4: Because of a vision disability, a tenant requests permission to have a guide dog reside with her in her apartment. The housing provider has a "no-pets" policy. This is a request for a reasonable accommodation, and the housing provider must grant the accommodation.

10. Are reasonable modifications restricted to the interior of a dwelling?

No. Reasonable modifications are not limited to the interior of a dwelling. Reasonable modifications may also be made to public and common use areas such as widening entrances to fitness centers or laundry rooms, or for changes to exteriors of dwelling units such as installing a ramp at the entrance to a dwelling.

11. Is a request for a parking space because of a physical disability a *reasonable accommodation* or a *reasonable modification*?

Courts have treated requests for parking spaces as requests for a reasonable accommodation and have placed the responsibility for providing the parking space on the housing provider, even if provision of an accessible or assigned parking space results in some cost to the provider. For example, courts have required a housing provider to provide an assigned space even though the housing provider had a policy of not assigning parking spaces or had a waiting list for available parking. However, housing providers may not require persons with disabilities to pay extra fees as a condition of receiving accessible parking spaces.

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Providing a parking accommodation could include creating signage, repainting markings, redistributing spaces, or creating curb cuts. This list is not exhaustive.

12. What if the structural changes being requested by the tenant or applicant are in a building that is subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and the requested structural changes are a feature of accessible design that should have already existed in the unit or common area, e.g., doorways wide enough to accommodate a wheelchair, or an accessible entryway to a unit.

7

The Fair Housing Act provides that covered multifamily dwellings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991, shall be designed and constructed to meet certain minimum accessibility and adaptability standards. If any of the structural changes needed by the tenant are ones that should have been included in the unit or public and common use area when constructed then the housing provider may be responsible for providing and paying for those requested structural changes. However, if the requested structural changes are not a feature of accessible design that should have already existed in the building pursuant to the design and construction requirements under the Act, then the tenant is responsible for paying for the cost of the structural changes as a reasonable modification.

Although the design and construction provisions only apply to certain multifamily dwellings built for first occupancy since 1991, a tenant may request reasonable modifications to housing built prior to that date. In such cases, the housing provider must allow the modifications, and the tenant is responsible for paying for the costs under the Fair Housing Act.

For a discussion of the design and construction requirements of the Act, and their applicability, see HUD's website at: www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/index.cfm and the Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST website at: <http://www.fairhousingfirst.org>.

Example 1: A tenant with a disability who uses a wheelchair resides in a ground floor apartment in a non-elevator building that was built in 1995. Buildings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 are covered by the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act. Because the building is a non-elevator building, all ground floor units must meet the minimum accessibility requirements of the Act. The doors in the apartment are not wide enough for passage using a wheelchair in violation of the design and construction requirements

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but can be made so through retrofitting. Under these circumstances, one federal court has held that the tenant may have a potential claim against the housing provider.

Example 2: A tenant with a disability resides in an apartment in a building that was built in 1987. The doors in the unit are not wide enough for passage using a wheelchair but can be made so through retrofitting. If the tenant meets the other requirements for obtaining a modification, the tenant may widen the doorways, at her own expense.

Example 3: A tenant with a disability resides in an apartment in a building that was built in 1993 in compliance with the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act. The tenant wants to install grab bars in the bathroom because of her disability. Provided that the tenant meets the other requirements for obtaining a modification, the tenant may install the grab bars at her own expense.

13. Who is responsible for expenses associated with a reasonable modification, e.g., for upkeep or maintenance?

The tenant is responsible for upkeep and maintenance of a modification that is used exclusively by her. If a modification is made to a common area that is normally maintained by the housing provider, then the housing provider is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the modification. If a modification is made to a common area that is not normally maintained by the housing provider, then the housing provider has no responsibility under the Fair Housing Act to maintain the modification.

Example 1: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant, at her own expense, installs a lift inside her unit to allow her access to a second story. She is required to maintain the lift at her expense because it is not in a common area.

Example 2: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant installs a ramp in the lobby of a multifamily building at her own expense. The ramp is used by other tenants and the public as well as the tenant with the disability. The housing provider is responsible for maintaining the ramp.

Example 3: A tenant leases a detached, single-family home. Because of a mobility disability, the tenant installs a ramp at the outside entrance to the home. The housing provider provides no snow removal services, and the lease agreement specifically states that snow removal is the responsibility of the individual tenant. Under these circumstances, the housing provider has no responsibility under the Fair Housing Act to remove snow on the tenant's ramp.

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However, if the housing provider normally provides snow removal for the outside of the building and the common areas, the housing provider is responsible for removing the snow from the ramp as well.

14. In addition to current residents, are prospective tenants and buyers of housing protected by the reasonable modification provisions of the Fair Housing Act?

Yes. A person may make a request for a reasonable modification at any time. An individual may request a reasonable modification of the dwelling at the time that the potential tenancy or purchase is discussed. Under the Act, a housing provider cannot deny or restrict access to housing because a request for a reasonable modification is made. Such conduct would constitute discrimination. The modification does not have to be made, however, unless it is reasonable. See Questions 2, 16, 21 and 23.

15. When and how should an individual request permission to make a modification?

Under the Act, a resident or an applicant for housing makes a reasonable modification request whenever she makes clear to the housing provider that she is requesting permission to make a structural change to the premises because of her disability. She should explain that she has a disability, if not readily apparent or not known to the housing provider, the type of modification she is requesting, and the relationship between the requested modification and her disability.

An applicant or resident is not entitled to receive a reasonable modification unless she requests one. However, the Fair Housing Act does not require that a request be made in a particular manner or at a particular time. A person with a disability need not personally make the reasonable modification request; the request can be made by a family member or someone else who is acting on her behalf. An individual making a reasonable modification request does not need to mention the Act or use the words “reasonable modification.” However, the requester must make the request in a manner that a reasonable person would understand to be a request for permission to make a structural change because of a disability.

Although a reasonable modification request can be made orally or in writing, it is usually helpful for both the resident and the housing provider if the request is made in writing. This will help prevent misunderstandings regarding what is being requested, or whether the request was made. To facilitate the processing and consideration of the request, residents or prospective residents may wish to check with a housing provider in advance to determine if the provider has a preference regarding the manner in which the request is made. However, housing providers

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must give appropriate consideration to reasonable modification requests even if the requester makes the request orally or does not use the provider's preferred forms or procedures for making such requests.

16. Does a person with a disability have to have the housing provider's approval before making a reasonable modification to the dwelling?

Yes. A person with a disability must have the housing provider's approval before making the modification. However, if the person with a disability meets the requirements under the Act for a reasonable modification and provides the relevant documents and assurances, the housing provider cannot deny the request.

17. What if the housing provider fails to act promptly on a reasonable modification request?

A provider has an obligation to provide prompt responses to a reasonable modification request. An undue delay in responding to a reasonable modification request may be deemed a failure to permit a reasonable modification.

18. What if the housing provider proposes that the tenant move to a different unit in lieu of making a proposed modification?

The housing provider cannot insist that a tenant move to a different unit in lieu of allowing the tenant to make a modification that complies with the requirements for reasonable modifications. See Questions 2, 21 and 23. Housing providers should be aware that persons with disabilities typically have the most accurate knowledge regarding the functional limitations posed by their disability.

Example: As a result of a mobility disability, a tenant requests that he be permitted, at his expense, to install a ramp so that he can access his apartment using his motorized wheelchair. The existing entrance to his dwelling is not wheelchair accessible because the route to the front door requires going up a step. The housing provider proposes that in lieu of installing the ramp, the tenant move to a different unit in the building. The tenant is not obligated to accept the alternative proposed by the housing provider, as his request to modify his unit is reasonable and must be approved.

19. What if the housing provider wants an alternative modification or alternative design for the proposed modification that does not cost more but that the housing provider considers more aesthetically pleasing?

In general, the housing provider cannot insist on an alternative modification or an alternative design if the tenant complies with the requirements for reasonable modifications. See Questions 2, 21 and 23. If the modification is to the interior of the unit and must be restored to its original condition when the tenant moves out, then the housing provider cannot require that its design be used instead of the tenant's design. However, if the modification is to a common area or an aspect of the interior of the unit that would not have to be restored because it would not be reasonable to do so, and if the housing provider's proposed design imposes no additional costs and still meets the tenant's needs, then the modification should be done in accordance with the housing provider's design. See Question 24 for a discussion of the restoration requirements.

Example 1: As a result of a mobility disability, a tenant requests that he be permitted, at his expense, to install a ramp so that he can access his apartment using his motorized wheelchair. The existing entrance to his dwelling is not wheelchair accessible because the route to the front door requires going up a step. The housing provider proposes an alternative design for a ramp but the alternative design costs more and does not meet the tenant's needs. The tenant is not obligated to accept the alternative modification, as his request to modify his unit is reasonable and must be approved.

Example 2: As a result of a mobility disability, a tenant requests permission to widen a doorway to allow passage with her wheelchair. All of the doorways in the unit are trimmed with a decorative trim molding that does not cost any more than the standard trim molding. Because in usual circumstances it would not be reasonable to require that the doorway be restored at the end of the tenancy, the tenant should use the decorative trim when he widens the doorway.

20. What if the housing provider wants a more costly design for the requested modification?

If the housing provider wishes a modification to be made with more costly materials, in order to satisfy the landlord's aesthetic standards, the tenant must agree only if the housing provider pays those additional costs. Further, as discussed in Questions 21 and 23 below, housing providers may require that the tenant obtain all necessary building permits and may require that the work be performed in a workmanlike manner. If the housing provider requires more costly materials be used to satisfy her workmanship preferences beyond the requirements of the applicable local codes, the tenant must agree only if the housing provider pays for those

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additional costs as well. In such a case, however, the housing provider's design must still meet the tenant's needs.

21. What types of documents and assurances may a housing provider require regarding the modification before granting the reasonable modification?

A housing provider may require that a request for a reasonable modification include a description of the proposed modification both before changes are made to the dwelling and before granting the modification. A description of the modification to be made may be provided to a housing provider either orally or in writing depending on the extent and nature of the proposed modification. A housing provider may also require that the tenant obtain any building permits needed to make the modifications, and that the work be performed in a workmanlike manner.

The regulations implementing the Fair Housing Act state that housing providers generally cannot impose conditions on a proposed reasonable modification. For example, a housing provider cannot require that the tenant obtain additional insurance or increase the security deposit as a condition that must be met before the modification will be allowed. However, the Preamble to the Final Regulations also indicates that there are some conditions that can be placed on a tenant requesting a reasonable modification. For example, in certain limited and narrow circumstances, a housing provider may require that the tenant deposit money into an interest bearing account to ensure that funds are available to restore the interior of a dwelling to its previous state, ordinary wear and tear excepted. Imposing conditions not contemplated by the Fair Housing Act and its implementing regulations may be the same as an illegal refusal to permit the modification.

22. May a housing provider or homeowner's association condition approval of the requested modification on the requester obtaining special liability insurance?

No. Imposition of such a requirement would constitute a violation of the Fair Housing Act.

Example: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant wants to install a ramp outside his unit. The housing provider informs the tenant that the ramp may be installed, but only after the tenant obtains separate liability insurance for the ramp out of concern for the housing provider's potential liability. The housing provider may not impose a requirement of liability insurance as a condition of approval of the ramp.

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23. Once the housing provider has agreed to a reasonable modification, may she insist that a particular contractor be used to perform the work?

No. The housing provider cannot insist that a particular contractor do the work. The housing provider may only require that whoever does the work is reasonably able to complete the work in a workmanlike manner and obtain all necessary building permits.

24. If a person with a disability has made reasonable modifications to the interior of the dwelling, must she restore *all* of them when she moves out?

The tenant is obligated to restore those portions of the interior of the dwelling to their previous condition only where “it is reasonable to do so” and where the housing provider has requested the restoration. The tenant is not responsible for expenses associated with reasonable wear and tear. In general, if the modifications do not affect the housing provider’s or subsequent tenant’s use or enjoyment of the premises, the tenant cannot be required to restore the modifications to their prior state. A housing provider may choose to keep the modifications in place at the end of the tenancy. See also Question 28.

Example 1: Because the tenant uses a wheelchair, she obtained permission from her housing provider to remove the base cabinets and lower the kitchen sink to provide for greater accessibility. It is reasonable for the housing provider to ask the tenant to replace the cabinets and raise the sink back to its original height.

Example 2: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant obtained approval from the housing provider to install grab bars in the bathroom. As part of the installation, the contractor had to construct reinforcements on the underside of the wall. These reinforcements are not visible and do not detract from the use of the apartment. It is reasonable for the housing provider to require the tenant to remove the grab bars, but it is not reasonable for the housing provider to require the tenant to remove the reinforcements.

Example 3: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant obtained approval from the housing provider to widen doorways to allow him to maneuver in his wheelchair. In usual circumstances, it is not reasonable for the housing provider to require him to restore the doorways to their prior width.

25. Of the reasonable modifications made to the interior of a dwelling that must be restored, must the person with a disability pay to make those restorations when she moves out?

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Yes. Reasonable restorations of the dwelling required as a result of modifications made to the interior of the dwelling must be paid for by the tenant unless the next occupant of the dwelling wants to retain the reasonable modifications and where it is reasonable to do so, the next occupant is willing to establish a new interest bearing escrow account. The subsequent tenant would have to restore the modifications to the prior condition at the end of his tenancy if it is reasonable to do so and if requested by the housing provider. See also Question 24.

26. If a person with a disability has made a reasonable modification to the exterior of the dwelling, or a common area, must she restore it to its original condition when she moves out?

No. The Fair Housing Act expressly provides that housing providers may only require restoration of modifications made to interiors of the dwelling at the end of the tenancy. Reasonable modifications such as ramps to the front door of the dwelling or modifications made to laundry rooms or building entrances are not required to be restored.

27. May a housing provider increase or require a person with a disability to pay a security deposit if she requests a reasonable modification?

No. The housing provider may not require an increased security deposit as the result of a request for a reasonable modification, nor may a housing provider require a tenant to pay a security deposit when one is not customarily required. However, a housing provider may be able to take other steps to ensure that money will be available to pay for restoration of the interior of the premises at the end of the tenancy. See Questions 21 and 28.

28. May a housing provider take other steps to ensure that money will be available to pay for restoration of the interior of the premises at the end of the tenancy?

Where it is necessary in order to ensure with reasonable certainty that funds will be available to pay for the restorations at the end of the tenancy, the housing provider may negotiate with the tenant as part of a restoration agreement a provision that requires the tenant to make payments into an interest-bearing escrow account. A housing provider may not routinely require that tenants place money in escrow accounts when a modification is sought. Both the amount and the terms of the escrow payment are subject to negotiation between the housing provider and the tenant.

Simply because an individual has a disability does not mean that she is less creditworthy than an individual without a disability. The decision to require that money be placed in an escrow account should be based on the following factors: 1) the extent and nature of the

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proposed modifications; 2) the expected duration of the lease; 3) the credit and tenancy history of the individual tenant; and 4) other information that may bear on the risk to the housing provider that the premises will not be restored.

If the housing provider decides to require payment into an escrow account, the amount of money to be placed in the account cannot exceed the cost of restoring the modifications, and the period of time during which the tenant makes payment into the escrow account must be reasonable. Although a housing provider may require that funds be placed in escrow, it does not automatically mean that the full amount of money needed to make the future restorations can be required to be paid at the time that the modifications are sought. In addition, it is important to note that interest from the account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. If an escrow account is established, and the housing provider later decides not to have the unit restored, then all funds in the account, including the interest, must be promptly returned to the tenant.

Example 1: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant requests a reasonable modification. The modification includes installation of grab bars in the bathroom. The tenant has an excellent credit history and has lived in the apartment for five years before becoming disabled. Under these circumstances, it may not be reasonable to require payment into an escrow account.

Example 2: Because of a mobility disability, a new tenant with a poor credit history wants to lower the kitchen cabinets to a more accessible height. It may be reasonable for the housing provider to require payment into an interest bearing escrow account to ensure that funds are available for restoration.

Example 3: A housing provider requires all tenants with disabilities to pay a set sum into an interest bearing escrow account before approving any request for a reasonable modification. The amount required by the housing provider has no relationship to the actual cost of the restoration. This type of requirement violates the Fair Housing Act.

29. What if a person with a disability moves into a rental unit and wants the carpet taken up because her wheelchair does not move easily across carpeting? Is that a reasonable accommodation or modification?

Depending on the circumstances, removal of carpeting may be either a reasonable accommodation or a reasonable modification.

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Example 1: If the housing provider has a practice of not permitting a tenant to change flooring in a unit and there is a smooth, finished floor underneath the carpeting, generally, allowing the tenant to remove the carpet would be a reasonable accommodation.

Example 2: If there is no finished flooring underneath the carpeting, generally, removing the carpeting and installing a finished floor would be a reasonable modification that would have to be done at the tenant's expense. If the finished floor installed by the tenant does not affect the housing provider's or subsequent tenant's use or enjoyment of the premises, the tenant would not have to restore the carpeting at the conclusion of the tenancy. See Questions 24 and 25.

Example 3: If the housing provider has a practice of replacing the carpeting before a new tenant moves in, and there is an existing smooth, finished floor underneath, then it would be a reasonable accommodation of his normal practice of installing new carpeting for the housing provider to just take up the old carpeting and wait until the tenant with a mobility disability moves out to put new carpeting down.

30. Who is responsible for paying for the costs of structural changes to a dwelling unit that has not yet been constructed if a purchaser with a disability needs different or additional features to make the unit meet her disability-related needs?

If the dwelling unit is not subject to the design and construction requirements (i.e., a detached single family home or a multi-story townhouse without an elevator), then the purchaser is responsible for the additional costs associated with the structural changes. The purchaser is responsible for any additional cost that the structural changes might create over and above what the original design would have cost.

If the unit being purchased is subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act, then all costs associated with incorporating the features required by the Act are borne by the builder. If a purchaser with a disability needs different or additional features added to a unit under construction or about to be constructed beyond those already required by the Act, and it would cost the builder more to provide the requested features, the structural changes would be considered a reasonable modification and the additional costs would have to be borne by the purchaser. The purchaser is responsible for any additional cost that the structural changes might create over and above what the original design would have cost.

Example 1: A buyer with a mobility disability is purchasing a single family dwelling under construction and asks for a bathroom sink with a floorless base cabinet with retractable doors that allows the buyer to position his wheelchair under the sink. If the cabinet costs more

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than the standard vanity cabinet provided by the builder, the buyer is responsible for the additional cost, not the full cost of the requested cabinet. If, however, the alternative cabinet requested by the buyer costs less than or the same as the one normally provided by the builder, and the installation costs are also the same or less, then the builder should install the requested cabinet without any additional cost to the buyer.

Example 2: A buyer with a mobility disability is purchasing a ground floor unit in a detached townhouse that is designed with a concrete step at the front door. The buyer requests that the builder grade the entrance to eliminate the need for the step. If the cost of providing the at-grade entrance is no greater than the cost of building the concrete step, then the builder would have to provide the at-grade entrance without additional charge to the purchaser.

Example 3: A buyer with a mobility disability is purchasing a unit that is subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act. The buyer wishes to have grab bars installed in the unit as a reasonable modification to the bathroom. The builder is responsible for installing and paying for the wall reinforcements for the grab bars because these reinforcements are required under the design and construction provisions of the Act. The buyer is responsible for the costs of installing and paying for the grab bars.

31. Are the rules the same if a person with a disability lives in housing that receives federal financial assistance and the needed structural changes to the unit or common area are the result of the tenant having a disability?

Housing that receives federal financial assistance is covered by both the Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Under regulations implementing Section 504, structural changes needed by an applicant or resident with a disability in housing receiving federal financial assistance are considered reasonable accommodations. They must be paid for by the housing provider unless providing them would be an undue financial and administrative burden or a fundamental alteration of the program or unless the housing provider can accommodate the individual's needs through other means. Housing that receives federal financial assistance and that is provided by state or local entities may also be covered by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Example 1: A tenant who uses a wheelchair and who lives in privately owned housing needs a roll-in shower in order to bathe independently. Under the Fair Housing Act the tenant

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would be responsible for the costs of installing the roll-in shower as a reasonable modification to his unit.

Example 2: A tenant who uses a wheelchair and who lives in housing that receives federal financial assistance needs a roll-in shower in order to bathe independently. Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the housing provider would be obligated to pay for and install the roll-in shower as a reasonable accommodation to the tenant unless doing so was an undue financial and administrative burden or unless the housing provider could meet the tenant's disability-related needs by transferring the tenant to another appropriate unit that contains a roll-in shower.

HUD has provided more detailed information about Section 504's requirements. See www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/sect504.cfm.

32. If a person believes that she has been unlawfully denied a reasonable modification, what should that person do if she wants to challenge that denial under the Act?

When a person with a disability believes that she has been subjected to a discriminatory housing practice, including a provider's wrongful denial of a request for a reasonable modification, she may file a complaint with HUD within one year after the alleged denial or may file a lawsuit in federal district court within two years of the alleged denial. If a complaint is filed, HUD will investigate the complaint at no cost to the person with a disability.

There are several ways that a person may file a complaint with HUD:

By placing a toll-free call to 1-800-669-9777 or TTY 1-800-927-9275;

By completing the "on-line" complaint form available on the HUD internet site: <http://www.hud.gov>; or

By mailing a completed complaint form or letter to:

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Department of Housing & Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W., Room 5204
Washington, DC 20410-2000

Upon request, HUD will provide printed materials in alternate formats (large print, audio tapes, or Braille) and provide complainants with assistance in reading and completing forms.

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The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department brings lawsuits in federal courts across the country to end discriminatory practices and to seek monetary and other relief for individuals whose rights under the Fair Housing Act have been violated. The Civil Rights Division initiates lawsuits when it has reason to believe that a person or entity is involved in a “pattern or practice” of discrimination or when there has been a denial of rights to a group of persons that raises an issue of general public importance. The Division also participates as *amicus curiae* in federal court cases that raise important legal questions involving the application and/or interpretation of the Act. To alert the Justice Department to matters involving a pattern or practice of discrimination, matters involving the denial of rights to groups of persons, or lawsuits raising issues that may be appropriate for *amicus* participation, contact:

U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division Housing and Civil
Enforcement Section – G St. 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

For more information on the types of housing discrimination cases handled by the Civil Rights Division, please refer to the Housing and Civil Enforcement Section’s website at <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/housing/hcehome.html>.

A HUD or Department of Justice decision not to proceed with a Fair Housing Act matter does not foreclose private plaintiffs from pursuing a private lawsuit. However, litigation can be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain process for all parties. HUD and the Department of Justice encourage parties to Fair Housing Act disputes to explore all reasonable alternatives to litigation, including alternative dispute resolution procedures, such as mediation. HUD attempts to conciliate all Fair Housing Act complaints. In addition, it is the Department of Justice’s policy to offer prospective defendants the opportunity to engage in pre-suit settlement negotiations, except in the most unusual circumstances.

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Attachment B
FWHA Lease

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FWHA PUBLIC HOUSING LEASE

1. **PARTIES AND DWELLING UNIT:** The parties to this Lease are The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne Indiana, referred to as Landlord, and, the occupying family, referred to as the Resident. The Landlord leases to the Resident the premises located at The premises leased are for the exclusive use and occupancy of the Resident and the Resident's household consisting of the following named persons who will live in the dwelling unit :

Name	Date of Birth	Social Security Number
------	---------------	------------------------

Any additions to the household members listed above require the advance written approval of the Landlord. This includes Live-in Aides and foster children or adults, but excludes natural births. The Landlord shall approve the additions if they pass the screening and an appropriate size unit is available. Deletions from the household shall be reported to the Landlord within ten (10) days.

2. **LEASE TERM:** This Lease shall begin on _____. The term shall be one year and shall renew automatically on an annual basis, unless terminated as provided by this Lease.

3. **RENTAL PAYMENT:** Resident shall pay monthly rent of \$ _____. If this Lease begins on a day other than the first day of the month, the first month's rent shall be \$_____.

(Check one)

_____ This rent is based on the Authority-determined flat rent for this unit.

This rent is based on the income and other information reported by the Resident.

Families may change rent calculation methods at any recertification. Families who have chosen the flat rent option may request a reexamination and change to the formula-based method at any time if the family's income has decreased, their on-going expenses for such purposes as child care and medical care have changed or any other circumstances that create a hardship for the family that would be alleviated by a change.

The rent and all other invoiced changes are due on the first day of each month at The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne Indiana administrative office or by mail and shall remain in effect until adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this

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lease. If a reasonable accommodation on where to pay rent is needed, other arrangements can be made. Cash payments are not acceptable.

If Resident fails to make the rent payment by the fifth day of the month, a notice to vacate will be issued to the Resident. If the rent is not paid by the fifth of the month, a \$10 late fee will be assessed and a \$15 additional fee will be assessed on the 15th if the account remains unpaid. A 14 day Notice to Vacate detailing current assessed charges will be issued to the tenant. If rent is paid by a personal check and the check is returned for insufficient funds, this shall be considered a non-payment of rent and will incur the late charge plus an additional charge of \$25 for processing costs.

If a family is paying the minimum rent and its circumstances change creating an inability to pay the rent, the family may request suspension of the minimum rent because of a recognized hardship.

In the event legal proceedings are required to recover possession of the premises, the Resident will be charged with the actual cost of such proceedings including reasonable attorney fees.

- 4. SECURITY DEPOSIT:** The Resident has paid the amount of \$ to the Landlord as a Security Deposit.

With the approval of the Landlord, the Security Deposit may be made in three payments -- one third in advance, one third with their second rent payment, and one third with their third rent payment. The Landlord will hold this security deposit for the period the Resident occupies the dwelling unit. The Landlord shall not use the Security Deposit for rent or other charges while the Resident is living in the dwelling unit.

Within 45 days after the Resident has personally moved out of the dwelling unit, the Landlord shall return the Security Deposit after deducting whatever amount is needed to pay the cost of:

- a. unpaid rent;
- b. repair of damages that exceed normal wear and tear as listed on the Move-Out Inspection Report; and
- c. other charges due under the Lease.

The Landlord shall provide the Resident with a written list of any charges made against the Security Deposit. If the Resident disagrees with the amounts deducted, the Landlord will meet with the Resident to discuss the charges.

- 5. OCCUPANCY:** The Resident shall use the premises as a private dwelling for himself or herself and the persons named in of this Lease, with the exception of

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minor children born into the household during this tenancy, and shall not permit its use for any other purpose without the written permission of the Landlord.

The Resident shall not:

- 1) permit any persons other than those listed above and minor children which are born into the household during this tenancy, to reside in the dwelling unit for more than fourteen (14) days each year without obtaining the prior written approval of the Landlord;
- 2) sublet or assign the unit, or any part of the unit;
- 3) engage in or permit unlawful activities in the unit, in the common areas, or on the property grounds;
- 4) act or allow household members or guests to act in a manner that will disturb the rights or comfort of neighbors;
- 5) permit any member of the household, a guest, or another person under the Resident's control to engage in any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or Authority employees;
- 6) permit any member of the household, a guest, or another person under the Resident's control to engage in any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.
- 7) Resident shall not permit any firearms on the premises without the required federal, state, or local permits.

With the written permission of the Landlord, the Resident can incidentally use the premises for legally permissible income producing purposes so long as the business does not infringe on the rights of other Residents. All such business-related uses of the premises must meet all zoning requirements and the Resident must have the proper business licenses.

The Resident has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the dwelling unit, which includes reasonable accommodation of the Resident's guests, visitors and, with the consent of the Landlord, foster children and/or adults and the live-in care giver of the Resident's family.

- 6. CONDITION OF DWELLING:** By signing this Lease and the Unit Inspection Report, the Resident acknowledges that the dwelling unit is safe, clean and in good condition, and that all appliances and equipment in the dwelling unit are in good working order as described on the Move-in Unit Inspection Report. This report, signed by both the Resident and Landlord, is attached to this Lease.

At the time of move out, the Landlord shall complete another inspection of the dwelling unit. When the Resident notifies the Landlord of his or her intent to vacate, the Landlord shall advise the Resident of their opportunity to participate in the move-out inspection.

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- 7. UTILITIES:** The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne Indiana shall provide the following utilities as a part of this lease agreement but shall not be liable for the failure to provide service if beyond its control:

The Resident agrees to pay for the following utilities:

The Utility Allowance Schedule for Resident Paid Utilities and the Schedule of Excess Utility Charges are posted in the Landlord's office. The Resident shall pay any excess utilities consumed in their unit over and above that set forth in the Schedule. Utility allowance revisions based on rate changes shall be effective retroactively to the first day of the month following the month in which the last rate change took place. Revisions based on changes in consumption or other reasons shall become effective at each family's next annual reexamination.

- 8. RENT RECERTIFICATIONS:** Each year, by the date specified by the Landlord, Residents who are paying rent based on their income shall provide updated information regarding income, assets, expenses, and family composition. The Landlord shall verify the information supplied by the Resident and use the verified information to establish the amount of the Resident's rent for the next year. At the time of the annual review, the landlord shall advise the Resident of any income that will be excluded from consideration. Increased earnings due to employment shall be excluded during the twelve month period following hire for families whose income has increased because of the employment of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years, because of participation in a self-sufficiency program or was assisted by a State TANF program within the last six months.

Income reviews will be held every third year for Residents choosing the flat rent option. Residents who have chosen this option will be notified at the appropriate time for their recertification.

At the time of the review appointment the Resident may elect to change his or her rent choice option.

In cases where annual income cannot be projected for a twelve-month period or the Resident is reporting no income and Resident has chosen the percentage of income rent option, the Landlord will schedule special rent reviews every sixty (60) days. In addition, the Resident may request a change in the rent choice option before the date of the review if the family experiences a decrease in income; their circumstances have changed increasing their expenses for child care, medical, etc.;

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or other circumstances create a hardship on the family such that the formula method would be more financially feasible for the family.

Residents paying rent based on income may meet with the Landlord to discuss any change in rent resulting from the recertification process; and, if the Resident does not agree with the determination of Resident rent, the Resident may request a hearing in accordance with the landlord's grievance procedures.

9. INTERIM RENT ADJUSTMENTS: Residents must promptly report to the Landlord any of the following changes in household circumstances when they occur between Annual Rent Recertifications:

A member has been added to the family through birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody.

A household member is leaving or has left the family unit.

In addition, Residents paying rent based on a percentage of income may report the following activities that occur between Annual Rent Recertifications:

A decrease in annual income;

b. Childcare expenses for children under the age of 13 that are necessary to enable a member of the household to be employed or to go to school;

c. Handicapped assistance expenses, which enable a family member to work;

d. Medical expenses of elderly, disabled, or handicapped headed households that are not covered by insurance; or

e. Other family changes that impact their adjusted income.

Notwithstanding the provisions listed above, a Resident's rent shall not be reduced if the decrease in the family's annual income is caused by a reduction in the welfare or public assistance benefits received by the family that is a result of the Resident's failure to comply with the conditions of the assistance program requiring participation in an economic self-sufficiency program or other work activities. In addition, if the decrease in the family's annual income is caused by a reduction in welfare or public assistance benefits received by the family that is the result of an act of fraud, such decrease in income shall not result in a rent reduction. In such cases, the amount of income to be attributed to the family shall include what the family would have received had they complied with the welfare requirements or had not committed an act of fraud.

For purposes of rent adjustments, the reduction of welfare or public assistance benefits to a family that occurs as a result of the expiration of a time limit for the receipt of assistance will not be considered a failure to comply with program requirements. Accordingly, a Resident's rent will be reduced as a result of such a

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decrease.

The Landlord shall verify the information provided by the Resident to determine if a decrease in the rent is warranted.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENT CHANGE: The Landlord shall give the Resident written notice of any change in the Resident's rent. The notice shall be signed by the Landlord, state the new amount the Resident is required to pay, and the effective date of the new rental amount.

a. Rent Decreases: The Landlord shall process rent decreases so that the lowered rent amount becomes effective on the first day of the month after the Resident reports the change in household circumstances. This rent change may be made retroactive to the appropriate date if less than five (5) working days have been given to the Landlord to process this change.

b. Rent Increases: The Landlord shall process rent increases so that the Resident is given no less than 30 days advance written notice of the amount due.

Once the rental rate is established, it shall remain in effect until the effective date of the next annual review, unless another interim review and change is warranted or the Resident elects to change to or from flat rent calculation method.

11. RESIDENT OBLIGATION TO REPAY: Residents who pay rent based on income shall reimburse the Landlord for the difference between the rent that was paid and the rent that should have been charged if proper notice of income change had been given and if the following circumstances occur:

a. Resident does not submit rent review information by the date specified in the Landlord's request; or

b. Resident submits false information at Admission or at annual, special, or interim review.

Resident is not required to reimburse the Landlord for undercharges caused solely by the Landlord's failure to follow U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's procedures for computing rent.

12. MAINTENANCE:

The Resident Agrees To:

a. keep the dwelling unit and any other areas assigned for the Resident's use in a clean and safe condition;

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- b. use all appliances, fixtures and equipment in a safe manner and only for the purposes for which they are intended;
- c. not litter the grounds or common areas of the property;
- d. not undertake, or permit his or her family or guests to undertake any hazardous acts or do anything that will damage the property;
- e. not destroy, deface, damage or remove any part of the dwelling unit, common areas, or property grounds;
- f. give the Landlord prompt notice of any defects in the plumbing, fixtures, appliances, heating equipment or any other part of the unit or related facilities;
- g. not park unregistered or un-inspected vehicles on the property or park any vehicle in an unauthorized location and Resident must remove inoperable vehicles;
- h. remove garbage and other waste from the dwelling unit in a clean and safe manner; and
- i. pay reasonable charges for the repair of damages other than normal wear and tear to the premises, development buildings, facilities or common areas caused by the Resident, his or her household or guests, and to do so within 30 days after the receipt of the Landlord's itemized statement of the repair charges. The Damage and Service Charge Schedule is posted in the Landlord's office. If the item is not listed on the Schedule, the Resident shall be charged the actual cost the Landlord incurred.
- j. Report criminal and/or drug related activities
- k. Provide supervision for all minors.

The Landlord Agrees To:

- a. maintain the premises and the property in decent and safe condition;
- b. comply with requirements of applicable building codes, housing codes materially affecting health and safety, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations;
- c. make necessary repairs to the premises;
- d. keep property buildings, facilities and common areas, not otherwise assigned to the Resident for maintenance and upkeep, in a clean and safe condition;
- e. maintain in good and safe working order and condition electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, supplied or required to be supplied by the Landlord;
- f. provide and maintain appropriate receptacles and facilities for the deposit of garbage, rubbish, and other waste removed from the premises by the Resident; and
- g. supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water and heat at appropriate times of the year (according to local customs and usage) except where heat or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive

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control of the Resident and supplied by a direct utility connection.

If the dwelling unit is rendered uninhabitable, regardless of cause:

- a. The Resident shall immediately notify the Landlord;
- b. The Landlord shall be responsible for repair of the unit within a reasonable time. If the Resident, household members or guests caused the damage, the reasonable cost of the repairs shall be charged to the Resident.
- c. The Landlord shall offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, when necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time.
- d. The Landlord shall make a provision for rent abatement in proportion to the seriousness of the damage and loss in value if repairs are not made within a reasonable time. No abatement of rent shall occur if the Resident rejects the alternative accommodations or if the Resident, Resident's household, or guests caused the damage.

13. RESTRICTION ON ALTERATIONS: The Resident shall not do any of the following without first obtaining the Landlord's written permission:

- a. dismantle, change or remove any part of the appliances, fixtures or equipment in the dwelling unit;
- b. paint or install wallpaper or contact paper in the dwelling unit;
- c. attach awnings or window guards in the dwelling unit;
- d. attach or place any fixtures, signs, or fences on the building(s), the common areas, or the property grounds;
- e. attach any shelves, screen doors, or other permanent improvements in the dwelling unit;
- f. install or alter carpeting, resurface floors or alter woodwork;
- g. install washing machines, dryers, fans, heaters, or air conditioners in an elderly dwelling unit;
- h. place any aerials, antennas or other electrical connections on the dwelling unit;
- i. install additional or different locks or gates on any doors or windows of the dwelling unit; or
- j. operate a business as an incidental use in the dwelling unit.

14. ACCESS BY LANDLORD: The Landlord shall provide two (2) days written advance notice to the Resident of his or her intent to enter the dwelling unit for the purpose of performing routine inspections and preventive maintenance, extermination or to show the dwelling unit for re-renting. The notice shall specify the estimated time, and purpose for the entry. The Resident shall permit the Landlord, his or her agents, or other persons, when accompanied by the Landlord, to enter the dwelling unit for these purposes. In the event that the Resident and all adult members of the household are absent from the dwelling unit at the time of entry, the Landlord shall

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leave a card stating the date, time and name of the person entering the dwelling unit and the purpose of the visit.

The Landlord may enter the dwelling unit at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe an emergency exists.

- 15. SIZE OF DWELLING:** The Resident understands that the Landlord assigns dwelling units according to the Occupancy Standards published in its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). The Standards consider the type (such as dwelling units designed for the elderly or handicapped) and size of the dwelling unit required by the number of household members. If the Resident is or becomes eligible for a different type or size dwelling unit and an appropriate dwelling unit under this program and the Landlord's transfer policy becomes available, the Resident shall be given a reasonable period of time to move. This time shall not exceed sixty (60) days unless an unusual hardship condition exists. If the Resident fails to move to the designated dwelling unit within the notice period specified by the Landlord, the Landlord may terminate this lease.

If the Landlord determines that a Resident must transfer to another unit based on family composition, the Landlord shall notify the Resident. The Resident may ask for an explanation stating the specific grounds of the determination, and if the Resident does not agree with the determination, the Resident may request a hearing in accordance with the Landlord's grievance procedures.

- 16. LEASE TERMINATION BY LANDLORD:** Any termination of this Lease shall be carried out in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations, State and local law, and the terms of this Lease.

The Landlord shall not terminate or refuse to renew the Lease other than for violation of material terms of the Lease, such as, but not limited to, the following:

- a. nonpayment of rent or other charges due under the Lease (i.e. utilities), or repeated chronic late payment of rent (four times in a twelve month period);
- b. failure to provide timely and accurate statements of income, assets, expenses and family composition at Admission, Interim, Special or Annual Rent Recertifications, to attend scheduled reexamination interviews or to cooperate in the verification process if the Resident has chosen to pay rent based on a percentage of income;
- c. furnishing false or misleading information during the application or review process; assignment or subleasing of the premises or providing accommodation for boarders or lodgers;
- d. use of the premises for purposes other than solely as a dwelling unit for the Resident and Resident's household as identified in this Lease, or permitting its

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- use for any other purpose without the written permission of the Landlord;
- e. failure to abide by necessary and reasonable rules made by the Landlord for the benefit and well being of the housing development and the Residents;
- f. failure to abide by applicable building and housing codes materially affecting health or safety;
- g. failure to dispose of garbage, waste and rubbish in a safe and sanitary manner;
- h. failure to use electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other equipment, including elevators, in a safe manner;
- i. acts of destruction, defacement or removal of any part of the premises, or failure to cause guests to refrain from such acts;
- j. failure to pay reasonable charges for the repair of damages to the premises, property buildings, facilities or common areas;
- k. any activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other Residents or employees of the Authority;
- l. any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises, not just on or near the premises;
- m. alcohol abuse that the Landlord determines interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
- n. failure to perform required community service or be exempted there from;
- o. failure to allow inspection of the dwelling unit;
- p. determination that a family member has knowingly permitted an ineligible non-citizen not listed on the lease to permanently reside in their public housing unit;
- r. determination or discovery that a resident is a registered sex offender; or,
- s. any other good cause.

17. NOTICE OF LEASE TERMINATION: If the Landlord proposes to terminate this Lease, the Resident shall be given written notice of the proposed termination, as listed below:

- a. for failure to pay rent, at least fourteen (14) days;
- b. for creation or maintenance of a threat to health or safety of other Residents or Landlord's employees, a reasonable time based on the urgency of the situation typically (3) days or less;
- c. for failure to maintain utilities in the dwelling unit, (10) day notice for waste;
- d. for all other cases, thirty (30) days, unless State law permits a shorter period.

The Notice to Vacate required by State or local law may be combined with or run concurrently with a Notice of Lease termination required by this lease.

The Notice of Lease Termination from the Landlord shall be either personally delivered to the Resident or to an adult member of the Resident's family residing in the dwelling unit, or sent to the Resident by First Class Mail, properly addressed, postage pre-paid. The notice shall:

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- a. specify the date the Lease shall be terminated;
- b. state the grounds for termination with enough detail for the Resident to prepare a defense. The Landlord shall rely solely on the grounds stated in the Notice of Lease Termination in the event eviction action is initiated;
- c. advise the Resident of the right to reply as he or she may wish, to examine the Landlord's documents directly relevant to the termination or eviction, to use the Grievance Policy to contest the termination, and/or to defend the action in court.

18. LEASE TERMINATION BY RESIDENT: The Resident shall give the Landlord a written notice (30) days prior to lease expiration indicating the Resident's intent to vacate the unit at end of said lease. If the Resident does not give the full notice, the Resident shall be liable for rent to the end of the lease or to the date the dwelling unit is re-rented, whichever date comes first. In the event of lease termination by tenant as described above, the keys to the dwelling unit must be returned at lease end or rent for the unit will continue to be charged until such time as the courts award a judgment for eviction and possession.

19. TERMINATION OF LEASE UPON DEATH OR INCAPACITY OF RESIDENT: Upon the death of the Resident, or if there is more than one Resident, upon the death of all Residents, either the Landlord or the personal representative of the Resident's estate may terminate this Lease upon 30 days written notice, to be effective on the last day of a calendar month. If full notice is not given, the Resident's estate shall be liable for rent to the end of the notice period or to the date the unit is re-rented, whichever date comes first. The termination of a Lease under this section shall not relieve the Resident's estate from liability either for payment of rent or other amounts owed prior to or during the notice period, or for the payment of amounts necessary to restore the premises to their condition at the beginning of the Resident's occupancy, normal wear and tear excepted.

If during the term of this Lease the Resident, by reason of physical or mental impairment, is no longer able to comply with the material provisions of this Lease and the Landlord cannot make a reasonable accommodation to enable the Resident to comply with the Lease; then action shall be taken. The Landlord will assist the Resident or designated member(s) of the Resident's family to move the Resident to more suitable housing. If there are no family members, the Landlord will work with appropriate agencies to secure suitable housing. This Lease will terminate upon the Resident moving from the unit.

20. PROPERTY ABANDONMENT: If a Resident abandons the dwelling unit, the Landlord shall take possession of the Resident's personal property remaining on the premises, and shall dispose of it in accordance with state law. The landlord will consider the unit to be abandoned when a resident has fallen behind in rent and has

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clearly indicated by words or actions an intention not to continue living in the unit. The Landlord has a claim against the Resident for reasonable costs and expenses incurred in removing the property, in storing and caring for the property, and in selling the property. The Landlord can collect from the Resident all these costs.

21. DELIVERY OF NOTICES:

Notice by Landlord: Any notice from the Landlord shall be in writing and either personally delivered to the Resident or to an adult member of the Resident's family residing in the dwelling unit, or sent by first class mail, return receipt requested, properly addressed, postage pre-paid.

Notice by Resident: Any notice to the Landlord shall be in writing, and either personally delivered to the Landlord at the Landlord's Office, or sent to Landlord by first-class mail, postage pre-paid and addressed to: The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne Indiana.

If the Resident is visually impaired, notices shall be in accessible format.

22. GRIEVANCES: All individual grievances or appeals, with the exception of those cases concerning eviction or termination of tenancy which are based upon a Resident's creation or maintenance of a threat to health or safety of other Residents or Landlord employees, shall be processed under the Grievance Policy. This policy is posted in the Landlord's Office where copies are available upon request.

Before the Landlord shall schedule a Grievance Hearing for any grievance concerning the amount of rent the Landlord claims is due, the Resident must first bring his or her rent account current by paying to the Landlord an amount equal to the amount of rent due and payable as of the first of the month preceding the month in which the act or failure to act took place. After the hearing is scheduled, the Resident shall continue to deposit this same monthly rent amount into the Landlord's escrow account until the complaint is resolved by the decision of the hearing officer or panel.

When the Housing Authority is required to afford the Resident the opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the authority's grievance procedure for a grievance concerning the Lease termination, the tenancy shall not terminate (even if any notice to vacate under State or local law has expired) until the time for the Resident to request a grievance hearing has expired, and (if a hearing was timely requested by the Resident) the grievance process has been completed.

23. HOUSE RULES: The Resident agrees to obey any House Rules, which are
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reasonably related to the safety, care and cleanliness of the building and the safety, comfort and convenience of the Residents. Such rules may be modified by the Landlord from time to time provided that the Resident receives written notice of the proposed change, reasons for the change and an opportunity to submit written comments during a 30 day comment period at least 30 days before the proposed effective date of the change in the Rule. Existing House Rules, if any, are posted in the property and are attached to this Lease. In emergency situations involving health and/or safety of the residents, the House Rules may be amended by Landlord effective immediately.

24. DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED: The Landlord shall not discriminate based upon race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, handicap or disability, familial status, or recipients of public assistance and shall comply with all nondiscrimination requirements of Federal, State and local law.

25. ATTACHMENTS TO THE LEASE: The Resident certifies that he/she has received a copy of this Lease and the following Attachments to this Lease, and understands that these Attachments are part of this Lease.

This lease shall be construed according to the laws of the State of Indiana.

This lease shall be binding on the parties, heirs and successors.

Should any portion of this lease be found void or unenforceable, the balance of the lease shall remain in full force and effect.

Failure of the Landlord to enforce any provision of this lease shall not be considered a waiver of any different or future breach of the lease.

* Attachments:

_____ Drug Free Workplace
_____ Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home
_____ FWHA Policies and Procedures (Rules and Regulations) for Family Housing
_____ FWHA Policies and Procedures (Rules and Regulations) for Senior Housing
_____ FWHA Pet Policy
_____ FWHA Move-Out Procedures
_____ Community Service Policy
_____ Other: _____

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Signatures:

RESIDENT: 1) _____ _____
Date

2) _____ _____
Date

LANDLORD: _____ _____
Date

* List of attachments to the lease where initially overlooked and added to comply with HUD's regulations.

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Attachment C

FWHA Pet Policy

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

ADMISSIONS AND OCCUPANCY POLICY

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2010



FWHA PET POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to establish the PHA's policy and procedures for ownership of pets in elderly and disabled units and to ensure that no applicant or resident is discriminated against regarding admission or continued occupancy because of ownership of pets. It also establishes reasonable rules governing the keeping of common household pets.

ANIMALS THAT ASSIST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The resident/pet owner will be required to qualify animals (for exclusion from the pet policy) that assist persons with disabilities.

Pet rules will not be applied to animals that assist persons with disabilities.

To be excluded from the pet policy, the resident/pet owner must certify:

- That there is a person with disabilities in the household;
- That the animal has been trained to assist with the specified disability

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL OF PETS

All pets must be approved in advance by the PHA management.

The pet owner must submit and enter into a Pet Agreement with the PHA.

Registration of Pets

Pets must be registered with the PHA before they are brought onto the premises. Registration includes certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian or State/local authority that the pet has received all inoculations required by State or local law, and that the pet has no communicable disease(s) and is pest-free.

Registration must be renewed and will be coordinated with the annual recertification date and proof of license and inoculation will be submitted at least 30 days prior to annual reexamination.

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Dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered.

Execution of a Pet Agreement with the PHA stating that the tenant acknowledges complete responsibility for the care and cleaning of the pet will be required.

Registration must be renewed and will be coordinated with the annual recertification date.

Approval for the keeping of a pet shall not be extended pending the completion of these requirements.

Refusal To Register Pets

The PHA may not refuse to register a pet based on the determination that the pet owner is financially unable to care for the pet. If the PHA refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner stating the reason for denial and shall be served in accordance with HUD Notice requirements.

The PHA will refuse to register a pet if:

- The pet is not a *common household pet* as defined in this policy;
- Keeping the pet would violate any House Pet Rules;
- The pet owner fails to provide complete pet registration information, or fails to update the registration annually; or,
- The PHA reasonably determines that the pet owner is unable to keep the pet in compliance with the pet rules and other lease obligations. The pet's temperament and behavior may be considered as a factor in determining the pet owner's ability to comply with provisions of the lease.

The notice of refusal may be combined with a notice of a pet violation.

A resident who cares for another resident's pet must notify the PHA and agree to abide by all of the pet rules in writing.

STANDARDS FOR PETS

If an approved pet gives birth to a litter, the resident must remove all pets from the premises except one.

Pet rules will not be applied to animals that assist persons with disabilities.

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Persons With Disabilities

The resident/pet owner will be required to qualify animals (for exclusion from the pet policy) that assist persons with disabilities.

To be excluded from the pet policy, the resident/pet owner must certify:

- * That there is a person with disabilities in the household;
- * That the animal has been trained to assist with the specified disability; and
- * That the animal actually assists the person with the disability.

Types of Pets Allowed

No types of pets other than the following may be kept by a resident.

*** Tenants are not permitted to have more than one *type* of pet.**

1. Dogs

- ❖ Maximum number: One
- ❖ Maximum adult weight: 25 pounds
- ❖ Must be housebroken
- ❖ Must be spayed or neutered
- ❖ Must have all required inoculations
- ❖ Must be licensed as specified now or in the future by State law and local ordinance

2. Cats

- ❖ Maximum number (one)
- ❖ Must be spayed or neutered
- ❖ Must have all required inoculations
- ❖ Must be trained to use a litter box or other waste receptacle
- ❖ Must be licensed as specified now or in the future by State law or local ordinance

3. Birds

- ❖ Maximum number : 2
- ❖ Must be enclosed in a cage at all times

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4. Fish

- ❖ Maximum aquarium size 10 gallons
- ❖ Must be maintained on an approved stand

5. Rodents (Rabbit , guinea pig, hamster, or gerbil ONLY)

- ❖ Maximum number: 2
- ❖ Must be enclosed in an acceptable cage at all times
- ❖ Must have any or all inoculations as specified now or in the future by State law or local ordinance

6. Turtles

- ❖ Maximum number: 2
- ❖ Must be enclosed in an acceptable cage or container at all times.

PETS TEMPORARILY ON THE PREMISES

Pets which are not owned by a tenant will not be allowed.
Residents are prohibited from feeding or harboring stray animals.
This rule excludes visiting pet programs sponsored by a humane society or other non-profit organization and approved by the PHA.

* State or local laws governing pets temporarily in dwelling accommodations shall prevail.

ADDITIONAL FEES AND DEPOSITS FOR PETS

Tenants with animals must pay a pet deposit.

The resident/pet owner shall be required to pay a refundable deposit for the purpose of defraying all reasonable costs directly attributable to the presence of a dog or cat.

An initial payment of \$200.00 on or prior to the date the pet is properly registered and brought into the apartment, this amount may be paid in installments of not less than \$25, however the total \$200 deposit must be paid before the pet can be registered and brought into the unit and;

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- ❖ The PHA reserves the right to change or increase the required deposit by amendment to these rules.
- ❖ The PHA will refund the Pet Deposit to the tenant, less any damage caused by the pet to the dwelling unit, upon removal of the pet or the owner from the unit.
- ❖ The PHA will return the Pet Deposit to the former tenant or to the person designated by the former tenant in the event of the former tenant's incapacitation or death.
- ❖ The PHA will provide the tenant or designee identified above with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit. If the tenant disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the PHA will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.
- ❖ All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as a result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet in the project will be the responsibility of the resident, including:
 - ❖ The cost of repairs and replacements to the resident's dwelling unit;
 - ❖ Fumigation of the dwelling unit;
 - ❖ Common areas of the project.

*** Pet Deposits are not a part of rent payable by the resident.**

ALTERATIONS TO UNIT

Residents/pet owners shall not alter their unit, patio, premises or common areas to create an enclosure for any animal. Installation of pet doors is prohibited.

PET WASTE REMOVAL CHARGE

Pet owners are expected to provide for the sanitation needs of their pets. It is unacceptable for animal waste to be left on the complex grounds or within the individual apartments. All animal waste must be disposed of by the owner. If the owner does not remove the pet waste charges will be assessed and a lease violation notice sent.

A separate pet waste removal charge of \$10.00 per occurrence will be assessed against the resident for violations of the pet policy. Pet deposit and pet waste removal charges are not part of rent payable by the resident. All reasonable expenses incurred by the PHA as the result of damages directly attributable to the presence of the pet will be the responsibility of the resident, including:

- ❖ The cost of repairs and replacements to the dwelling unit; and

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- ❖ Fumigation of the dwelling unit.

If the tenant is in occupancy when such costs occur, the tenant shall be billed for such costs as a current charge. If such expenses occur as the result of a move-out inspection, they will be deducted from the pet deposit. The resident will be billed for any amount which exceeds the pet deposit. The pet deposit will be refunded when the resident moves out or no longer has a pet on the premises, whichever occurs first. The expense of flea deinfestation shall be the responsibility of the resident.

PET AREA RESTRICTIONS

Pets must be maintained within the resident's unit. When outside of the unit (within the building or on the grounds) dogs and cats must be kept on a leash or carried and under the control of the resident or other responsible individual at all times.

Pets are not permitted in common areas including lobbies, community rooms and laundry areas except for those common areas which are entrances to and exits from the building.

NOISE

Pet owners must agree to control the noise of pets so that such noise does not constitute a nuisance to other residents or interrupt their peaceful enjoyment of their housing unit or premises. This includes, but is not limited to loud or continuous barking, howling, whining, biting, scratching, chirping, or other such activities.

CLEANLINESS REQUIREMENTS

Litter Box Requirements.

All animal waste or the litter from litter boxes shall be picked up immediately by the pet owner, disposed of in sealed plastic trash bags, and placed in a trash bin.

- ❖ Litter shall not be disposed of by being flushed through a toilet.
- ❖ Litter boxes shall be stored inside the resident's dwelling unit.

Removal of Waste From Other Locations.

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The Resident/Pet Owner shall be responsible for the removal of waste from the exercise area by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and disposing of it in an outside trash bin.

- ❖ Any unit occupied by a dog, cat, or rodent will be fumigated at the time the unit is vacated.
- ❖ The resident/pet owner shall take adequate precautions to eliminate any pet odors within or around the unit and to maintain the unit in a sanitary condition at all times.

PET CARE

- ❖ No pet (excluding fish) shall be left unattended in any apartment for a period in excess of 72 hours.
- ❖ All residents/pet owners shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for his/her pet.
- ❖ Residents/pet owners must recognize that other residents may have chemical sensitivities or allergies related to pets, or may be easily frightened or disoriented by animals. Pet owners must agree to exercise courtesy with respect to other residents.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The resident/pet owner will be required to designate two responsible parties for the care of the pet if the health or safety of the pet is threatened by the death or incapacity of the pet owner, or by other factors that render the pet owner unable to care for the pet.

INSPECTIONS

The PHA may, after reasonable notice to the tenant during reasonable hours, enter and inspect the premises, in addition to other inspections allowed.

The PHA may enter and inspect the unit if a written complaint is received alleging that the conduct or condition of the pet in the unit constitutes a nuisance or threat to the health or safety of the other occupants or other persons in the community under applicable State or local law.

PET RULE VIOLATION NOTICE

If a determination is made on objective facts supported by written statements, that a resident/pet owner has violated the Pet Policy, written notice will be served.

The Notice will contain a brief statement of the factual basis for the determination and the pet rule(s) which were violated. The notice will also state:

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- ❖ That the resident/pet owner has 3 days from the effective date of the service of notice to correct the violation or make written request for a meeting to discuss the violation;
- ❖ That the resident pet owner is entitled to be accompanied by another person of his or her choice at the meeting; and
- ❖ That the resident/pet owner's failure to correct the violation, request a meeting, or appear at a requested meeting may result in initiation of procedures to terminate the pet owner's tenancy.

If the pet owner requests a meeting within the [3] day period, the meeting will be scheduled no later than [3] calendar days before the effective date of service of the notice, unless the pet owner agrees to a later date in writing.

NOTICE FOR PET REMOVAL

If the resident/pet owner and the PHA are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by the PHA, the PHA may serve notice to remove the pet.

The Notice shall contain:

- ❖ A brief statement of the factual basis for the PHA's determination of the Pet Rule that has been violated;
- ❖ The requirement that the resident /pet owner must remove the pet within 3 days of the notice and 24 hours for safety and health reasons; and
- ❖ A statement that failure to remove the pet may result in the initiation of termination of tenancy procedures.

TERMINATION OF TENANCY

The PHA may initiate procedures for termination of tenancy based on a pet rule violation if:

- ❖ The pet owner has failed to remove the pet or correct a pet rule violation within the time period specified; and
- ❖ The pet rule violation is sufficient to begin procedures to terminate tenancy under terms of the lease.

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PET REMOVAL

If the death or incapacity of the pet owner threatens the health or safety of the pet, or other factors occur that render the owner unable to care for the pet, the situation will be reported to the Responsible Party designated by the resident/pet owner. Includes pets that are poorly cared for or have been left unattended for over 72 hours.

If the responsible party is unwilling or unable to care for the pet, or if the PHA after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, the PHA may contact the appropriate State or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

If the pet is removed as a result of any aggressive act on the part of the pet, the pet will not be allowed back on the premises.

EMERGENCIES

The PHA will take all necessary steps to insure that pets which become vicious, display symptoms of severe illness, or demonstrate behavior that constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of others, are referred to the appropriate State or local entity authorized to remove such animals.

*** If it is necessary for the HA to place the pet in a shelter facility, the cost will be the responsibility of the tenant/pet owner.**

Attachment D

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR FAMILY DESIGNED HOUSING

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

ADMISSIONS AND OCCUPANCY POLICY

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2010



FORT WAYNE HOUSING AUTHORITY

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

(RULES AND REGULATIONS)
FOR FAMILY DESIGNED HOUSING
1/2000 – Revised 7/1/2005

THIS DOCUMENT IS PART OF THE LEASE

I. GENERAL GUIDELINES

A. Resident Keys

1. Two keys for each unit will be issued at the time of occupancy. Please report to your manager if you have made any extra keys. There will be a \$10.00 charge if you need your key replace.
2. The responsibility for the apartment key is yours. There will be a service charge for each door unlocked after regular office hours. The charge is \$10.00 and **IDENTIFICATION IS REQUIRED.**
3. If keys are not returned at the time the apartment is vacated you will be charged for lock replacement.
4. Residents living in the family complexes will be issued a key which will unlock the main entry doors to your apartment. This key may not be duplicated without prior authorization from the management.

B. Pets

1. See Pet Policy Guidelines and Pet Policy.

C. Guests and Children

1. The apartment is leased to you; therefore, you are not permitted to allow other persons to live or visit in your home on a long-term basis. This includes boarders, lodgers and guests.

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2. Any resident who has the same guest for longer than a total period of 14 days in any one year will be subject to eviction. Any variation of this rule shall be at the discretion of the Housing Authority and documented in writing.

3. Children and Guests: You are responsible for the actions of your children and/or guests. You, your family members, or guests will not be permitted to disturb, in any way, other tenants or interfere with the general well-being of the housing complex.

4. You are responsible for the safety of children who are visiting you or are left in your keeping. **YOU MAY NOT PROVIDE CHILD CARE SERVICES OR BABY-SITTING FOR CHILDREN ON A REGULAR BASIS IN YOUR UNIT.**

D. Television, Radio, Stereo Equipment, and Musical Instruments

1. Television, radios, stereos, and musical instruments in apartments must always be kept at a moderate tone. After 10:00 P.M. they must be kept LOW.

2. Musical instruments and electronic equipment cannot be played outside of the apartment or in the windows. You, your family or your guests will not be permitted to disturb, in any way, other tenants.

3. PLEASE BE CONSIDERATE OF YOUR NEIGHBORS.

E. Fire Prevention

1. You agree to take the greatest care to prevent fires and not to keep or use on the premises, flammable, such as gasoline, solvents or store combustibles such as newspapers and magazines in or about the apartment and especially not in the furnace or utility rooms. You will not be allowed to use extension cords in order to add extra electrical appliances. This overloads the electrical system thereby causing fires.

2. Housing Authority personnel may enter the premises at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that a fire hazard exists.

3. Smoke detectors are installed in all apartments. **IF YOUR DISCONNECT THESE DETECTORS FOR ANY REASON, YOU WILL BE HELD LIABLE FOR ALL DAMAGES.** You must notify the manager immediately of any defects.

4. It is Indiana Fire Code that no gas or charcoal grills may be used or stored in or with 10 feet of an apartment complex. Anyone that is found to have such a grill shall be

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subject to eviction and will be responsible for any fines levied by the local Fire Marshall.

5. It is Indiana Fire Code that no live trees can be in apartment. Anyone that is found to have such a tree shall be subject to eviction and will be responsible for any fines levied by the local Fire Marshall.

II. SERVICE AREAS

A. Trash and Garbage Disposal

1. At Brookmill, McCormick and River Cove where large garbage containers (dumpsters) are available, the emptying of garbage containers **MUST BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ADULT LESSEE OR OLDER CHILDREN WHO CAN EASILY LIFT THE LID AND REACH HIGH ENOUGH TO PLACE THE GARBAGE INTO THE DUMPSTER. SMALL CHILDREN MUST NOT ATTEMPT TO EMPTY TRASH BECAUSE THEY CANNOT REACH THE CONTAINER. TIED PLASTIC BAGS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL GARBAGE AND RUBBISH AT THE TENANT'S EXPENSE.** Residents may be charged if our maintenance staff have to pick litter or debris in your yard/porch areas.

3. Garbage must not be stored or kept in our apartment overnight. Emptying garbage daily in the containers provided will help prevent infestation. Where garbage disposals are provided, please use as instructed by the Housing Authority.

B. Interior and Exterior Maintenance

1. You must keep the area immediately outside your apartment free of litter, trash and debris. You may be charged if maintenance staff has to clear such debris from your yard or porch areas.

2. Snow Removal

The Housing Authority will exercise reasonable care and diligence in keeping complex streets, parking lots and main sidewalks in reasonably safe condition for travel. Because weather may create slippery and dangerous conditions, tenants must exercise care and be tentative in their movement when there is wet, cold or bad weather. The Housing Authority shall not assume responsibility for injuries caused by defects due to natural accumulations of ice and snow.

3. Housekeeping

You are required to maintain your apartment in a clean and sanitary condition. If you are unable to do heavy or strenuous work, you must make arrangements with a friend or relative

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to regularly take care of these chores for you. No furniture in excess of reasonable living requirements may be stored in the apartment.

NO WATER BEDS ARE ALLOWED

All appliances which have been provided by the Housing Authority may with Housing Authority approval be replaced by your own appliances. However, upon your written request, the Housing Authority appliances will be removed from your apartment for a charge of \$10.00. If Housing Authority appliances are removed at your request, you will be responsible for providing your own appliances for the duration of your residency with the Housing Authority.

4. Kitchen Stove

Your stove is ready to operate. The oven door should be kept open slightly when broiling keep the burners, trays and oven clean. Do not try to make repairs or adjustments. Please call the maintenance facility at 449-7821 for service repairs.

5. Refrigerator

Your refrigerator is ready to operate. If not a frost-free unit, defrost and clean it regularly so that your food will keep cold, stay fresh and use less electricity. Do not try to make repairs or adjustments. Please call the maintenance facility at 449-7821 for service. Do not use sharp instruments.

6. Freezer

You are permitted to have your own freezer.

7. Contact Paper, wall paper, glue on tiles, adhesive-backed mirrors, bath tub stick-ons, and other similar products shall not be used in the apartment, in cabinets, in drawers, on walls. Stick on picture hangers are not permitted.

8. Hanging Wall Decorations

For hanging pictures and other wall decorations and similar fixtures, contact your manager before installation. Failure to do so may result in damage charges assessed to you.

9. Your apartment may be repainted once every five years subject to the availability of funds. You are required to repaint or make arrangements to repaint your apartment with the paint provided by the Housing Authority. All walls and ceilings are painted white and must remain so.

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10. You are encouraged to do your own minor preventative maintenance such as tightening screws on knobs, handles, cabinet doors and drawers. If an item in your apartment breaks, please save or set aside the parts. This will make it easier for the maintenance staff to repair the item in question.

11. Carpeting

Carpets and rugs must meet state and HUD fire requirements PRIOR to installation. Your manager has certification papers for you to take to your carpet dealer before the purchase. Proper certification must be returned to your manager before the carpet or rug is laid. ABSOLUTELY NO GLUING, TACKING, OR NAILING IS ALLOWED IN THE INSTALLATION OF ANY RUG OR CARPET. You are responsible for the cost to repair any damage caused by carpet or rug laying and for the REMOVAL PROCESS

12. Window shades can be purchased from the Housing Authority following move-in. Make your request to purchase the shades from your manager at move-in inspection or call the maintenance facility at 449-7821 for service. Shades are not furnished, but may be purchased from at cost.

C. Service Requests

1. All work orders (service requests) for repairs and maintenance must be processed by calling the maintenance facility at 449-7821. If you do not have a phone you may go to the manager's office to phone in the request.

2. All electrical fixtures and appliances that require installation must be approved IN WRITING, IN ADVANCE, BY THE HOUSING AUTHORITY. This includes, but is not limited to air conditioners, dryers and washers. Any gas appliance requiring installation must also be approved in WRITING, IN ADVANCE, BY THE HOUSING AUTHORITY.

3. Maintenance charges are posted in the complex office. These charges are periodically reviewed and/or revised to reflect changing costs.

D. Alcoholic Beverages - Illegal Drugs

1. You are not permitted to carry or consume any alcoholic beverages on the grounds. Alcohol consumption is limited to the confines of your apartment.

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2. **ILLEGAL DRUGS ARE NOT PERMITTED IN ANY DEGREE ON HOUSING AUTHORITY PROPERTY WHICH INCLUDES THE GROUNDS, PARKING LOTS, COMMON AREAS OR IN THE APARTMENTS OR ANY OTHER OF OUR AREAS. Tenants or other individuals shall not engage in the he unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance on any property owned or controlled by the Fort Wane Housing Authority. REFER TO THE DRUG FREE POLICY THAT YOU WERE GIVEN, OR TO THE COPY POSTED AT YOUR MANAGER'S OFFICE. Violation of this policy can result in EVICTION.**

III. USE OF THE COMMUNITY ROOM

1. All family housing complexes will have available a community building which may be available for authorized use. There will be a deposit required from you for your use of the facilities.

2. The maximum number of people to utilize the Community Room will depend upon fire regulations as they apply and as are posted.

3. The setting up and cleaning of a Community Room is your responsibility. A deposit of \$100.00 is to be paid to the Housing Authority at lease one week prior to using the room. \$75.00 will be refunded if the room is left clean and orderly. However, should it be necessary for the Housing Authority to perform these cleaning duties, your deposit will not be refunded. Additional charges for cleaning and repairs will be assessed, if necessary.

4. Your activities shall be **CONFINED TO THE COMMUNITY ROOM.**

5. If you wish to service alcoholic beverages, you shall be required to hire a licensed security guard or uniformed police officer to remain in the room for the duration of the activity. You must provide management with a copy of the contract for this service at least 7 days prior to the scheduled activity.

6. Your activities must be over and the building vacated by 11:00 p.m. unless approved by the Housing Authority.

7. When you rent the community room, please advise your guests to park somewhere other than in the complex's parking lot. Otherwise, residents may not have sufficient parking for their own vehicles. Unauthorized vehicles will be towed at the owner's expense.

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IV. RENTER'S INSURANCE

1. You should purchase Renter's insurance to cover your personal property from an insurance company of your choice. The Housing Authority will not be responsible for tenants losses not covered by insurance such as food spoilage if the refrigerator fails, damage to floors and carpets caused by overflowing toilets, tubs, and sinks, fire or thefts. Damages caused by, but not limited to the above-referenced examples, will be charged to you unless covered by and paid for by your renter's insurance.

V. SECURITY DEPOSIT

1. You are required to pay a Security Deposit. The deposit will be refunded in full within forty-five days from move-out if:

1. You owe no rent.
2. You leave your apartment clean and in good condition.
3. There are no damages to your apartment or appliances.
4. You notify the Housing Authority IN WRITING at least 30 days before moving.
5. You return ALL your keys. If you do not return your keys, you will be charged for the replacement of your locks.

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Attachment E

***POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
FOR SENIOR & DISABLED DESIGNED SITES***

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**FORT WAYNE HOUSING AUTHORITY
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
(RULES AND REGULATIONS)
FOR SENIOR & DISABLED DESIGNED SITES
1/2000 – REVISED 7/1/05**

THIS DOCUMENT IS A PART OF THE LEASE

I. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ALL COMPLEX LOCATIONS

A. Residence Keys

1. One key for each dwelling unit will be issued for each adult on the lease at the time of occupancy. This key may not be duplicated. **There will be a \$10 fee if you need the key replaced.**
2. Miami Home residents will be issued a key to the laundry room located in the Miami Homes Community Building. Duplication of laundry room keys is not permitted.
3. Residents living in high-rise buildings will be issued one ID card which unlocks the main entrance door to the building. This ID card may not be duplicated.
4. At high-rise buildings, all outside doors will be locked at all times. Residents must enter and exit through the main lobby doors and shall not use service doors, fire or emergency exits except in the case of an emergency.
5. There will be a service charge of \$5.00 for all lockouts occurring after regular business hours.
6. If keys are not returned when you vacate your apartment you will be charged for lock replacement.

B. Mailbox Keys

1. Residents in high-rise buildings will be issued a mailbox key, which may not be duplicated.

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C. Pets

1. See Pet Policy Guidelines and Pet Policy.

D. Guests and Children

1. The apartment is leased to you; therefore, you may not allow other persons to live or visit in your apartment on a long term or permanent basis. This includes boarders, lodgers or guests.
2. Over night guests are permitted in the apartments, including children who may remain over night or over the weekend. Any resident who has the same guest or guests for longer than a cumulative total of 14 days in any one year period will be subject to lease cancellation. Any variation of this rule shall be approved in writing by the Housing Authority.
3. Residents who have children as guests must keep them from roaming the halls and disturbing other residents. Children may not have access to equipment or recreational facilities.
4. You may not provide child care services or baby-sitting for children on a regular basis in your unit.
5. In high-rise buildings children must be accompanied by an adult at all times when riding elevators and under constant supervision when visiting all facilities.

E. Televisions, Radios, Stereo Equipment and Musical Instruments

1. The lobby television is for the enjoyment of all residents. The station being shown is determined on a first come basis.
2. Televisions, stereo equipment, musical instruments and radios in apartment must always be kept at a moderate tone. After 11:00 p.m. the volume must be kept low.
3. PLEASE BE CONSIDERATE OF YOUR NEIGHBORS.

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F. Fire Related Rules

1. Fire Doors

a. Personnel of the Fire Prevention Bureau have ruled that the fire exit doors in all apartment buildings are to be kept closed and used only in the event of a fire, fire drill, or other fire emergency. Anyone observed entering, exiting, inserting paper or any obstruction in a door to prevent locking shall be subject to eviction.

2. Grills

a. It is Indiana Fire Code that no gas or charcoal grills may be used or stored in or with 10 feet of an apartment complex. Anyone that is found to have such a grill shall be subject to eviction and will be responsible for any fines levied by the local Fire Marshall.

3. Live Tree

a. It is Indiana Fire Code that no live trees can be in apartment. Anyone that is found to have such a tree shall be subject to eviction and will be responsible for any fines levied by the local Fire Marshall.

II. SERVICE AREAS

A. Laundry Facilities

1. In high-rise buildings you will be assigned a specific time to do your washing and drying. There must not be any deviation from this scheduled time without the consent of the Manager. For emergency purposes, an additional assigned time may be allotted to you, if possible. Please observe all rules in the laundry areas. You are required to clean washers and dryer lint catchers and general laundry area after each use.

2. At Maumee Terrace where laundry facilities are in individual apartments, you will be responsible for willful damages, keeping appliances clean and notifying your manager immediately if malfunctions develop.

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B. Garbage Facilities

1. Seniors in Miami Homes and Maumee Terrace are required to set your garbage bags out to the curb for pickup at the designated time. Please place all garbage in plastic bags and tie securely.
2. In high-rise buildings, if not equipped with in-sink garbage disposers, we garbage must be placed in plastic bags. This and other rubbish, including bottles must be wrapped, securely tied and put down the garbage chute.

Place recyclable items in designated areas in each building. Please be considerate and do not use the garbage chute early morning or late evening.

C. Service Requests

1. All work orders (service requests) for repairs and maintenance must be phoned into the maintenance facility at 449-7821. You will sign the work order when the work is completed and you will receive a copy of the work order. For tenant caused damages/repairs you will be billed on your monthly rent statement. (This includes repairs/damages caused by guests and visitors).

D. Interior and Exterior Maintenance Information

1. For hanging of pictures and other wall decorations including chain lamps and similar fixtures, please contact the office personnel for instructions BEFORE installation. Failure to do so may result in a damage charge to you.
2. Contact paper, wallpaper, stick on mirrors/tiles, bathtub stickon's and other adhesives are not to be used in any of the apartments whether in the cupboards, drawers or walls. Stick on picture hangers are not permitted.
3. All electrical fixtures and appliances that require installation must be approved in writing by the Housing Authority prior to installation.
4. There will be a service charge for all non-essential items requiring installation or removal. All installation and removals will be by Fort Wayne Housing Authority Maintenance Department or its' designee.
5. All painting for apartments in Housing Authority facilities will be initially provided by the

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Housing Authority. All walls and ceilings will be painted near white and must remain so.

6. Maintenance charges are posted in the complex office. These charges are periodically revised to reflect changing costs.

7. Snow removal: The Housing Authority will exercise reasonable care and diligence in keeping complex streets, parking lots and main sidewalks in reasonably safe condition for travel. Because weather may create slippery and dangerous conditions, tenants must exercise care and be tentative in movement when there is wet, cold or bad weather. The Housing Authority will not assume responsibility for injuries caused by defects due to natural accumulation of snow and ice.

8. Draperies: At the time the high-rises were built, draperies were provided. As these deteriorate, replacements must be at your expense. Curtains must be white on the side that faces the exterior. For any existing Housing Authority curtains, you are responsible for yearly cleaning.

9. Carpeting: New carpets and rugs must meet state and HUD fire retardant requirements. Your manager has certification papers for you to take to your carpet dealer before the purchase. Proper certification must be returned to the manager before the carpet or rug is laid. No tacking, nailing or gluing is allowed when installing carpet or rugs. You are responsible for the cost to repair any damage caused by carpet or rug laying and for THE REMOVAL PROCESS at move-out.

10. Your apartment may be repainted once every five years subject to the availability of funds. You are required to repaint or make arrangements to repaint your apartment with the paint provided by the Housing Authority. All walls and ceilings are painted near white and must remain so.

III. USE OF THE COMMUNITY ROOM

A. The maximum number of people to utilize the community rooms of any of the Housing locations will depend upon fire regulations as applied to the individual community space.

B. The high-rise residents may utilize any of the community rooms. All senior residents will abide by the following rules;

1. A \$25.00 deposit is required when reserving the room. This deposit will be refunded if the room is cleaned and left as found at the time of reservation.

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2. The setting up and cleaning of a community room is to be done by you. However, if it should become necessary for the Housing Authority to perform these duties, there will be a maintenance charge of \$25.00 to the resident who reserved the room.
3. Your activities are to be confined to the community room.
4. Your activities must be over by 1:00 a.m.
5. When you rent the community room, please advise your guests to park somewhere other than the complex's parking lot. Otherwise, residents may not have sufficient parking for their own vehicles. Unauthorized vehicles will be towed at the owner's expense.

IV RENTER'S INSURANCE

A. You should purchase renter's insurance to cover your personal property from an insurance company of your choice. The Housing Authority will not be responsible for losses not covered by renter's insurance such as food spoilage if the refrigerator fails, damage to floors and carpets caused by overflowing toilets, tubs, sinks, fire or thefts. Damages caused by, but not limited to the above referenced examples will be charged to you unless covered by and paid for by your renter's insurance policy.

V. SECURITY DEPOSIT

A. You are required to pay a security deposit. The deposit will be refunded to you in full within 45 days from moving out of the apartment if:

1. You owe no rent.
2. You leave your apartment and appliances clean.
3. There are no damages to your apartment or appliances.
4. You notify the manager **IN WRITING** at least 15 days before moving.
5. You return **ALL YOUR KEYS**. If you do not return your keys you will be charged for the replacement of your locks.

VI. GUIDELINES FOR MOVING

A. You will be responsible for your own moving. All furniture and large items requiring use

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of elevator facilities must be moved during regular office hours. Small items may be moved at any time. All unloading of furniture will be done at the rear entrances of high-rise buildings.

1. All large furniture must be loaded into the designated elevator with the padding in place.
2. You must bring your empty boxes to the maintenance room. **DO NOT PUT THE BOXES INTO THE GARBAGE CHUTE.**

VII. HOUSEKEEPING

A. You must maintain your apartment in a clean and sanitary condition. If you are unable to do heavy or strenuous work, please make arrangements with someone you know or hire help to take care of these chores for you.

B. No furniture in excess of reasonable living requirements may be stored in the apartment. Only stoves and refrigerators provided by the Housing Authority may be used.

C. Kitchen range: Your stove is ready to operate. The oven door should be kept open slightly when broiling. Keep the burners, trays and oven of your stove clean. Call the maintenance facility at 449-7821 for repairs or adjustments. Do not use your stove for the purpose of providing extra heat in your apartment.

D. Refrigerator: Your refrigerator is ready to operate. Defrost and clean regularly so your food will keep cold, fresh and less electricity will be used. Do not use sharp objects to loosen ice in the freezer. Do not try to make repairs, instead call the maintenance facility at 449-7821 for service. For frost free units, regular cleaning is also required.

E. Residents of high-rise buildings cannot have freezers except for the one in the refrigerator provided by the Housing Authority.

F. NO WATER BEDS ARE ALLOWED.

VIII. ENTERING YOUR APARTMENT DURING TENANCY

A. The Housing Authority or its Agent will be allowed to enter your dwelling during reasonable hours for the purpose of performing routine inspections, maintenance, repairs or to show premises for releasing.

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B. A written statement specifying the purpose of the entry delivered to you at least two working days before such entry will be considered reasonable advance notice.

C. The Housing Authority or its Agent may enter the premises at any time without advance notice when there is reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists.

D. If you and all adult members of your household are absent from the premises at the time of entry, Housing Authority personnel will leave a written statement specifying the date, time, and purpose of entry prior to leaving the premises.

IX. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES/ILLEGAL DRUGS

A. You will not be permitted to carry or consume any alcoholic beverages on the grounds or in public areas of the buildings. Alcoholic consumption must be limited to the confines of your apartment. Illegal drugs will not be permitted. Refer to the Drug Free Workplace Policy.

X. SOCIAL SERVICE

A. The Housing Authority has a staff of Social Service Professionals available to help you with personal problems. This may include assisting with Financial problems and referrals to other agencies for medical, social or emotional help. Please contact your manager for referral to the Social Service Professionals.

XI. IF YOU BECOME ILL OR INCAPACITATED

A. When admitted for Public Housing, you must be able to care for your personal needs. Also, the routine chores within your apartment. If it is necessary for you to go to a hospital or nursing home, you will need a statement from your doctor BEFORE returning, stating that you are capable of caring for yourself and your apartment. We will hold your apartment for you for a period of 60 days, provided the rent is paid during that time.

XII. TENANT RESPONSIBILITY AND ATTITUDE

A. It is hoped that you will develop pride in the complex and display a general concern for the entire operation. This applies to being concerned about your fellow tenants, too. If at any time you observe that your neighbor is not about his or her usual pattern of activities, please notify the office. Make it a point to notify the office if you are sick and especially if

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you will be leaving the building for a long period of time or for a stay in the hospital. There is a sign out sheet in each office. The management is concerned about each one of you, but your assistance is needed so that all can be helped in the best way possible. Please make sure you give the manager the name and address/phone of a contact person in case of an emergency. Keep the manager up-to-date if this information changes.

XIII. ABUSE OF HOUSING AUTHORITY PERSONNEL

A. Verbal or physical abuse of Housing Authority personnel will not be permitted or tolerated. Violations of this rule will result with immediate eviction and/or possible prosecution.

XIV. VIOLATIONS OF HOUSING AUTHORITY RULES

A. Willful violations of any terms or conditions of your lease or the Policies and Procedures (Rules and Regulations) as presented herein or as they may be amended at any time in the future shall result in eviction and/or possible prosecution.

XV. RENT PAYING PROCEDURES

A. Three delinquent rent payments in any consecutive twelve-month period will result in eviction.

B. You must pick up the rent statement in the manager's office on the first regular business day of the month. Your rent and any other charge owed to the Housing Authority by you will be itemized on your rent statement.

C. If you prefer to pay by personal check, money order or cashiers check, you may mail your monthly payment along with one copy of your statement to the Fort Wayne Housing Authority. Write your name and address and account number on the front of your check in case it gets separated from your statement. **CASH NOT ACCEPTED. DO NO SEND CASH.**

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Attachment F

ABANDONMENT POLICY

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ABANDONMENT POLICY

ABANDONMENT AND ABANDONED PROPERTY

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority will consider a unit to be abandoned if:

- A. The tenant has failed to pay or failed to offer to pay rent due under their rental agreement; and,
- B. If the Resident and all household members are absent from the premises for seven (7) consecutive days during the Lease term or any renewal or extension period; and,
- C. Preliminary, exterior inspection by Management reveals the unit does not appear to be occupied; and,
- D. One or more utilities have been terminated.

After a preliminary determination of abandonment has been made, Management will attach **Notice of Entry** to the door of said apartment. If there is no response to this Notice of Entry, **after forty-eight (48) hours**, Management will enter and inspect the unit. If it is determined that all or most of the Resident's property has been removed, Management will take possession of the apartment, provided that the rent still remains unpaid or utilities have been terminated.

A move-out inspection will be conducted and charges assessed for any rehabilitation costs for items determined to be over and above normal wear and tear.

SALE OF PROPERTY

Any possessions left in tenant's abandoned apartment will be removed and stored by Management, at the expense of the Resident. There shall be no sale or disposition of any of the foregoing property except pursuant to this Lease as follows:

1. Any sale of Resident's abandoned property under this Lease shall take place only after a thirty (30) day written notice before the date of the sale is sent first class certified mail and return receipt requested to Resident at Resident's last known address.

Included in the notice:

- a. Date, time, and place of the sale
- b. Itemized account of the amount owed by the resident to the landlord
- c. Name, address, and telephone number of the person the resident may contact regarding the sale, the amount owed, and the right of the resident to redeem the property

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2. Sale will be public and subject to any recorded chattel mortgage or financing statement.
3. Sale shall be to the highest cash bidder
4. Proceeds shall first be credited to cost of sale and then to indebtedness; and surplus shall be mailed to the Resident at his/her forwarding or last known address not later than the 30th day after the date of the sale. The landlord shall provide the resident with an accounting of all proceeds of the sale not later than the 30th day after the date on which the resident makes a written request for the accounting.
5. The resident may redeem the property at any time before the property is sold by paying to the landlord or the landlord's agent all delinquent rents and, if authorized in the written lease, all reasonable packing, moving, storage, and sale costs.
6. Nothing in this policy shall limit Management office of the landlord/agent/PHA's right to immediately dispose of trash or other property appearing to have no value.
7. Pet removal will be pursuant to the Pet Policy.

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Attachment G

Maintenance Charge Items

MAINTENANCE CHARGE ITEMS

REPAINTING				
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
1 BEDROOM UNIT	\$ 150.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 50.00	\$0
2 BEDROOM UNIT	\$ 240.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 80.00	\$0
3 BEDROOM UNIT	\$ 375.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 125.00	\$0
4 BEDROOM UNIT	\$ 480.00	\$ 320.00	\$ 160.00	\$0
5 BEDROOM UNIT	\$ 600.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 200.00	\$0
CLEANING OF UNIT				
1 BEDROOM	\$ 50.00			
2 BEDROOM	\$ 75.00			
3 BEDROOM	\$ 100.00			
4 BEDROOM	\$ 125.00			
5 BEDROOM	\$ 150.00			
CLEANING OF APPLIANCES				
REFRIGERATOR	\$ 40.00			
STOVE	\$ 40.00			
RANGE HOOD	\$ 15.00			
CLEANING OF CARPET				

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PER ROOM CHARGE	\$ 35.00
REPLACE CARPET	
LIVING ROOM	\$ 300.00
BEDROOM	\$ 200.00
REPLACE VCT TILE	
PER EACH TILE	\$ 4.00
REPLACE WINDOW ITEMS	
TOTAL SASH REPLACEMENT	\$ 100.00
SASH GLASS REPLACEMENT	\$ 50.00
SCREEN MATERIAL	\$ 15.00
ENTIRE SCREEN	\$ 25.00
STORM WINDOWS	\$ 25.00
FIXED PICTURE WINDOW	\$ 200.00
MINI BLINDS BEDROOM SIZE	\$ 20.00
VERTICAL BLINDS	\$ 65.00
REPLACE DOOR ITEMS	
STORM DOOR	\$ 190.00
ENTRY DOOR STEEL	\$ 290.00
ENTRY DOOR FIRE RATED WOOD	\$ 450.00
INTERIOR DOOR	\$ 90.00
REPAIR HOLE IN DOOR UP TO 2"	\$ 20.00
INTERIOR DOOR HANDLE SET	\$ 45.00
ENTRY DOOR LOCKSET	\$ 75.00
DEAD BOLT	\$ 25.00
REPLACE STORM DOOR KICK PANEL	\$ 40.00
STORM DOOR CLOSER	\$ 25.00
REPLACE WIND CHAIN	\$ 15.00
STORM DOOR HANDLE SET	\$ 25.00
PATIO DOOR	\$ 475.00

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PATIO DOOR GLASS	\$ 100.00
PATIO DOOR SCREEN	\$ 50.00
REPLACE GARAGE OVERHEAD DOOR	\$ 400.00
WALL REPAIRS	
HOLE REPAIR UP TO 2"	\$ 15.00
HOLE REPAIR UP TO 6"	\$ 20.00
HOLE REPAIR UP TO 12"	\$ 25.00
HOLE REPAIR UP TO 24"	\$ 35.00
REMOVE PAPER BORDER PER ROOM	\$ 35.00
REMOVE CRAYON/MARKER PER ROOM	\$ 25.00
REMOVE STICKERS/DECALS PER ROOM	\$ 25.00
REPLACE COVE BASE PER FOOT	\$ 2.50
BATHROOM FIXTURES	
REPLACE TOWEL BAR	\$ 15.00
TISSUE ROLL HOLDER	\$ 3.00
REPLACE SHOWER CURTAIN	\$ 15.00
REPLACE SHOWER HEAD	\$ 15.00
REPLACE TISSUE HOLDER	\$ 10.00
REPLACE P-TRAP	\$ 20.00
REPLACE LAVATORY FAUCET	\$ 65.00
REPLACE VANITY SINK BASE	\$ 185.00
REPLACE TOILET NON-ADA	\$ 200.00
REPLACE TOILET ADA	\$ 300.00
REPLACE TOILET PRESSURE ASSISTED	\$ 650.00
REPLACE TOILET TANK/LID	\$ 100.00
REPLACE CERAMIC TILE SOAP DISH	\$ 25.00
REFINISH TUB	\$ 300.00
REPLACE MIRROR ON MEDICINE CABINET	\$ 15.00
REPLACE MEDICINE CABINET	\$ 65.00
REPLACE TUB/SINK STOPPER	\$ 5.00
REPLACE TUB FAUCET	\$ 85.00
REPLACE LIGHT BAR	\$ 45.00
REPLACE LIGHT BULBS EACH	\$ 3.00

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KITCHEN FIXTURES	
REPLACE REFRIGERATOR	\$ 350.00
REPLACE STOVE GAS	\$ 325.00
REPLACE STOVE ELECTRIC	\$ 300.00
REPLACE REFRIGERATOR SHELF	\$ 45.00
REPLACE REFRIGERATOR CRISPER	\$ 45.00
REPLACE REFRIGERATOR DOOR BAR	\$ 20.00
REPLACE REFRIGERATOR SEALS	\$ 85.00
REPLACE REFRIGERATOR DOOR HANDLE	\$ 55.00
REPLACE ICE CUBE TRAY	\$ 3.00
REPLACE APPLIANCE BULB	\$ 3.00
REPLACE STOVE GRATE	\$ 10.00
REPLACE BROILER PAN	\$ 35.00
REPLACE OVEN DOOR	\$ 175.00
REPLACE KNOBS EACH	\$ 5.00
REPLACE DISHWASHER	\$ 275.00
REPLACE RANGE HOOD	\$ 65.00
REPLACE RANGE HOOD SCREEN	\$ 10.00
REPLACE RANGE HOOD LIGHT GUARD	\$ 5.00
REPLACE RANGE HOOD LIGHT BULB	\$ 3.00
REPLACE GARBAGE DISPOSAL	\$ 150.00
REPLACE KITCHEN FAUCET	\$ 65.00
REPLACE SINK	\$ 150.00
REPLACE SINK STRAINER	\$ 7.00
REPLACE COUNTERTOP	\$ 300.00
REPLACE CABINET DOOR	\$ 65.00
REPLACE CABINET SHELF	\$ 15.00
REPLACE DRAWER FRONT	\$ 45.00
REPLACE DRAWER	\$ 75.00
REPLACE CABINET UPPER	\$ 200.00
REPLACE CABINET BASE	\$ 300.00
REPLACE COUNTERTOP END CAP	\$ 20.00
REPLACE CABINET HARDWARE	\$ 7.00
ELECTRICAL FIXTURES	
REPLACE GFI OUTLET	\$ 15.00

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REPLACE OUTLET	\$ 10.00
REPLACE OUTLET COVER PLATE	\$ 5.00
REPLACE LIGHT SWITCH	\$ 3.00
REPLACE SWITCH PLATE COVER	\$ 5.00
REPLACE PORCH LIGHT	\$ 25.00
REPLACE UNDER CABINET LIGHT	\$ 25.00
REPLACE BEDROOM LIGHT	\$ 25.00
REPLACE HALL LIGHT	\$ 25.00
REPLACE WALL LIGHT	\$ 25.00
REPLACE KITCHEN LIGHT FIXTURE	\$ 25.00
REPLACE SMOKE DETECTOR	\$ 25.00
REPLACE THERMOSTAT	\$ 45.00
MISC HARDWARE	
REPLACE STAIR WAY HANDRAIL	\$ 40.00
REPAIR STAIR WAY HANDRAIL	\$ 20.00
REPLACE STAIR TREAD	\$ 25.00
REPLACE MAILBOX	\$ 45.00
REPLACE CLOSET ROD	\$ 15.00
REPLACE CLOSET SHELF	\$ 25.00
REPLACE DOOR STOP	\$ 5.00
REPLACE TOILET BOLT CAPS	\$ 3.00
REPLACE TOILET SEAT	\$ 15.00
REPLACE SHOWER ROD	\$ 20.00
REPLACE SHOWER CURTAIN	\$ 15.00
REPLACE FURNACE RETURN GRATE	\$ 15.00
REPLACE FLOOR REGISTER	\$ 15.00
REPLACE CEILING REGISTER	\$ 15.00
REPLACE SPLASH BLOCK	\$ 10.00
SERVICE WORK	
LOCK OUT FEE ON CALL STAFF	\$ 40.00
LOCK OUT FEE TURN KEY	\$ 10.00
CHANGE LOCKS HI-RISE	\$ 50.00
CHANGE LOCKS NON HI-RISE	\$ 65.00
CUT ADDITIONAL KEYS EACH	\$ 10.00

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REPLACE ID BADGE	\$ 10.00
REPLACE BATTERY SMOKE DETECTOR	\$ 5.00
REHANG SMOKE DETECTOR	\$ 25.00
UNPLUG TOILET	\$ 40.00
UNPLUG BATHTUB	\$ 40.00
UNPLUG SINK	\$ 30.00
DISCONNECT WASHER/DRYER	\$ 15.00
CONNECT WASHER/DRYER	\$ 35.00
REPLACE MAIL BOX	\$ 25.00
REPLACE HOUSE NUMBERS	\$ 12.00
BOARD UP DOOR/WINDOW AFTER HRS	\$ 50.00
BOARD UP DOOR/WINDOW BUSINESS HRS	\$ 25.00
REMOVE JUNK APPLIANCES EACH	\$ 25.00
REMOVE FURNITURE PER PIECE	\$ 20.00
REMOVE TIRES EACH	\$ 10.00
REMOVE ABANDONED VEHICLE	\$ 50.00
REMOVE TRASH/DEBRIS PER ROOM	\$ 20.00
PEST CONTROL DUE TO HOUSEKEEPING	\$ 35.00
FAIL TO RETURN KEYS EACH	\$ 10.00
FALSE CALLS	\$ 40.00
LAWN MOWING SCATTERED SITE	\$ 65.00
WORK BY O.S. CONTRACTOR TOTAL + 15%	

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Attachment H

Fire/Smoke Detector Notice

NOTICE

FORT WAYNE HOUSING AUTHORITY TENANTS

It is illegal to remove or disable any Fire/Smoke detection device in any dwelling place in the owned or operated by the Fort Wayne Housing Authority.

Any dwelling unit found to have any such device removed or disabled will result in that tenant being subject to the following charges and or penalties:

FIRST OFFENSE:

1. **\$25.00** CHARGE WILL BE ASSESSED FOR REMOVING OR DISABLING THE DEVICE FOR **ANY** REASON
2. **\$25.00** CHARGE TO REINSTALL THE DEVICE
3. **\$25.00** REPLACEMENT FEE IF BROKEN OR DAMAGED

SECOND OFFENSE:

1. **\$50.00** CHARGE WILL BE ASSESSED FOR REMOVING OR DISABLING DEVICE FOR **ANY** REASON
2. **\$25.00** CHARGE TO REINSTALL THE DEVICE
3. **\$25.00** REPLACEMENT FEE IF BROKEN OR DAMAGED

THIRD OFFENSE:

- **EVICTION FOR ENDANGERING THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF OTHER RESIDENTS AND/OR PROPERTY OF THE FORT WAYNE HOUSING AUTHORITY**

The FWHA is committed to fire safety. Please help us maintain our fire safety systems to help protect you and your

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family. If you are aware of a problem with your smoke detector, please call our Maintenance department at 449-7821 or 460-4647 after hours for service.

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Attachment I

PUBLIC HOUSING GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

1.0 RIGHT TO A HEARING

Upon the filing of a written request as provided in these procedures, a resident shall be entitled to a hearing before a Hearing Officer.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Grievance Procedure, the following definitions are applicable:

- A. **"Grievance"** shall mean any dispute which a resident may have with respect to the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority's action or failure to act in accordance with the individual resident's lease or Authority regulations which adversely affect the individual resident's rights, duties, welfare or status. Grievance does not include any dispute a resident may have with the Authority concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the Authority's public housing premises by other residents or employees of the Authority; or any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or near such premises. Nor shall this process apply to disputes between residents not involving the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority or to class grievances.

- B. **"Complainant"** shall mean any resident whose grievance is presented to the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority or at the development management office in accordance with sections 3.0 and 4.0 of this procedure.

- C. **"Elements of Due Process"** shall mean an eviction action or a termination of tenancy in a State or local court in which the following procedural safeguards are required:
 - 1. Adequate notice to the resident of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction;

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2. Right of the resident to be represented by counsel;
 3. Opportunity for the resident to refute the evidence presented by the Authority including the right to confront and cross examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the resident may have; and
 4. A decision on the merits.
- D. **"Hearing Officer"** shall mean a person selected in accordance with section 4.0 of these procedures to hear grievances and render a decision with respect thereto.
- E. **"Resident"** shall mean the adult person (or persons) other than a live-in aide:
1. Who resides in the unit and who executed the lease with the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority as lessee of the premises, or, if no such person now resides in the premises,
 2. Who resides in the unit and who is the remaining head of household of the resident family residing in the unit.
- F. **"Resident Organization"** includes a resident management corporation.
- G. **"Promptly"** (as used in section 3.0, and 4.0 (D)), shall mean within the time period indicated in a notice from FORT WAYNE Housing Authority of a proposed action which would provide the basis for a grievance if the resident has received a notice of a proposed action from the agency.

3.0 PROCEDURES PRIOR TO A HEARING

Any grievance shall be promptly and personally presented, either orally or in writing, to the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority office or to the office of the development in which the resident resides so that the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a hearing. A summary of such discussion shall be prepared within fourteen (14) calendar days and one copy shall be given to the resident and one retained in the Authority's resident file. The summary shall specify the names of the participants, dates of the meeting, the nature of the proposed disposition of the complaint and the specific

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reasons therefor, and shall specify the procedures by which a hearing under these procedures may be obtained if the resident is not satisfied.

4.0 PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN A HEARING

4.1 REQUEST FOR HEARING

The resident shall submit a written request for a hearing to the Authority or the development office within ten (10) calendar days from the date of the mailing of the summary of the discussion pursuant to section 3.0. The written request shall specify:

A. The reasons for the grievance; and

B. The action or relief sought.

4.2 SELECTION OF A HEARING OFFICER

A grievance hearing shall be conducted by an impartial person appointed by the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority other than a person who made or approved the action under review or a subordinate of such person.

The FORT WAYNE Housing Authority shall annually submit a list of prospective hearing officers. This list shall be provided to any existing resident organization(s) for such organization's comments or recommendations. The FORT WAYNE Housing Authority shall consider any comments or recommendations by a resident organization.

From this list, a hearing officer shall be selected.

4.3 FAILURE TO REQUEST A HEARING

If the resident does not request a hearing in accordance with this section, then the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority's disposition of the grievance under section 3.0 shall become final. However, failure to request a hearing does not constitute a waiver by the resident of the right thereafter to contest the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority's action in disposing of the complaint in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

4.4 HEARING PREREQUISITE

All grievances shall be promptly presented in person, either orally or in writing, pursuant to the informal procedure prescribed in section 3.0 as a condition precedent to a hearing

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under this Section. However, if the resident can show good cause why there was failure to proceed in accordance with section 3.0 to the Hearing Officer, the provisions of this subsection may be waived by the Hearing Officer.

4.5 ESCROW DEPOSIT

Before a hearing is scheduled in any grievance involving the amount of rent as defined in the lease which the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority claims is due, the resident shall pay to the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority an amount equal to the amount of the rent due and payable as of the first of the month preceding the month in which the act or failure to act took place. The resident shall thereafter deposit monthly the same amount of the monthly rent in an escrow account held by the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority until the complaint is resolved by decision of the Hearing Officer. Amounts deposited into the escrow account shall not be considered as acceptance of money for rent during the period in which the grievance is pending. In extenuating circumstances, the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority may waive these requirements. Unless so waived, the failure to make such payments shall result in a termination of the grievance procedure. However, failure to make payment shall not constitute a waiver of any right the resident may have to contest the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority's disposition of his grievance in any appropriate judicial proceeding.

4.6 SCHEDULING OF HEARINGS

Upon the resident's compliance with this section the Hearing Officer shall promptly schedule a hearing for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the resident and the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority. A written notification specifying the time, place and the procedures governing the hearing shall be delivered to the resident and the appropriate agency official.

5.0 PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE HEARING

The resident shall be afforded a fair hearing, which shall include:

- A. The opportunity to examine before the grievance hearing any Authority documents, including records and regulations that are directly relevant to the hearing. The resident shall be provided a copy of any such document at the resident's expense. If the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority does not make the document available for examination upon request by the resident, the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority may not rely on such document at the grievance

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hearing.

- B. The right to be represented by counsel or other person chosen as the resident's representative and to have such person make statements on the resident's behalf;
- C. The right to a private hearing unless the resident requests a public hearing;
- D. The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the resident's complaint, to controvert evidence relied on by the Authority or development management, and to confront and cross examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority or development management relies; and
- E. A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing.

The Hearing Officer may render a decision without holding a hearing if the Hearing Officer determines that the issue has been previously decided at another hearing.

If either the resident or Authority fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the Hearing Officer may postpone the hearing for up to five business days or determine that the missing party has waived their right to a hearing. Both the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority and the resident shall be notified of the Hearing Officer's decision. This decision shall not waive a resident's right to contest the disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial proceeding.

The following accommodation will be made for persons with disabilities:

- A. The FORT WAYNE Housing Authority shall provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities to participate in the hearing. Reasonable accommodations may include qualified sign language interpreters, readers, accessible locations, or attendants.
- B. If the resident is visually impaired, any notice to the resident that is required by these procedures must be in an accessible format.

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6.0 INFORMAL HEARING PROCEDURES FOR DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE ON THE BASIS OF INELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS

The participant family may request that the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority provide for an informal hearing after the family has notification of the INS decision on appeal, or in lieu of request of appeal to the INS. The participant family must make this request within 30 days of receipt of the *Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance*, or within 30 days of receipt of the INS appeal decision.

7.0 DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER

The Hearing Officer shall prepare a written decision, together with the reasons therefor, within ten (10) calendar days after the hearing. A copy of the decision shall be sent to the resident and the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority. The Authority shall retain a copy of the decision in the resident's folder. A copy of such decision with all names and identifying references deleted shall also be maintained on file by the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority and made available for inspection by a prospective complainant, his or her representative, or the Hearing Officer.

The decision of the Hearing Officer shall be binding on the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority who shall take all actions, or refrain from any actions, necessary to carry out the decision unless the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority's Board of Commissioners determines within reasonable time, and promptly notifies the complainant of its determination, that:

- A. The grievance does not concern FORT WAYNE Housing Authority action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the resident's lease or Authority regulations, which adversely affect the resident's rights, duties, welfare or status;
- B. The decision of the Hearing Officer is contrary to applicable Federal, State, or local law, Authority regulations, or requirements of the Annual Contributions Contract between the Authority and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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A decision by the Hearing Officer or Board of Commissioners in favor of the FORT WAYNE Housing Authority or which denies the relief requested by the resident in whole or in part shall not constitute a waiver of, nor affect in any manner whatsoever, any rights the resident may have to a trial do novo or judicial review in any judicial proceedings, which may thereafter be brought in the matter.

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Attachment J

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Policy

Title VI of the VAWA adds a new housing provision that establishes several categories of protected individuals. Under the law victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are granted protections and cannot be denied or terminated from housing or housing assistance because of activity that is directly related to domestic violence. 2005 VAWA Pub. L. 109-162; Stat. 2960 signed into law on January 5, 2006 and codified at 42 U.S.C. §1437d(l) and 1435f(d), (0) & 1 and (u)

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and to prevent homelessness by:

- (a) protecting the safety of victims;
- (b) creating long-term housing solutions for victims;
- (c) building collaborations among victim service providers; and
- (d) assisting LHA to respond appropriately to the violence while maintaining a safe environment for LHA, employees, tenants, applicants, Section 8 participants, program participants and others.

The policy will assist the Fort Wayne Housing Authority (FWHA) in providing rights under the Violence Against Women Act to its applicants, public housing residents, Section 8 participants and other program participants.

This Policy is incorporated into FWHA's "Admission and Continued Occupancy Policy" and "Section 8 Administration Plan" and applies to all FWHA housing programs.

2.0 Definitions

The definitions in this Section apply only to this Policy.

- 2.1 **Confidentiality:** Means that FWHA will not enter information provided to FWHA by a victim alleging domestic violence into a shared database or provide this information to any related entity except as stated in 3.4

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- 2.2 **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. 42 U.S.C. §1437d(u)(3)(A), § 13925.
- 2.3 **Domestic Violence:** Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, committed by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, committed by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, committed by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Indiana, or committed by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Indiana. 42 U.S.C. §1437d(u)(3)(B), § 13925.
- 2.4 **Immediate Family Member:** A spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of a victim or an individual to whom the victim stands *in loco parentis*; or any other person living in the household of the victim and related to the victim by blood or marriage. 42 U.S.C. § 1437d(u)(3)(D), § 13925.
- 2.5 **Perpetrator:** A person who commits an act of domestic violence, dating domestic violence or stalking against a victim.
- 2.6 **Stalking:** (a) to follow, pursue or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass or intimidate the victim; (b) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass or intimidate the victim; (c) in the course of, or as a result of such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place the victim in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to the victim; or (d) to cause substantial emotional harm to the victim, a member of the immediate family of the victim or the spouse or intimate partner of the victim. 42 U.S.C. §1437d(u)(3)(C), § 13925.
- 2.7 **Bona Fide Claim:** A *bonafide* claim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking must include incidents that meet the terms and conditions in the above definitions.
- 2.8 **Victim:** Is a person who is the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking under this Policy and who has timely and completely completed the certification under 3.2 and 3.3 or as requested by FWHA.
- 3.0 Certification and Confidentiality**
- 3.1 **Failure to Provide Certification Under 3.2 and 3.3**

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The person claiming protection under VAWA shall provide complete and accurate certifications to FWHA, owner or manager within 14 business days after the party requests in writing that the person completes the certifications. If the person does not provide a complete and accurate certification within the 14 business days, FWHA, owner or manager may take action to deny or terminate participation or tenancy. 42 U.S.C. §14371 (5) & (6); 42 U.S.C. § 1437F(c)(9); 42 U.S.C. §1437f(d)(1)(B)(ii)&(iii); 42 U.S.C. §1437f(o)(7)(C)&(D); or 42 U.S.C. §1437f(o)(20) or for other good cause.

3.2 HUD Approved Certification

For each incident that a person is claiming as abuse, the person shall certify to FWHA, owner or manager their victim status by completing a HUD approved certification form. The person shall certify the date, time and description of the incidents, that the incidents are *bonafide* incidents of actual or threatened abuses and meet the requirements of VAWA and this Policy. The person shall provide information to identify the perpetrator including but not limited to the name and, if known, all alias names, date of birth, address, contact information such as postal, e-mail or internet address, telephone or facsimile number or other identification.

3.3 Confirmation of Certification

A person who is claiming victim status shall provide to FWHA, an owner or manager: (a) documentation signed by the victim and an employee, agent or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or a medical professional from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence or stalking or the effects of the abuse, in which the professional attests under penalty of perjury (28 U.S.C. §1746) the professional's belief that the incident(s) in question are *bonafide* incidents of abuse; or (b) a federal, state, tribal, territorial, local police or court record.

3.4 Confidentiality

FWHA, the owner and managers shall keep all information provided to FWHA under this Section confidential. FWHA, owner and manager shall not enter the information into a shared database or provide to any related entity except to the extent that:

- (a) the victim request or consents to the disclosure in writing;
- (b) the disclosure is required for:
 - (i) eviction from public housing under 42 U.S.C. §1437 l(5)&(6)(See Section 4 in this Policy)

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- (ii) termination of Section 8 assistance under 42 U.S.C. §1437f(c)(9); 42 U.S.C. §1437f(d)(1)(B)(ii)&(iii); 42 U.S.C. §1437f (o)(7)(C)&(D); or 42 U.S.C. §1437f(o)(20)(See Section 4 in this Policy); or (c) the disclosure is required by applicable law.

4.0 Appropriate Basis for Denial of Admission, Assistance or Tenancy

- 4.1 FWHA shall not deny participation or admission to a program on the basis of a person's abuse status, if the person otherwise qualifies for admission of assistance.
- 4.2 An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim and shall not be good cause for denying to a victim admission to a program, terminating Section 8 assistance or occupancy rights, or evicting a tenant.
- 4.3 Criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control shall not be cause for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the tenant or an immediate member of the tenant's family is the victim of that domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.
- 4.4 Notwithstanding Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.2, FWHA, an owner or manager may bifurcate a lease to evict, remove or terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to or otherwise penalizing the victim of the violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant. 42 U.S.C. §1437d(1)(6)(B)
- 4.5 Nothing in Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 shall limit the authority of FWHA, an owner or manager, when notified, to honor court orders addressing rights of access to or control of the property, including civil protection orders issued to protect the victim and issued to address the distribution or possession of property among the household members when the family breaks up.
- 4.6 Nothing in Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 limits FWHA, an owner or manager's authority to evict or terminate assistance to any tenant for any violation of lease not premised on the act or acts of violence against the tenant or a member of the tenant's household. However FWHA, owner or manager may not hold a victim to a more demanding standard.
- 4.7 Nothing in Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 limits FWHA, an owner or manager's authority to evict or terminate assistance, or deny admission to a program if the FWHA, owner or manager can show an actual and imminent threat to other tenants, neighbors, guests, their

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employees, persons providing service to the property or others if the tenant family is not evicted or terminated from assistance or denied admission.

- 4.8 Nothing in Sections 4.1, 4.2, or 4.3 limits FWHA, an owner or manager's authority to deny admission, terminate assistance or evict a person who engages in criminal acts including but not limited to acts of physical violence or stalking against family members or others.
- 4.9 A Section 8 recipient who moves out of an assisted dwelling unit to protect their health or safety and who: (a) is a victim under this Policy; (b) reasonably believes he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remains in the unit; and (c) has complied with all other obligations of the Section 8 program may receive a voucher and move to another Section 8 jurisdiction.

5.0 Actions Against a Perpetrator

The FWHA may evict, terminate assistance, deny admission to a program or trespass a perpetrator from its property under this Policy. The victim shall take action to control or prevent the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. The action may include but is not limited to: (a) obtaining and enforcing a restraining or no contact order or order for protection against the perpetrator; (b) obtaining and enforcing a trespass against the perpetrator; (c) enforcing FWHA or law enforcement's trespass of the perpetrator; (d) preventing the delivery of the perpetrator's mail to the victim's unit; (e) providing identifying information listed in 3.2; and (f) other reasonable measures.

6.0 FWHA Right to Terminate Housing and Housing Assistance Under this Policy

- 6.1 Nothing in this Policy will restrict the FWHA, owner or manager's right to terminate tenancy for lease violations by a resident who claims VAWA as a defense if it is determined by the FWHA, owner or manager that such a claim is false.
- 6.2 Nothing in this Policy will restrict the FWHA right to terminate tenancy if the victim tenant (a) allows a perpetrator to violate a court order relating to the act or acts of violence; or (b) if the victim tenant allows a perpetrator who has been barred from FWHA property to come onto FWHA property including but not limited to the victim's unit or any other area under their control; or (c) if the victim tenant fails to cooperate with an established safety strategy as designed by a local victim support service provider (see 7.2).
- 6.3 Nothing in this Policy will restrict the FWHA right to terminate housing and housing assistance if the victim tenant who claims as a defense to an eviction or termination action relating to domestic violence has engaged in fraud and abuse against a federal

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housing program; especially where such fraud and abuse can be shown to have existed before the claim of domestic violence was made. Such fraud and abuse includes but is not limited to unreported income and ongoing boarders and lodgers violations, or damage to property.

7.0 Statements of Responsibility of Tenant Victim, the FWHA to the Victim, and to the Larger Community.

7.1 A tenant victim has no less duty and responsibility under the lease to meet and comply with the terms of the lease than any other tenant not making such a claim. Ultimately all tenants must be able to take personal responsibility for themselves and exercise control over their households in order to continue their housing and housing assistance. The FWHA will continue to issue lease violation notices to all residents who violate the lease including those who claim a defense of domestic violence.

7.2 FWHA recognizes the pathologic dynamic and cycle of domestic violence and a victim of domestic violence will be referred to local victim support service providers to help victims break the cycle of domestic violence through counseling, referral and development of a safety strategy.

7.3 A tenant victim must take personal responsibility for exercising control over their household by accepting assistance and complying with the safety strategy or plan to best of victim's ability and reason under the circumstances. Failure to do this may be seen as other good cause.

7.4 All damages including lock changes will be the responsibility of the tenant victim. This is in keeping with other agency policies governing tenant caused damages.

8.0 Notice to Applicants, Participants, Tenants and Section 8 Managers and Owners.

FWHA shall provide notice to applicants, participants, tenants, managers and owners of their rights and obligations under Section 3.4 Confidentiality and Section 4.0 Appropriate Basis for Denial of Admission, Assistance or Tenancy.

8.1 If the FWHA, owner or manager knows that an applicant to or participant in a FWHA housing program is the victim of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, the FWHA, owner or manager shall inform that person of this Policy and the person's rights under it.

9.0 Reporting Requirements

FWHA shall include in its 5-year plan a statement of goals, objectives, policies or

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programs that will serve the needs of victims. FWHA shall also include a description of activities, services or programs provided or offered either directly or in partnership with other service providers to victims, to help victims obtain or maintain housing or to prevent the abuse or to enhance the safety of victims.

10.0 Conflict and Scope

This Policy does not enlarge FWHA's duty under any law, regulation or ordinance. If this Policy conflicts with the applicable law, regulation or ordinance, the law, regulation or ordinance shall control. If this Policy conflicts with another FWHA policy such as its Statement of Policies or Section 8 Administration Plan, this Policy will control.

11.0 Amendment

The Executive Director may amend this policy when it is reasonably necessary to effectuate the Policy's intent, purpose or interpretation. The proposed amendment along with the rationale for the amendment shall be submitted to the Executive Director for consideration. Where reasonably necessary, the Executive Director may approve the amendment. The amendment shall be effective and incorporated on the date that the Executive Director signs the amendment.

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EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011

**Fort Wayne
Housing Authority
Housing Choice
Voucher Program**

Administrative Plan

Effective July 1, 2011

Introduction

ABOUT THE REFERENCES CITED IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

AUTHORITIES IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

HUD

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

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

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

State Law

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

Industry Practice

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

RESOURCES CITED IN THE MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

Abbreviations

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

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

Resources and Where to Find Them

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

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html
Earned Income Disregard FAQ www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq_eid.cfm
Eligibility of Students for Assisted Housing Under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; Final Rule http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-19435.pdf
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/docs/eivsecguidepha.pdf
Executive Order 11063 http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/FHLaws/EXO11063.cfm

Federal Register http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/fr-cont.html
General Income and Rent Determination FAQs www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq_gird.cfm
Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook (7420.10G), April 2001 www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/forms/guidebook.cfm
HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/systems/pic/50058/pubs/ib/form50058ib.pdf
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 http://www.hud.gov/offices/ftheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf
Notice of Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published December 19, 2003 http://www.hudclips.org/sub_nonhud/cgi/pdf/31267.pdf
OMB Circular A-133 http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133/a133.html
PIH Notice 2002-01 (HA), Accessibility Notice http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/02/pih2002-1.pdf
PIH Notice 2004-18 (HA), Verification of Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Benefits http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/pih2004-18.pdf
PIH Notice 2005-01 (HA), Implementation of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (HR 4818 – H Rept 108-792), 2005 Funding Provisions for the Housing Choice Voucher Program http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/05/pih2005-1.pdf
PIH Notice 2005-7 (HA), Rental Integrity Monitoring (RIM) Disallowed Costs and Sanctions Under the Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Project (RHIP) Initiative http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/05/pih2005-7.pdf
PIH Notice 2005-9 (HA), Public Housing Agency (PHA) Flexibility to Manage the Housing Choice Voucher Program in 2005 http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/05/pih2005-9.pdf
Project-Based Voucher Program; Final Rule http://www.hudclips.org/sub_nonhud/cgi/pdf/20035.pdf

Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions.
www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/faq.cfm

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

Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to Notice PIH 2004-1)
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf>

The HUD Web site is <http://www.hud.gov/index.html>.

Guidebooks, handbooks and other HUD resources may be found at the HUDClips Web site: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/>.

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The PHA receives its funding for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The PHA is not a federal department or agency. A public housing agency (PHA) is a governmental or public body, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the program requirements on behalf of HUD. The PHA must ensure compliance with federal laws, regulations and notices and must establish policy and procedures to clarify federal requirements and to ensure consistency in program operation.

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

There are three parts to this chapter:

Part I: The Public Housing Agency (PHA). This part includes a description of the PHA, its jurisdiction, its programs, and its mission and intent.

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

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

PART I: THE PHA

1-1.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

The Section 8 tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance program is funded by the federal government and administered by the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne for the jurisdiction of: City of Fort Wayne, Indiana / County of Allen.

The officials of a PHA are known as commissioners or, collectively, as the board of commissioners. Commissioners are appointed in accordance with state housing law and generally serve in the same capacity as the directors of a corporation, establishing policies under which the PHA conducts business, ensuring that policies are followed by PHA staff and ensuring that the PHA is successful in its mission. The board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability.

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

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

1-I.C. PHA MISSION

The purpose of a mission statement is to communicate the purpose of the agency to people inside and outside of the agency. It provides guiding direction for developing strategy, defining critical success factors, searching out key opportunities, making resource allocation choices, satisfying clients and stakeholders, and making decisions.

PHA Policy

The mission of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority is to provide good quality, affordable housing and superior services to eligible members of the Fort Wayne Community and to maintain an environment that encourages self-sufficiency.

Deleted: The PHA's mission is to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing conditions for very low-income families and to manage resources efficiently. The PHA is to promote personal, economic and social upward mobility to provide families the opportunity to make the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing.¶

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1-I.D. THE PHA'S PROGRAMS

The following programs are included under this administrative plan:

PHA Policy

The PHA's administrative plan is applicable to the operation of the Housing Choice Voucher program.

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

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

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in compliance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing – in compliance with program housing quality standards – for very low income families while ensuring that family rents are fair, reasonable, and affordable.
- Encourage self sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human services needs.
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low-income families of all ethnic backgrounds to experience freedom of housing choice.
- Promote a housing program which maintains quality service and integrity while providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families.
- Promote a market-driven housing program that will help qualified low-income families be successful in obtaining affordable housing and increase the supply of housing choices for such families.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family, owner, and community support in accomplishing the PHA's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.
- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of the PHA's support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.

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

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PART II: THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1998, the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) – also known as the Public Housing Reform Act – was signed into law. QHWRA eliminated all statutory differences between the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based programs and required that the two programs be merged into a single tenant-based assistance program, now known as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

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

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

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1-II.B. HCV PROGRAM BASICS

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

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

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

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

1-II.C. THE HCV PARTNERSHIPS

To administer the HCV program, the PHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD. The PHA also enters into contractual relationships with the assisted family and the owner or landlord of the housing unit.

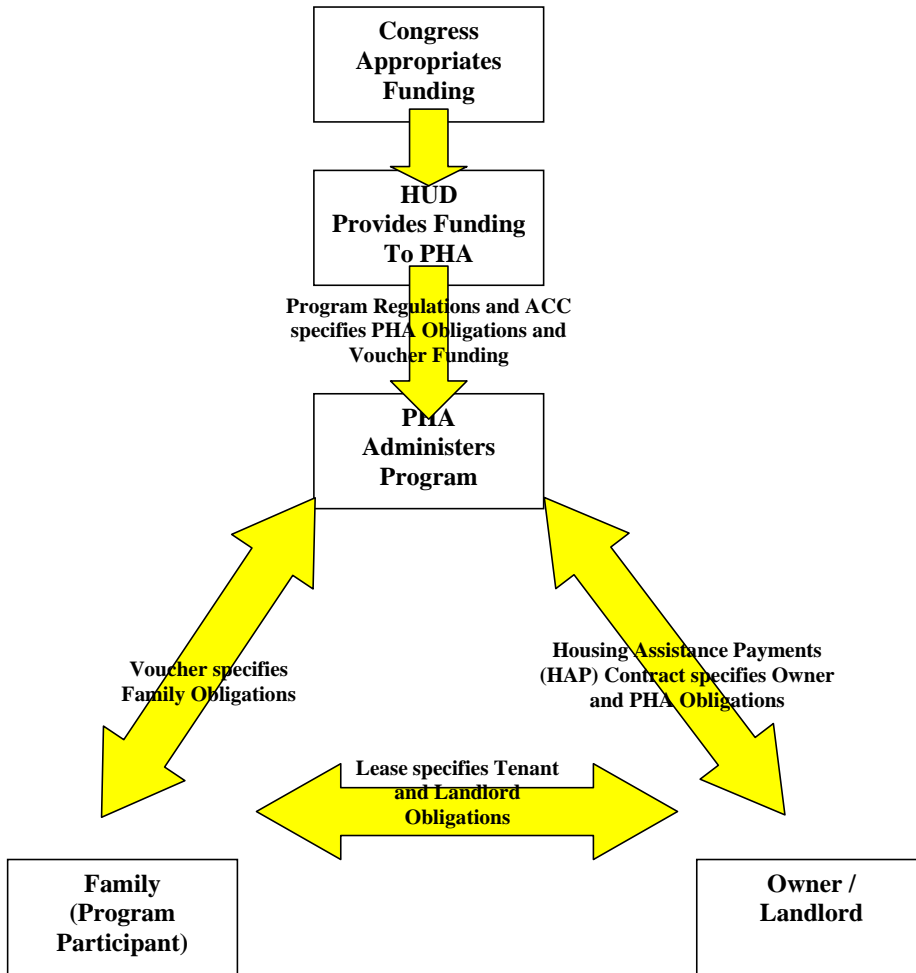
For the HCV program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, the PHA, the owner, and the family – have important roles to play. The roles and responsibilities of all parties are defined in federal regulations and in legal documents that parties execute to participate in the program.

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

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The HCV Relationships:



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What does HUD do?

HUD has the following major responsibilities:

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

What does the PHA do?

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

- Establish local policies;
- Review applications from interested applicant families to determine whether applicants are eligible for the program;
- Maintain waiting list and select families for admission;
- Issue voucher to selected family and, if necessary, assist the family in finding a place to live;
- Conduct outreach to owners, with special attention to owners outside areas of poverty or minority concentration;
- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy;
- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner;
- Ensure that families and their rental units continue to qualify under the program;
- Ensure that owners and families comply with program rules;
- Provide families and owners with prompt, professional service;
- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, the PHA's administrative plan, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

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What does the Owner do?

The owner has the following major responsibilities:

- Screen families who apply for tenancy, to determine if they will be good renters.
 - The PHA can provide some information to the owner, but the primary responsibility for tenant screening rests with the owner.
 - The owner should consider family background factors such as rent and bill-paying history, history of caring for property, respecting the rights of others to peaceful enjoyment of the property, compliance with essential conditions of tenancy, whether the family is engaging in drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that might threaten others.
- Comply with the terms of the Housing Assistance Payments contract, executed with the PHA;
- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and discriminate against no one;
- Maintain the housing unit by making necessary repairs in a timely manner;
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and otherwise comply with and enforce provisions of the dwelling lease.

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What does the Family do?

The family has the following responsibilities:

- Provide the PHA with complete and accurate information, determined by the PHA to be necessary for administration of the program;
- Make their best and most timely efforts to find a place to live that is suitable for them and that qualifies for the program;
- Attend all appointments scheduled by the PHA;
- Allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice;
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of housing quality standards caused by the family;
- Comply with the terms of the lease with the owner;
- Comply with the family obligations of the voucher;
- Not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease;
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity;
- Notify the PHA and the owner before moving or terminating the lease;
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit, assign the lease, or have any interest in the unit;
- Promptly notify the PHA of any changes in family composition;
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs.

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

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1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program

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PART III: THE HCV ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

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

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

This administrative plan is set forth to define the PHA's local policies for operation of the housing programs in the context of federal laws and regulations. All issues related to Section 8 not addressed in this document are governed by such federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices and other applicable law. The policies in this administrative plan have been designed to ensure compliance with the consolidated ACC and all HUD-approved applications for program funding.

The PHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to the HCV program. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

Administration of the HCV program and the functions and responsibilities of PHA staff shall be in compliance with the PHA's personnel policy and HUD's Section 8 regulations as well as all federal, state and local fair housing laws and regulations.

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

HUD regulations contain a list of what must be included in the administrative plan. The PHA administrative plan must cover PHA policies on these subjects:

- Selection and admission of applicants from the PHA waiting list, including any PHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the PHA waiting list (Chapter 4);
- Issuing or denying vouchers, including PHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions or suspensions of the voucher term. 'Suspension' means stopping the clock on the term of a family's voucher after the family submits a request for approval of the tenancy. If the PHA decides to allow extensions or suspensions of the voucher term, the PHA administrative plan must describe how the PHA determines whether to grant extensions or suspensions, and how the PHA determines the length of any extension or suspension (Chapter 5);
- Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to the PHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families (Chapter 4);

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- Occupancy policies, including definition of what group of persons may qualify as a 'family', definition of when a family is considered to be 'continuously assisted'; standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse in accordance with 982.553 (Chapters 3 and 12);
- Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration (Chapter 13);
- Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit (Chapter 2);
- Providing information about a family to prospective owners (Chapters 3 and 9);
- Disapproval of owners (Chapter 13);
- Subsidy standards (Chapter 5);
- Family absence from the dwelling unit (Chapter 12) ;
- How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up (Chapter 3);
- Informal review procedures for applicants (Chapter 16);
- Informal hearing procedures for participants (Chapter 16);
- The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards (Chapter 16);
- The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract) (Chapter 8);
- Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing) (Chapter 15);
- Policies concerning payment by a family to the PHA of amounts the family owes the PHA (Chapter 16);
- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 11);
- Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family (Chapter 10);
- Approval by the board of commissioners or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve (Chapter 16);
- Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required housing quality standards inspections (Chapter 8); and
- PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy (Chapter 3).

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Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy

HUD makes a distinction between:

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

HUD expects PHAs to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies the PHA has adopted. The PHA's administrative plan is the foundation of those policies and procedures. HUD's directions require PHAs to make policy choices that provide guidance to staff and consistency to program applicants and participants.

Following HUD guidance, even though it is not mandatory, provides a PHA with a "safe harbor." HUD has already determined that the recommendations and suggestions it makes are consistent with mandatory policies. If a PHA adopts an alternative strategy, it must make its own determination that the alternative approach is consistent with legislation, regulations, and other mandatory requirements. There may be very good reasons for adopting a policy or procedure that is different than HUD's safe harbor, but PHAs should carefully think through those decisions.

1-III.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

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

1-III.D. UPDATING AND REVISING THE PLAN

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

PHA Policy

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

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Chapter 2

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the laws and HUD regulations requiring PHAs to affirmatively further civil rights and fair housing in all federally-assisted housing programs. The letter and spirit of these laws are implemented through consistent policy and processes. The responsibility to further nondiscrimination pertains to all areas of the PHA's housing choice voucher (HCV) operations.

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

Part I: Nondiscrimination. This part presents the body of laws and regulations governing the responsibilities of the PHA regarding nondiscrimination.

Part II: Policies Related to Persons with Disabilities. This part discusses the rules and policies of the housing choice voucher program related to reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. These rules and policies are based on the Fair Housing Act (42.U.S.C.) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and incorporate guidance from the Joint Statement of The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice (DOJ), issued May 17, 2004.

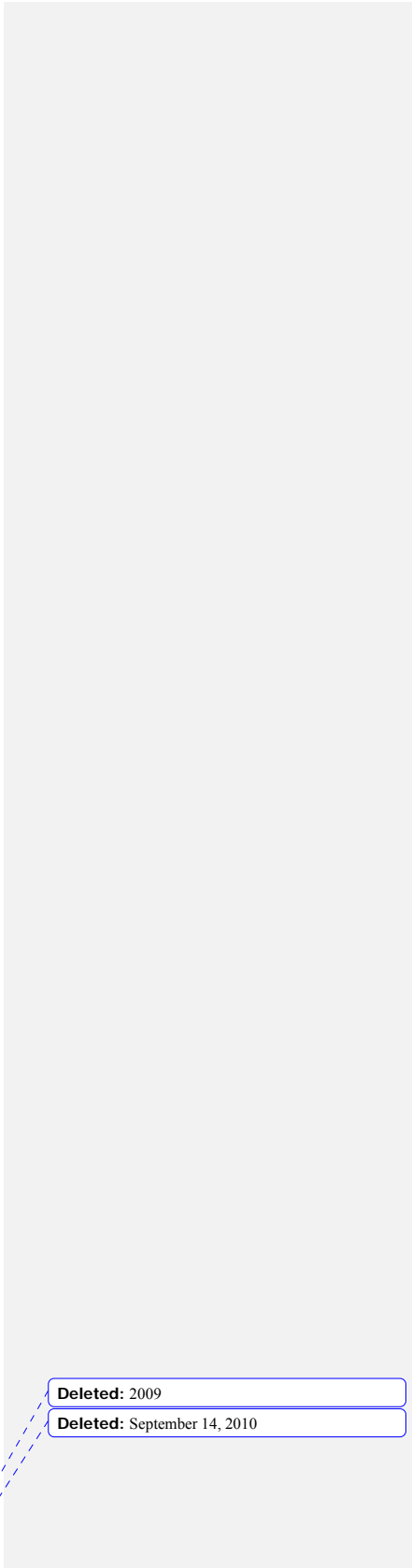
Part III: Prohibition of Discrimination Against Limited English Proficiency Persons. This part details the obligations of the PHA to ensure meaningful access to the HCV program and its activities by persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). This part incorporates [the Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons published January 22, 2007](#) in the *Federal Register*.

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PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require PHAs to treat all applicants and participants equally, providing the same quality of service, regardless of family characteristics and background. Federal law prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, and disability. The PHA will comply fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA)
- When more than one civil rights law applies to a situation, the laws will be read and applied together.
- Any applicable state laws or local ordinances and any legislation protecting individual rights of tenants, applicants, or staff that may subsequently be enacted

PHA Policy

No state or local nondiscrimination laws or ordinances apply.

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2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

The PHA shall not discriminate because of race, color, sex, religion, familial status, age, disability or national origin (called “protected classes”)

Familial status includes children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not discriminate on the basis of marital status or sexual orientation.

The PHA will not use any of these factors to:

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

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Providing Information to Families and Owners

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

Discrimination Complaints

If an applicant or participant believes that any family member has been discriminated against by the PHA or an owner, the family should advise the PHA. HUD requires the PHA to make every reasonable attempt to determine whether the applicant's or participant's assertions have merit and take any warranted corrective action. In addition, the PHA is required to provide the applicant or participant with information about how to file a discrimination complaint [24 CFR 982.304].

PHA Policy

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

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

The PHA will provide a copy of a discrimination complaint form to the complainant and provide them with information on how to complete and submit the form to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

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PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

One type of disability discrimination prohibited by the Fair Housing Act is the refusal to make reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, or services when such accommodation may be necessary to afford a person with a disability the equal opportunity to use and enjoy a program or dwelling under the program.

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will ask all applicants and participants if they require any type of accommodations, in writing, on the intake application, reexamination documents, and notices of adverse action by the PHA, by including the following language:

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

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

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2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

A person with a disability may require special accommodations in order to have equal access to the HCV program. The types of reasonable accommodations the PHA can provide include changes, exceptions, or adjustments to a rule, policy, practice, or service.

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

Types of Reasonable Accommodations

When needed, the PHA must modify normal procedures to accommodate the needs of a person with disabilities. Examples include:

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

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2-II.C. REQUEST FOR AN ACCOMMODATION

If an applicant or participant indicates that an exception, change, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service is needed because of a disability, HUD requires that the PHA treat the information as a request for a reasonable accommodation, even if no formal request is made [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

The family must explain what type of accommodation is needed to provide the person with the disability full access to the PHA's programs and services.

If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to the PHA, the family must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability. There must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.

PHA Policy

The PHA will encourage the family to make its request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, the PHA will consider the accommodation any time the family indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted. Please refer to the Fort Wayne Housing Authority Reasonable Accommodation Policy Attachment A to this plan.

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2-II.D. VERIFICATION OF DISABILITY

The regulatory civil rights definition for persons with disabilities is provided in Exhibit 2-1 at the end of this chapter. The definition of a person with a disability for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable accommodation is much broader than the HUD definition of disability which is used for waiting list preferences and income allowances.

Before providing an accommodation, the PHA must determine that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the accommodation will enhance the family's access to the PHA's programs and services.

If a person's disability is obvious, or otherwise known to the PHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, no further verification will be required [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

If a family indicates that an accommodation is required for a disability that is not obvious or otherwise known to the PHA, the PHA must verify that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the limitations imposed by the disability require the requested accommodation.

When verifying a disability, the PHA will follow the verification policies provided in Chapter 7. All information related to a person's disability will be treated in accordance with the confidentiality policies provided in Chapter 16. In addition to the general requirements that govern all verification efforts, the following requirements apply when verifying a disability:

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

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2-II.E. APPROVAL/DENIAL OF A REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

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

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

Requests for accommodations must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account factors such as the cost of the requested accommodation, the financial resources of the PHA at the time of the request, the benefits that the accommodation would provide to the family, and the availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the family's disability-related needs.

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

PHA Policy

After a request for an accommodation is presented, the PHA will respond, in writing, within 10 business days.

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

If the PHA believes that the family has failed to identify a reasonable alternative accommodation after interactive discussion and negotiation, the PHA will notify the family, in writing, of its determination within 10 business days from the date of the most recent discussion or communication with the family.

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

To meet the needs of persons with vision impairments, large-print and audio versions of key program documents will be made available upon request. When visual aids are used in public meetings or presentations, or in meetings with PHA staff, one-on-one assistance will be provided upon request.

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

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2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

- [Notice PIH 2006-13](#) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- The Fair Housing Act of 1988

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

- This plan describes the key policies that govern the PHA's responsibilities with regard to physical accessibility.
- Notice PIH [2006-13](#) summarizes information about pertinent laws and implementing regulations related to non-discrimination and accessibility in federally-funded housing programs.
- The PHA Plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment, and transition plans.

The design, construction, or alteration of PHA facilities must conform to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Newly-constructed facilities must be designed to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Alterations to existing facilities must be accessible to the maximum extent feasible, defined as not imposing an undue financial and administrative burden on the operations of the HCV program.

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

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

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(which must be posted in the HCV offices in a
conspicuous place)

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2-II.H. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

A PHA’s decision to deny or terminate the assistance of a family that includes a person with disabilities is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation [24 CFR 982.552 (2)(iv)].

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

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

When reviewing reasonable accommodation requests, the PHA must consider whether any mitigating circumstances can be verified to explain and overcome the problem that led to the PHA’s decision to deny or terminate assistance. If a reasonable accommodation will allow the family to meet the requirements, the PHA must make the accommodation.

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

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

Language for Limited English Proficiency Persons (LEP) can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information provided by the HCV program. In certain circumstances, failure to ensure that LEP persons can effectively participate in or benefit from federally-assisted programs and activities may violate the prohibition under Title VI against discrimination on the basis of national origin. This part incorporates the [Final Guidance to Federal Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition against National Origin Discrimination](#) Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, published [January 22, 2007](#) in the *Federal Register*.

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

LEP is defined as persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. For the purposes of this administrative plan, LEP persons are HCV applicants and participants, and parents and family members of applicants and participants.

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

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2-III.B. ORAL INTERPRETATION

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will analyze the various kinds of contacts it has with the public, to assess language needs and decide what reasonable steps should be taken. "Reasonable steps" may not be reasonable where the costs imposed substantially exceed the benefits.

Where feasible, the PHA will train and hire bilingual staff to be available to act as interpreters and translators, will pool resources with other PHAs, and will standardize documents. Where feasible and possible, the PHA will encourage the use of qualified community volunteers.

Where LEP persons desire, they will be permitted to use, at their own expense, an interpreter of their own choosing, in place of or as a supplement to the free language services offered by the PHA. The interpreter may be a family member or friend.

2-III.C. WRITTEN TRANSLATION

Translation is the replacement of a written text from one language into an equivalent written text in another language.

PHA Policy

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

The PHA will provide written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes 5 percent or 1,000 persons, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. Translation of other documents, if needed, can be provided orally; or

If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that reaches the 5 percent trigger, the PHA does not translate vital written materials, but provides written notice in the primary language of the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of those written materials, free of cost.

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2-III.D. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

If the PHA determines that it is not necessary to develop a written implementation plan, the absence of a written plan does not obviate the underlying obligation to ensure meaningful access by LEP persons to the PHA's Housing Choice Voucher program and services.

PHA Policy

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

If the PHA determines it is appropriate to develop a written LEP plan, the following five steps will be taken: (1) Identifying LEP individuals who need language assistance; (2) identifying language assistance measures; (3) training staff; (4) providing notice to LEP persons; and (5) monitoring and updating the LEP plan.

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**EXHIBIT 2-1: DEFINITION OF A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY UNDER
FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS [24 CFR Parts 8.3 and 100.201]**

A person with a disability, as defined under federal civil rights laws, is any person who:

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual, or
- Has a record of such impairment, or
- Is regarded as having such impairment

The phrase “physical or mental impairment” includes:

- Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic or disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
- Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term “physical or mental impairment” includes, but is not limited to: such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.

“Major life activities” includes, but is not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, breathing, learning, and/or working.

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

“Is regarded as having an impairment” is defined as having a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but is treated by a public entity (such as the PHA) as constituting such a limitation; has none of the impairments defined in this section but is treated by a public entity as having such an impairment; or has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, only as a result of the attitudes of others toward that impairment.

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The definition of a person with disabilities does not include:

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

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

The HUD definition of a person with a disability is much narrower than the civil rights definition of disability. The HUD definition of a person with a disability is used for purposes of receiving the disabled family preference, the \$400 elderly/disabled household deduction, the \$480 dependent deduction, the allowance for medical expenses, or the allowance for disability assistance expenses.

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

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Chapter 3

ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

To be eligible for the HCV program:

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

This chapter contains three parts:

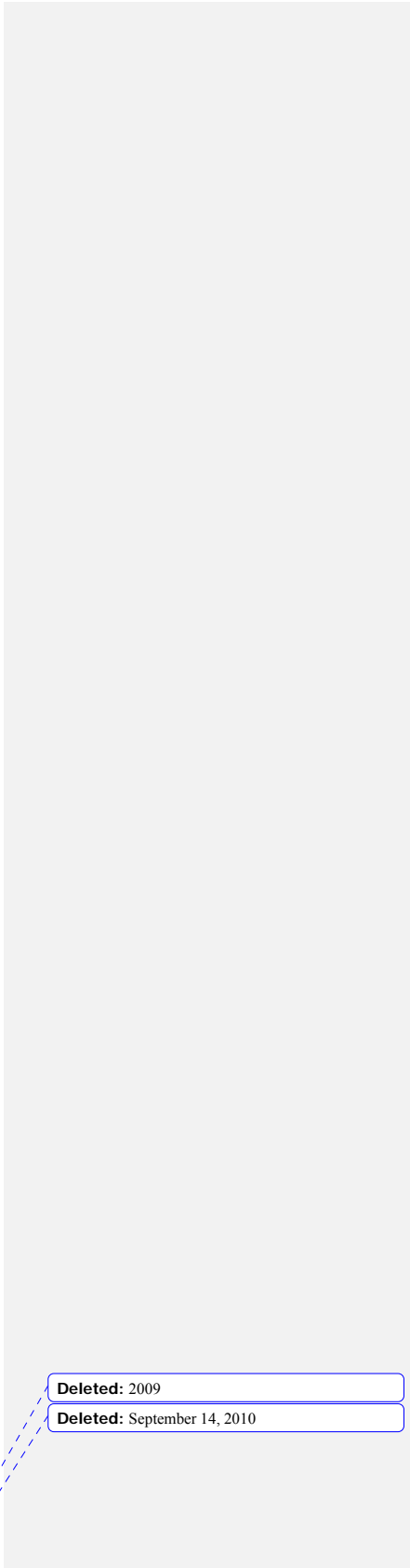
Part I: Definitions of Family and Household Members. This part contains HUD and PHA definitions of family and household members and explains initial and ongoing eligibility issues related to these members.

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

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

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PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

Some eligibility criteria and program rules vary depending upon the composition of the family requesting assistance. In addition, some requirements apply to the family as a whole and others apply to individual persons who will live in the assisted unit. This part provides information that is needed to correctly identify family and household members, and to apply HUD's eligibility rules.

3-I.B. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 982.201(c), HUD-50058 IB, p. 13]

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

Family

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

PHA Policy

A family also includes two or more individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other operation of law but who either can demonstrate that they have lived together previously or certify that each individual's income and other resources will be available to meet the needs of the family.

Each family must identify the individuals to be included in the family at the time of application, and must update this information if the family's composition changes.

Household

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

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3-I.C. FAMILY BREAK-UP AND REMAINING MEMBER OF TENANT FAMILY Family Break-up [24 CFR 982.315]

The PHA has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive assistance if the family breaks up. However, if a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family in a divorce or separation decree, the PHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance.

PHA Policy

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

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

In the absence of a judicial decision, or an agreement among the original family members, the PHA will determine which family retains their placement on the waiting list, or will continue to receive assistance taking into consideration the following factors: (1) the interest of any minor children, including custody arrangements, (2) the interest of any ill, elderly, or disabled family members, (3) any possible risks to family members as a result of domestic violence or criminal activity, and (4) the recommendations of social service professionals.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family [24 CFR 5.403]

The HUD definition of family includes the *remaining member of a tenant family*, which is a member of an assisted family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit. Household members such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults do not qualify as remaining members of a family.

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

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3-I.D. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD [24 CFR 5.504(b)]

Head of household means the adult member of the family who is considered the head for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent. The head of household is responsible for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, alone or in conjunction with a cohead or spouse.

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

PHA Policy

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

A *cohead* is an individual in the household who is equally responsible with the head of household for ensuring that the family fulfills all of its responsibilities under the program, but who is not a spouse. A family can have only one cohead.

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Joint Custody of Dependents

PHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or participant family 51 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or participant family is claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, the PHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, or an IRS return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

3-I.G. FULL-TIME STUDENT [24 CFR 5.603; HCV GB, p. 5-29]

A *full-time student* (FTS) is a person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis. The time commitment or subject load that is needed to be full-time is defined by the educational institution.

Identifying each FTS is important because: (1) each family member that is an FTS, other than the head, spouse, or cohead, qualifies the family for a dependent deduction, and (2) the income of such an FTS is treated differently from the income of other family members.

3-I.H. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND ELDERLY FAMILY [24 CFR 5.100 and 5.403]

Elderly Persons

An *elderly person* is a person who is at least 62 years of age.

Near-Elderly Persons

Near-elderly person is a person who is 50-61 years of age.

Elderly Family

An *elderly family* is one in which the head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is an elderly person. Identifying elderly families is important because these families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6.

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

Persons with Disabilities

Under the HCV program, special rules apply to persons with disabilities and to any family whose head, spouse, or cohead is a person with disabilities. The technical definitions of individual with handicaps and persons with disabilities are provided in Exhibit 3-1 at the end of this chapter. These definitions are used for a number of purposes including ensuring that persons with disabilities are not discriminated against based upon disability.

As discussed in Chapter 2, the PHA must make all aspects of the HCV program accessible to persons with disabilities and consider reasonable accommodations requested based upon a person's disability.

Disabled Family

A *disabled family* is one in which the head, spouse, or cohead is a person with disabilities. Identifying disabled families is important because these families qualify for special deductions from income as described in Chapter 6.

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

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

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

PHA Policy

A guest can remain in the assisted unit no longer than 14 consecutive days or a total of 42 cumulative calendar days during any 12-month period.

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

A family may request an exception to this policy for valid reasons (e.g., care of a relative recovering from a medical procedure is expected to last 40 consecutive days). An exception will not be made unless the family can identify and provide documentation of the residence to which the guest will return.

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3-I.K. FOSTER CHILDREN AND FOSTER ADULTS

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

A foster child or foster adult may be allowed to reside in the unit if their presence would not result in a violation of HQS space standards according to 24 CFR 982.401.

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

3-I.L. ABSENT FAMILY MEMBERS

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

Definitions of Temporarily and Permanently Absent

PHA Policy

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

Absent Students

PHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to the PHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

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

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

PHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the PHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

PHA Policy

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

Return of Permanently Absent Family Members

PHA Policy

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

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3-I.M. LIVE-IN AIDE

Live-in aide means a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who: (1) is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons, (2) is not obligated for the support of the persons, and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services [24 CFR 5.403].

The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR 8, to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with disabilities.

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

PHA Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide must be made in writing. Written verification will be required from a reliable, knowledgeable professional, such as a doctor, social worker, or case worker, that the live-in aide is essential for the care and well-being of the elderly, near-elderly, or disabled family member. For continued approval, the family must submit a new, written request-subject to PHA verification-at each annual reexamination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND TARGETING

Income Limits

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

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

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

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

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

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

Using Income Limits for Eligibility [24 CFR 982.201]

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

- A *very low-income* family
- A *low-income* family that has been "continuously assisted" under the 1937 Housing Act. A family is considered to be continuously assisted if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time the family is admitted to the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4]
PHA Policy
The PHA will consider a family to be continuously assisted if the family was leasing a unit under any 1937 Housing Act program at the time they were issued a voucher by the PHA.
- A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing household living in HOPE 1 (public housing homeownership), HOPE 2 (multifamily housing homeownership) developments, or other HUD-assisted multifamily homeownership programs covered by 24 CFR 248.173
- A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101

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

PHA Policy

The PHA has not established any additional categories of eligible low-income families.

Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 982.201]

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

Families continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act and families living in eligible low-income housing that are displaced as a result of prepayment of a mortgage or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract are not subject to the 75 percent restriction.

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3-II.B. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5, Subpart E]

Housing assistance is available only to individuals who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals (herein referred to as citizens and nationals), or noncitizens that have eligible immigration status. At least one family member must be a citizen, national, or noncitizen with eligible immigration status in order for the family to qualify for any level of assistance.

All applicant families must be notified of the requirement to submit evidence of their citizenship status when they apply. Where feasible, and in accordance with the PHA's Limited English Proficiency Plan, the notice must be in a language that is understood by the individual if the individual is not proficient in English.

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]

HUD requires each family member to declare whether the individual is a citizen, a national, or an eligible noncitizen, except those members who elect not to contend that they have eligible immigration status. Those who elect not to contend their status are considered to be ineligible noncitizens. For citizens, nationals and eligible noncitizens the declaration must be signed personally by the head, spouse, cohead, and any other family member 18 or older, and by a parent or guardian for minors. The family must identify in writing any family members who elect not to contend their immigration status (see Ineligible Noncitizens below). No declaration is required for live-in aides, foster children, or foster adults.

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

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

PHA Policy

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

Eligible Noncitizens

In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible noncitizen status must sign a verification consent form and cooperate with PHA efforts to verify their immigration status as described in Chapter 7. The documentation required for establishing eligible noncitizen status varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, the person's age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance.

Lawful residents of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, together known as the Freely Associated States, or FAS, are eligible for housing assistance under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. Government and the Governments of the FAS [Public Law 106-504].

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Ineligible Noncitizens

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

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

Mixed Families

A family is eligible for assistance as long as at least one member is a citizen, national, or eligible noncitizen. Families that include eligible and ineligible individuals are considered *mixed families*. Such families will be given notice that their assistance will be prorated, and that they may request a hearing if they contest this determination. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of how rents are prorated, and Chapter 16 for a discussion of informal hearing procedures.

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

A PHA may elect to provide assistance to a family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member [24 CFR 5.512(b)]. Otherwise, no individual or family may be assisted prior to the affirmative establishment by the PHA that the individual or at least one family member is eligible. Verification of eligibility for this purpose occurs when the individual or family members have submitted documentation to the PHA in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide assistance to a family before the verification of at least one family member.

When a PHA determines that an applicant family does not include any citizens, nationals, or eligible noncitizens, following the verification process, the family will be sent a written notice within 10 business days of the determination.

The notice will explain the reasons for the denial of assistance, that the family may be eligible for proration of assistance, and will advise the family of its right to request an appeal to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or to request an informal hearing with the PHA. The informal hearing with the PHA may be requested in lieu of the USCIS appeal, or at the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process. The notice must also inform the applicant family that assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but that it may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing process.

Informal hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 16.

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

For new occupants joining the assisted family, the PHA must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first. If an individual qualifies for a time extension for the submission of required documents, the PHA must grant such an extension for no more than 30 days [24 CFR 5.508(h)]. Each family member is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuous occupancy.

PHA Policy

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

3-II.C. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218, [Notice PIH 2010-3](#)]

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must [disclose the complete and accurate social security number \(SSN\) assigned to each household member, and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN](#). A detailed discussion of acceptable documentation is provided in Chapter 7.

[Note: These requirements do not apply to noncitizens who do not contend eligible immigration status.](#)

[In addition, each participant who has not previously disclosed an SSN, has previously disclosed an SSN that HUD or the SSA determined was invalid, or has been issued a new SSN must submit their complete and accurate SSN and the documentation required to verify the SSN at the time of the next interim or annual reexamination or recertification. Participants age 62 or older as of January 31, 2010, whose determination of eligibility was begun before January 31, 2010, are exempt from this requirement and remain exempt even if they move to a new assisted unit.](#)

The PHA must deny assistance to an applicant family if they do not meet the SSN disclosure [and](#) documentation requirements contained in 24 CFR 5.216.

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3-IL.D. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 5.230, HCV GB, p. 5-13]

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or cohead, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements.

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

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3-II.E. STUDENTS ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION [24 CFR 5.612 and FR Notice 4/10/06]

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

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

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

Definitions

In determining whether and how the new eligibility restrictions apply to a student, the PHA will rely on the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, p. 18148].

Dependent Child

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

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Independent Student

PHA Policy

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

The individual is of legal contract age under state law.

The individual has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year prior to application for occupancy or the individual meets the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of independent student.

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

Be at least 24 years old by December 31 of the award year for which aid is sought

Be an orphan or a ward of the court through the age of 18
Be a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces

Have one or more legal dependents other than a spouse (for example, dependent children or an elderly dependent parent)

Be a graduate or professional student

Be married

The individual was not claimed as a dependent by his/her parents pursuant to IRS regulations, as demonstrated on the parents’ most recent tax forms.

The individual provides a certification of the amount of financial assistance that will be provided by his/her parents. This certification must be signed by the individual providing the support and must be submitted even if no assistance is being provided.

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

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Institution of Higher Education

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

Parents

PHA Policy

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

Person with Disabilities

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

Veteran

PHA Policy

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

Determining Student Eligibility

If a student is applying for assistance on his/her own, apart from his/her parents, the PHA must determine whether the student is subject to the eligibility restrictions contained in 24 CFR 5.612. If the student is subject to those restrictions, the PHA must ensure that: (1) the student is individually eligible for the program, (2) either the student is independent from his/her parents or the student's parents are income eligible for the program, and (3) the "family" with which the student is applying is collectively eligible for the program.

PHA Policy

For any student who is subject to the 5.612 restrictions, the PHA will:

Follow its usual policies in determining whether the student individually and the student's "family" collectively are eligible for the program

Determine whether the student is independent from his/her parents in accordance with the definition of *independent student* in this section

Follow the policies below, if applicable, in determining whether the student's parents are income eligible for the program

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

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Determining Parental Income Eligibility

PHA Policy

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

If the student's parents are married and living together, the PHA will obtain a joint income declaration and certification of joint income from the parents.

If the student's parent is widowed or single, the PHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from that parent.

If the student's parents are divorced or separated, the PHA will obtain an income declaration and certification of income from each parent.

If the student has been living with one of his/her parents and has not had contact with or does not know where to contact his/her other parent, the PHA will require the student to submit a certification under penalty of perjury describing the circumstances and stating that the student does not receive financial assistance from the other parent. The PHA will then obtain an income declaration and certification of income from the parent with whom the student has been living or had contact.

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

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PART III: DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE

3-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

In addition, HUD requires or permits the PHA to deny assistance based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members.

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

Denial of assistance includes any of the following:

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

Prohibited Reasons for Denial of Program Assistance [24 CFR 982.202(b), Pub.L. 109-162]

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

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

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

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

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last 3 years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits, but does not require, the PHA to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a PHA-approved drug rehabilitation program or the circumstances which led to eviction no longer exist (e.g., the person involved in the criminal activity no longer lives in the household).

PHA Policy

The PHA will admit an otherwise-eligible family who was evicted from federally-assisted housing within the past 5 years for drug-related criminal activity, if the PHA is able to verify that the household member who engaged in the criminal activity has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the PHA, or the person who committed the crime, is no longer living in the household.

- The PHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in the use of illegal drugs.

PHA Policy

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

- The PHA has reasonable cause to believe that any household member's current use or pattern of use of illegal drugs, or current abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol, may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

PHA Policy

In determining reasonable cause, the PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of convictions, arrests, or evictions of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol. A conviction will be given more weight than an arrest. The PHA will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing
- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program

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

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 982.553]

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

Criminal activity that may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity; or

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

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

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

Any conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 5 years.

Any arrests for drug-related or violent criminal activity within the past 5 years.

Any record of eviction from public or privately-owned housing as a result of criminal activity within the past 5 years.

A conviction for drug-related or violent criminal activity will be given more weight than an arrest for such activity.

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

The PHA **will** deny assistance to an applicant family if:

The family does not provide information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary in the administration of the program.

The family does not provide complete and true information to the PHA.

Any family member has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five years.

Any PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program in the last five years for any member of the family.

Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

The family owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with the HCV, Certificate, Moderate Rehabilitation or public housing programs, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to the date of their initial voucher issuance briefing

If the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts the PHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt prior to being selected from the waiting list.

The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with the PHA, unless the family repays the full amount of the debt covered in the repayment agreement prior to being selected from the waiting list.

A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel.

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

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

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

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3-III.D. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

PHAs are authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from law enforcement agencies to screen applicants for admission to the HCV program. This authority assists the PHA in complying with HUD requirements and PHA policies to deny assistance to applicants who are engaging in or have engaged in certain criminal activities. In order to obtain access to the records the PHA must require every applicant family to submit a consent form signed by each adult household member [24 CFR 5.903].

PHA Policy

The PHA will perform a criminal background check through local law enforcement for every adult household member.

PHAs are required to perform criminal background checks necessary to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender program in the state where the housing is located, as well as in any other state where a household member is known to have resided [24 CFR 982.553(a)(2)(i)].

If the PHA proposes to deny assistance based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, the PHA must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant a copy of the record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information prior to a denial of admission. [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)].

Deleted: If the results of the criminal background check indicate that there may be past criminal activity, but the results are inconclusive, the PHA will request a fingerprint card and will request information from the National Crime Information center (NCIC).¶

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Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 982.307]

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

PHA Policy

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

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. The PHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner. An owner may consider a family's history with respect to factors such as: payment of rent and utilities, caring for a unit and premises, respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing, criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety or property of others, and compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the initial HQS inspection or before. The PHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

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3-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO DENY ASSISTANCE
Evidence [24 CFR 982.553(c)]

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all admission decisions.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)]

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PHA will require the applicant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

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Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(ii)]

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

PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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3-III.F. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

If the family is eligible for assistance, the PHA will notify the family when it extends the invitation to attend the voucher briefing appointment, as discussed in Chapter 5.

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

PHA Policy

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

If a PHA uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before the PHA can move to deny the application. In addition, a copy of the record must be provided to the subject of the record [24 CFR 5.903(f) and 5.905(d)]. The PHA must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record, in the informal review process in accordance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.553(d)].

PHA Policy

If based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information, an applicant family appears to be ineligible the PHA will notify the family in writing of the proposed denial and provide a copy of the record to the applicant and to the subject of the record. The family will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact the PHA to dispute the information within that 10-day period, the PHA will proceed with issuing the notice of denial of admission. A family that does not exercise their right to dispute the accuracy of the information prior to issuance of the official denial letter will still be given the opportunity to do so as part of the informal review process.

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

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

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3-III.G. PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING [24 CFR Part 5, Subpart L]

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) prohibits denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Specifically, Section 606(1) of VAWA adds the following provision to Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, which lists contract provisions and requirements for the housing choice voucher program:

- That an applicant or participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is not an appropriate reason for denial of program assistance or for denial of admission, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission. [24 CFR 5.2005]

Definitions [24 CFR 5.2003]

As used in VAWA:

- The term bifurcate means, with respect to public housing or Section 8 lease to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.
- The term domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- The term *dating violence* means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship
 - The type of relationship
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship
- The term *stalking* means:
 - To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or
 - To place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and
 - In the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

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

Notification

PHA Policy

The PHA acknowledges that a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may have an unfavorable history (e.g., a poor credit history, a record of previous damage to an apartment, a prior arrest record) that would warrant denial under the PHA’s policies. Therefore, if the PHA makes a determination to deny admission to an applicant family, the PHA will include in its notice of denial:

A statement of the protection against denial provided by VAWA

A description of PHA confidentiality requirements

A request that an applicant wishing to claim this protection submit to the PHA documentation meeting the specifications below with her or his request for an informal review (see section 16-III.D)

Documentation

Victim Documentation

PHA Policy

An applicant claiming that the cause of an unfavorable history is that a member of the applicant family is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking must provide documentation (1) demonstrating the connection between the abuse and the unfavorable history and (2) naming the perpetrator of the abuse. The documentation may consist of any of the following:

A statement signed by the victim certifying that the information provided is true and correct and that it describes bona fide incident(s) of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

A police or court record documenting the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking
 Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; or a medical or other knowledgeable professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person’s belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

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Perpetrator Documentation

PHA Policy

If the perpetrator of the abuse is a member of the applicant family, the applicant must provide additional documentation consisting of one of the following:

A signed statement (1) requesting that the perpetrator be removed from the application and (2) certifying that the perpetrator will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit

Documentation that the perpetrator has successfully completed, or is successfully undergoing, rehabilitation or treatment. The documentation must be signed by an employee or agent of a domestic violence service provider or by a medical or other knowledgeable professional from whom the perpetrator has sought or is receiving assistance in addressing the abuse. The signer must attest under penalty of perjury to his or her belief that the rehabilitation was successfully completed or is progressing successfully. The victim and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

Time Frame for Submitting Documentation

PHA Policy

The applicant must submit the required documentation with her or his request for an informal review (see section 16-III.D) or must request an extension in writing at that time. If the applicant so requests, the PHA will grant an extension of 10 business days, and will postpone scheduling the applicant’s informal review until after it has received the documentation or the extension period has elapsed. If after reviewing the documentation provided by the applicant the PHA determines that the family is eligible for assistance, no informal review will be scheduled and the PHA will proceed with admission of the applicant family.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(1)(v)]

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

PHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the PHA will inform the victim before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

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EXHIBIT 3-1: DETAILED DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DISABILITIES

Person with Disabilities [24 CFR 5.403]

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

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(A), which reads:
Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months; *or*

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

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

(A) In General

The term “developmental disability” means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
- (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely;
- (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity: (I) Self-care, (II) Receptive and expressive language, (III) Learning, (IV) Mobility, (V) Self-direction, (VI) Capacity for independent living, (VII) Economic self-sufficiency; and
- (v) reflects the individual’s need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

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(B) Infants and Young Children

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

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

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

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

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

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Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

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

(1) Physical or mental impairment includes:

- (a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or
- (b) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction and alcoholism.

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

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

(4) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means:

- (a) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities but that is treated by a recipient as constituting such a limitation;
- (b) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or
- (c) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this section but is treated by a recipient as having such an impairment.

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EXHIBIT 3-2: DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
[20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Inclusion of additional institutions. Subject to paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, the term "institution of higher education" for purposes of subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 includes, in addition to the institutions covered by the definition in section 1001 of this title—

(A) A proprietary institution of higher education (as defined in subsection (b) of this section);

(B) A postsecondary vocational institution (as defined in subsection (c) of this section); and

(C) Only for the purposes of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter, an institution outside the United States that is comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title and that has been approved by the Secretary for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(2) Institutions outside the United States

(A) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 1001 of this title (except that a graduate medical school, or a veterinary school, located outside the United States shall not be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 (a)(4) of this title). Such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter unless—

(i) In the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

(I)(aa) At least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 1091(a)(5) of this title in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; and

(bb) At least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of subchapter IV of this chapter; or

(II) The institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992; or

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(ii) In the case of a veterinary school located outside the United States that does not meet the requirements of section 1001(a)(4) of this title, the institution's students complete their clinical training at an approved veterinary school located in the United States.

(B) Advisory panel

(i) In general. For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish an advisory panel of medical experts that shall—

(I) Evaluate the standards of accreditation applied to applicant foreign medical schools; and

(II) Determine the comparability of those standards to standards for accreditation applied to United States medical schools.

(ii) Special rule if the accreditation standards described in clause (i) are determined not to be comparable, the foreign medical school shall be required to meet the requirements of section 1001 of this title.

(C) Failure to release information. The failure of an institution outside the United States to provide, release, or authorize release to the Secretary of such information as may be required by subparagraph (A) shall render such institution ineligible for the purpose of part B of subchapter IV of this chapter.

(D) Special rule. If, pursuant to this paragraph, an institution loses eligibility to participate in the programs under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, then a student enrolled at such institution may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under part B while attending such institution for the academic year succeeding the academic year in which such loss of eligibility occurred.

(3) Limitations based on course of study or enrollment. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution—

(A) Offers more than 50 percent of such institution's courses by correspondence, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in section 2471 (4)(C) of this title;

(B) Enrolls 50 percent or more of the institution's students in correspondence courses, unless the institution is an institution that meets the definition in such section, except that the Secretary, at the request of such institution, may waive the applicability of this subparagraph to such institution for good cause, as determined by the Secretary in the case of an institution of higher education that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards an associate or baccalaureate degree, respectively;

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- (C) Has a student enrollment in which more than 25 percent of the students are incarcerated, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph for a nonprofit institution that provides a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree, or an associate's degree or a postsecondary diploma, respectively; or
 - (D) Has a student enrollment in which more than 50 percent of the students do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and does not provide a 2-or 4-year program of instruction (or both) for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or an associate's degree, respectively, except that the Secretary may waive the limitation contained in this subparagraph if a nonprofit institution demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the institution exceeds such limitation because the institution serves, through contracts with Federal, State, or local government agencies, significant numbers of students who do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent.
- (4) Limitations based on management. An institution shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if—
- (A) The institution, or an affiliate of the institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the institution, has filed for bankruptcy, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a nonprofit institution, the primary function of which is to provide health care educational services (or an affiliate of such an institution that has the power, by contract or ownership interest, to direct or cause the direction of the institution's management or policies) that files for bankruptcy under chapter 11 of title 11 between July 1, 1998, and December 1, 1998; or
 - (B) The institution, the institution's owner, or the institution's chief executive officer has been convicted of, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, a crime involving the acquisition, use, or expenditure of funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, or has been judicially determined to have committed fraud involving funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42.
- (5) Certification. The Secretary shall certify an institution's qualification as an institution of higher education in accordance with the requirements of subpart 3 of part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.
- (6) Loss of eligibility. An institution of higher education shall not be considered to meet the definition of an institution of higher education in paragraph (1) if such institution is removed from eligibility for funds under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42 as a result of an action pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter.

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(b) Proprietary institution of higher education

- (1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term “proprietary institution of higher education” means a school that—
 - (A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;
 - (B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1001 (a) of this title;
 - (C) Does not meet the requirement of paragraph (4) of section 1001 (a) of this title;
 - (D) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary pursuant to part G of subchapter IV of this chapter;
 - (E) Has been in existence for at least 2 years; and
 - (F) Has at least 10 percent of the school’s revenues from sources that are not derived from funds provided under subchapter IV of this chapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of title 42, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
- (2) Additional institutions. The term “proprietary institution of higher education” also includes a proprietary educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

(c) Postsecondary vocational institution.

- (1) Principal criteria. For the purpose of this section, the term “postsecondary vocational institution” means a school that—
 - (A) Provides an eligible program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation;
 - (B) Meets the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 1001 (a) of this title; and
 - (C) Has been in existence for at least 2 years.
- (2) Additional institutions. The term “postsecondary vocational institution” also includes an educational institution in any State that, in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (1) of section 1001 (a) of this title, admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located.

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Chapter 4

APPLICATIONS, WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

INTRODUCTION

When a family wishes to receive Section 8 HCV assistance, the family must submit an application that provides the PHA with the information needed to determine the family's eligibility. HUD requires the PHA to place all families that apply for assistance on a waiting list. When HCV assistance becomes available, the PHA must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and PHA policies as stated in the administrative plan and the annual plan.

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

HUD regulations require that all families have an equal opportunity to apply for and receive housing assistance, and that the PHA affirmatively further fair housing goals in the administration of the program [24 CFR 982.53, HCV GB p. 4-1]. Adherence to the selection policies described in this chapter ensures that the PHA will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements, as described in Chapter 2.

This chapter describes HUD and PHA policies for taking applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families for HCV assistance. The policies outlined in this chapter are organized into three sections, as follows:

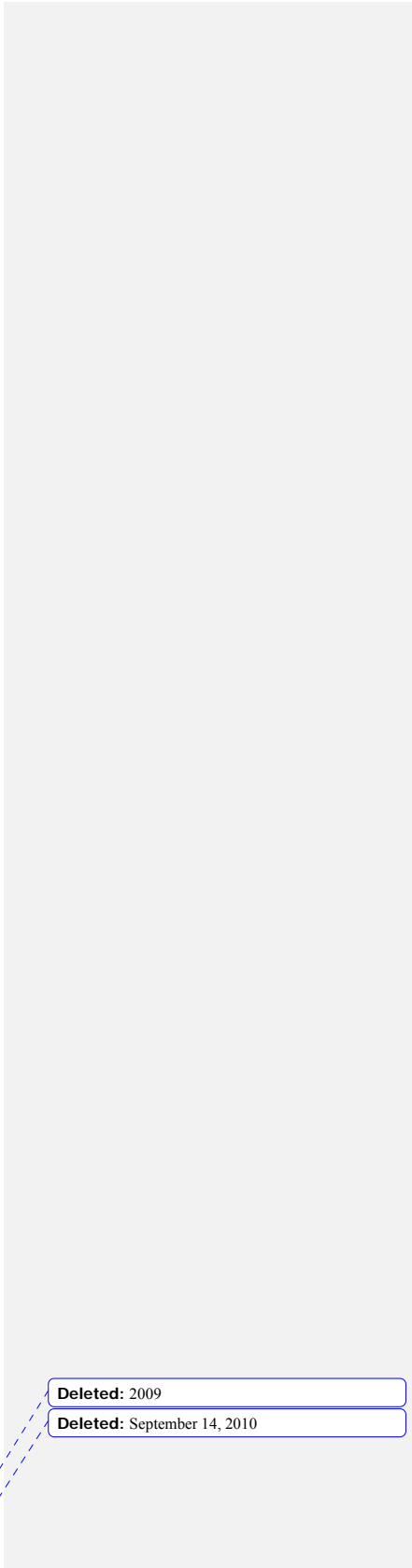
Part I: The Application Process. This part provides an overview of the application process, and discusses how applicants can obtain and submit applications. It also specifies how the PHA will handle the applications it receives.

Part II: Managing the Waiting List. This part presents the policies that govern how the PHA's waiting list is structured, when it is opened and closed, and how the public is notified of the opportunity to apply for assistance. It also discusses the process the PHA will use to keep the waiting list current.

Part III: Selection for HCV Assistance. This part describes the policies that guide the PHA in selecting families for HCV assistance as such assistance becomes available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that the PHA has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

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PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the policies that guide the PHA's efforts to distribute and accept applications, and to make preliminary determinations of applicant family eligibility that affect placement of the family on the waiting list. This part also describes the PHA's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process to elderly persons, people with disabilities, and people with limited English proficiency (LEP).

4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE [HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-16, Notice PIH 2009-36]

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

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PHA Policy

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

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

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

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

Completed applications must be returned to the PHA by mail. Applications must be complete in order to be accepted by the PHA for processing. If an application is incomplete, the PHA will notify the family of the additional information required. The family must complete the information requested and return it to the PHA within 10 days of the notification date from the PHA. Failure to comply will result in the applicant not being placed on the waiting list.

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4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

The PHA must take a variety of steps to ensure that the application process is accessible to those people who might have difficulty complying with the normal, standard PHA application process. This could include people with disabilities, certain elderly individuals, as well as persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). The PHA must provide reasonable accommodation to the needs of individuals with disabilities. The application-taking facility and the application process must be fully accessible, or the PHA must provide an alternate approach that provides full access to the application process. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of the PHA's policies related to providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities.

Limited English Proficiency

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

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4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

The PHA must review each complete application received and make a preliminary assessment of the family's eligibility. The PHA must accept applications from families for whom the list is open unless there is good cause for not accepting the application (such as denial of assistance) for the grounds stated in the regulations [24 CFR 982.206(b)(2)]. Where the family is determined to be ineligible, the PHA must notify the family in writing [24 CFR 982.201(f)]. Where the family is not determined to be ineligible, the family will be placed on a waiting list of applicants.

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

Ineligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

If the PHA can determine from the information provided that a family is ineligible, the family will not be placed on the waiting list. Where a family is determined to be ineligible, the PHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 90 business days of receiving a complete application. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review and explain the process for doing so (see Chapter 16).

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List

PHA Policy

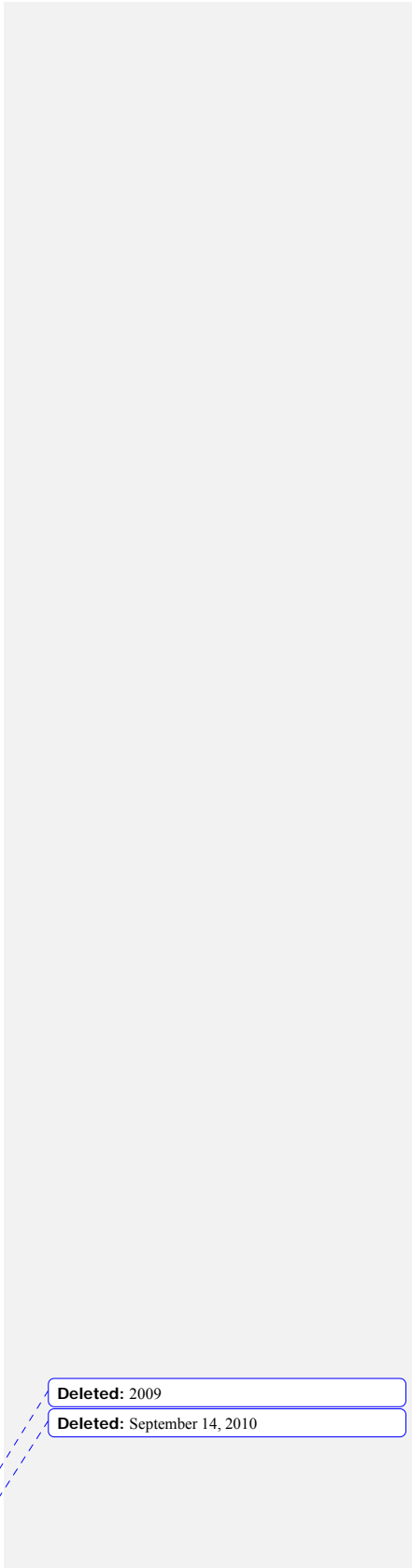
The PHA will send written notification of the preliminary eligibility determination within 90 business days of receiving a complete application.

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

The waiting list will be generated from all completed applications received within the time frame the waiting list is open and selected via a lottery system for order on the waiting list.

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PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must have policies regarding various aspects of organizing and managing the waiting list of applicant families. This includes opening the list to new applicants, closing the list to new applicants, notifying the public of waiting list openings and closings, updating waiting list information, purging the list of families that are no longer interested in or eligible for assistance, as well as conducting outreach to ensure a sufficient number of applicants.

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

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.204 and 205]

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

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

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

HUD requires the PHA to maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program unless it serves more than one county or municipality. Such PHAs are permitted, but not required, to maintain a separate waiting list for each county or municipality served.

PHA Policy

The PHA will maintain a single waiting list for the HCV program.

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

HUD permits, but does not require, that PHAs maintain a single merged waiting list for their public housing, Section 8, and other subsidized housing programs.

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

PHA Policy

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

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4-II.C. OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.206]

Closing the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will close the waiting list when the estimated waiting period for housing assistance for applicants on the list reaches 18 months for the most current applicants. Where the PHA has particular preferences or funding criteria that require a specific category of family, the PHA may elect to continue to accept applications from these applicants while closing the waiting list to others.

Reopening the Waiting List

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will announce the reopening of the waiting list at least 10 business days prior to the date applications will first be accepted. If the list is only being reopened for certain categories of families, this information will be contained in the notice.

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

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette

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4-II.D. FAMILY OUTREACH [HCV GB, pp. 4-2 to 4-4]

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

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

PHA outreach efforts must comply with fair housing requirements. This includes:

- Analyzing the housing market area and the populations currently being served to identify underserved populations
- Ensuring that outreach efforts are targeted to media outlets that reach eligible populations that are underrepresented in the program
- Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude people who are members of a protected class

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

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

PHA Policy

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

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4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

PHA Policy

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must immediately inform the PHA of changes in contact information, including current residence, mailing address, and phone number. The changes must be submitted in writing.

4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 982.204]

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

Purging the Waiting List

The decision to withdraw an applicant family that includes a person with disabilities from the waiting list is subject to reasonable accommodation. If the applicant did not respond to a PHA request for information or updates because of the family member's disability, the PHA must reinstate the applicant family to their former position on the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(c)(2)].

PHA Policy

The waiting list will be updated every 18 months to ensure that all applicants and applicant information is current and timely.

To update the waiting list, the PHA will send an update request via first class mail to each family on the waiting list to determine whether the family continues to be interested in, and to qualify for, the program. This update request will be sent to the last address that the PHA has on record for the family. The update request will provide a deadline by which the family must respond and will state that failure to respond will result in the applicant's name being removed from the waiting list.

The family's response must be in writing and may be delivered in person, by mail, or by fax. Responses should be postmarked or received by the PHA not later than 10 business days from the date of the PHA letter.

If the family fails to respond within 10 business days, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the notice is returned by the post office the applicant will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

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

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Removal from the Waiting List

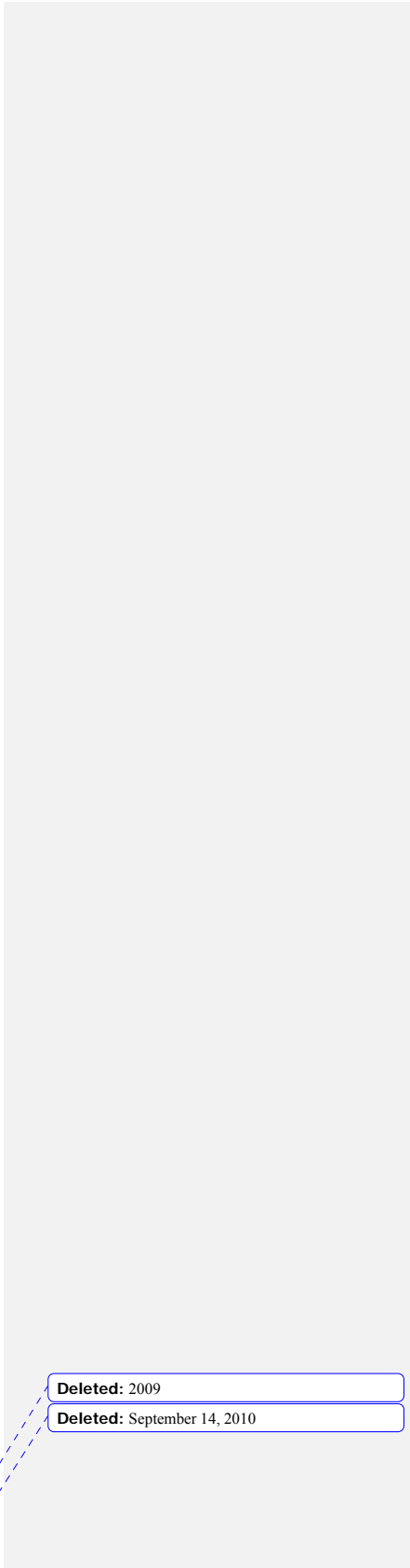
PHA Policy

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

If a family is removed from the waiting list because the PHA has determined the family is not eligible for assistance, a notice will be sent to the family's address of record as well as to any alternate address provided on the initial application. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting list and will inform the family how to request an informal review regarding the PHA's decision (see Chapter 16) [24 CFR 982.201(f)].

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PART III: SELECTION FOR HCV ASSISTANCE

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

The order in which families receive assistance from the waiting list depends on the selection method chosen by the PHA and is impacted in part by any selection preferences that the family qualifies for. The source of HCV funding also may affect the order in which families are selected from the waiting list.

The PHA must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to the PHA's selection policies [24 CFR 982.204(b) and 982.207(e)].

4-III.B. SELECTION AND HCV FUNDING SOURCES

Special Admissions [24 CFR 982.203]

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

Targeted Funding [24 CFR 982.204(e)]

HUD may award a PHA funding for a specified category of families on the waiting list. The PHA must use this funding only to assist the families within the specified category. Within this category of families, the order in which such families are assisted is determined according to the policies provided in Section 4-III.C.

PHA Policy

The PHA administers the following types of targeted funding:

Mainstream Vouchers: The PHA has a special allocation of 75 vouchers to assist a family who's Head, spouse or sole member is a person with a disability.

Family Unification Program: When the PHA has a special allocation of Family Unification Program (FUP) Vouchers it will use them in compliance with HUD requirements for the program to assist families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the separation, or the threat of imminent separation, of children from their families.

1. The family must be certified by Allen County Division of Family and Children to be eligible for FUP.

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2. The family must meet the income and FUP eligibility requirements for Section 8 as determined by the PHA. There are no required unit sizes of Vouchers or households for this program. A voucher will be issued based on the PHA subsidy standards and individual need of the family.

Veteran's Administration Supportive Housing Program (VASH): The PHA has a special allocation of 70 VASH vouchers to assist homeless veterans.

1. The family must be referred by the Veteran's Administration and the family must participate in the Veteran's Administration case management.

Regular HCV Funding

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

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4-III.C. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the PHA will use [24 CFR 982.202(d)].

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

PHAs are permitted to establish local preferences, and to give priority to serving families that meet those criteria. HUD specifically authorizes and places restrictions on certain types of local preferences. HUD also permits the PHA to establish other local preferences, at its discretion. Any local preferences established must be consistent with the PHA plan and the consolidated plan, and must be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not offer any preferences. The FWHA waiting list will be based on a random lottery system.

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

HUD requires that extremely low-income (ELI) families make up at least 75% of the families admitted to the HCV program during the PHA's fiscal year. ELI families are those with annual incomes at or below 30% of the area median income. To ensure this requirement is met, a PHA may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

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

PHA Policy

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

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Order of Selection

The PHA system of preferences may select families either according to the date and time of application, or by a random selection process [24 CFR 982.207(c)]. When selecting families from the waiting list PHAs are required to use targeted funding to assist only those families who meet the specified criteria, and PHAs are not permitted to skip down the waiting list to a family that it can afford to subsidize when there are not sufficient funds to subsidize the family at the top of the waiting list [24 CFR 982.204(d) and (e)].

PHA Policy

Families of accepted applications will be put on the waiting list using a computer based random selection procedure. When funding is available, families will be pulled from the waiting list and the process of approval and lease up will begin.

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4-III.D. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family by first class mail when it is selected from the waiting list. The notice will inform the family of the following:

Date, time, and location of the scheduled application interview, including any procedures for rescheduling the interview

Who is required to attend the interview

Documents that must be provided at the interview to document the legal identity of household members, including information about what constitutes acceptable documentation

Other documents and information that should be brought to the interview

If a notification letter is returned to the PHA with no forwarding address, the family will be removed from the waiting list with no further notification.

4-III.E. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW

HUD recommends that the PHA obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through a private interview [HCV GB, pg. 4-16]. Being invited to attend an interview does not constitute admission to the program.

[Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met. However, if the PHA determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by the PHA \[Notice PIH 2010-3\].](#)

Reasonable accommodation must be made for persons with disabilities who are unable to attend an interview due to their disability.

PHA Policy

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

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

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The interview will be conducted only if the head of household or spouse/cohead provides appropriate documentation of legal identity. (Chapter 7 provides a discussion of proper documentation of legal identity). If the family representative does not provide the required documentation, the appointment may be rescheduled when the proper documents have been obtained. The appropriate documentation must be provided within 90 days or the applicant may be dropped from the waiting list.

Pending disclosure and documentation of social security numbers, the PHA will allow the family to retain its place on the waiting list for *insert amount of time reasonable for PHA*. If not all household members have disclosed their SSNs at the next time the PHA is issuing vouchers, the PHA will issue a voucher to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

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

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

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family with the application and the interview process.

Interviews will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the PHA will provide translation services in accordance with the PHA's LEP plan.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled interview, the family should contact the PHA in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend a scheduled interview, the PHA will send another notification letter with a new interview appointment time. Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled interviews without PHA approval will be denied assistance based on the family's failure to supply information needed to determine eligibility. A notice of denial will be issued in accordance with policies contained in Chapter 3. If a family is more than 15 minutes late to a briefing they will not be admitted to that briefing. Being more than 15 minutes late and not being admitted to the briefing will count the same as failure to attend.

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4-III.F. COMPLETING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

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

PHA Policy

If the PHA determines that the family is ineligible, the PHA will send written notification of the ineligibility determination within 10 business days of the determination. The notice will specify the reasons for ineligibility, and will inform the family of its right to request an informal review (Chapter 16).

If a family fails to qualify for any criteria that affected the order in which it was selected from the waiting list (e.g. targeted funding, extremely low-income), the family will be returned to its original position on the waiting list. The PHA will notify the family in writing that it has been returned to the waiting list, and will specify the reasons for it.

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

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Chapter 5

BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

PART I: BRIEFINGS AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

5-1.A. OVERVIEW

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

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

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

PHA Policy

Briefings will generally be conducted in group meetings.

Generally, the head of household is required to attend the briefing. If the head of household is unable to attend, the PHA may approve another adult family member to attend the briefing as an accommodation for a disability. A person with Power of Attorney for the Head of Household may attend in the place of the Head of Household. Families that attend group briefings and still need individual assistance will be referred to an appropriate PHA staff person.

Briefings will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the PHA will provide translation services in accordance with the PHA’s LEP plan upon the family’s request (See Chapter 2).

Notification and Attendance

PHA Policy

Notice will be mailed to the family that will identify who is required to attend the briefing, as well as the date and time of the scheduled briefing.

If the notice is returned by the post office, the applicant will be denied and their name will not be placed back on the waiting list.

Applicants who fail to attend a scheduled briefing will automatically be scheduled for another briefing. The PHA will notify the family of the date and time of the second scheduled briefing. Applicants who fail to attend two scheduled briefings, without PHA approval, will be denied assistance (see Chapter 3).

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Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

Each briefing must provide information on the following subjects:

- How the Housing Choice Voucher program works;
- Family and owner responsibilities;
- Where the family can lease a unit, including renting a unit inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction;
- For families eligible under portability, an explanation of portability. The PHA cannot discourage eligible families from moving under portability;
- For families living in high-poverty census tracts, an explanation of the advantages of moving to areas outside of high-poverty concentrations; and
- For families receiving welfare-to-work vouchers, a description of any local obligations of a welfare-to-work family and an explanation that failure to meet the obligations is grounds for denial of admission or termination of assistance.

PHA Policy

When PHA-owned units are available for lease, the PHA will inform the family during the oral briefing that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease, and is not obligated to choose a PHA-owned unit.

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Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)]

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

- The term of the voucher, and the PHA's policies on any extensions or suspensions of the term. If the PHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
- A description of the method used to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family, including how the PHA determines the payment standard for a family, how the PHA determines total tenant payment for a family, and information on the payment standard and utility allowance schedule.
- An explanation of how the PHA determines the maximum allowable rent for an assisted unit.
- Where the family may lease a unit. For a family that qualifies to lease a unit outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures, the information must include an explanation of how portability works.
- The HUD-required tenancy addendum, which must be included in the lease.
- The form the family must use to request approval of tenancy, and a description of the procedure for requesting approval for a tenancy.
- A statement of the PHA policy on providing information about families to prospective owners.
- The PHA subsidy standards including when and how exceptions are made.
- The HUD brochure on how to select a unit.
- The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.
- Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form.
- How to obtain a list of landlords or other parties willing to lease to assisted families or help families find units, especially outside areas of poverty or minority concentration.
- Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request a list of available accessible units known to the PHA.
- The family obligations under the program, including any obligations of a welfare-to-work family.
- The grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act.
- PHA informal hearing procedures including when the PHA is required to offer a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request the hearing.

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

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

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Additional Items to Be Included in the Briefing Packet

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In addition to items required by the regulations, PHAs may wish to include supplemental materials to help explain the program to both participants and owners [HCV GB p. 8-7, [Notice PIH 2010-19](#)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the following additional materials in the briefing packet:

When PHA-owned units are available for lease, a written statement that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease, and is not obligated to choose a PHA-owned unit.

Information on how to fill out and file a housing discrimination complaint form.

["Is Fraud Worth It?" \(form HUD-1141-OIG\)](#) which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

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["What You Should Know about EIV," a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification \(EIV\) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19.](#)

[The briefing packet may be available in written or electronic form.](#)

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5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

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

Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations

PHA Policy

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

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

Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]

Following is a listing of a participant family's obligations under the HCV program:

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

PHA Policy

Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit.

- The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.

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- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine if a family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence, including but not limited to, a court-ordered eviction, or an owner's notice to evict.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criteria to be used is whether the reason for the eviction was through no fault of the tenant or guests.

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

PHA Policy

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

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

PHA Policy

The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit except if the addition is due to birth or adoption or court awarded custody. The PHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3. .

- The family must promptly notify the PHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.

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- If the PHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The PHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when PHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

PHA Policy

Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.

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- The family must promptly notify the PHA when the family is absent from the unit.

PHA Policy

Notice is required under this provision only when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to the PHA at the start of the extended absence.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and PHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and PHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

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PART II: SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

5-II.B. DETERMINING FAMILY UNIT (VOUCHER) SIZE [24 CFR 982.402]

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

The following requirements apply when the PHA determines family unit size:

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

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- Unless a live-in-aide resides with a family or space is needed as a reasonable accommodation, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero- or one-bedroom unit, as determined under the PHA subsidy standards.

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PHA Policy

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

Persons of the opposite sex (other than adults who have a spousal relationship) will be allocated separate bedrooms.

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

Single person families will be allocated one bedroom. Single pregnant households shall be allocated two bedrooms.

Persons of different generations (defined as 10 or more years difference based upon the year of birth).

Foster children will be considered in determining unit size.

Space will be provided for a child who is away at school but who lives with the family during school recesses. To qualify for the additional bedroom, the student must be listed as a family member.

Space will not be provided for a family member, who will be absent most of the time, such as a member who is away in the military.

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

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

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5-II.C. EXCEPTIONS TO SUBSIDY STANDARDS

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

- A need for an additional bedroom for medical equipment
- A need for a separate bedroom for reasons related to a family member's disability, medical or health condition

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

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider granting an exception for any of the reasons specified in the regulation: the age, health, or handicap.

The family must request any exception to the subsidy standards in writing. The request must explain the need or justification for a larger family unit size, and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source (e.g., doctor or health professional), unless the disability and the disability-related request for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known. The family's continued need for an additional bedroom due to special medical equipment must be re-verified at annual reexamination.

The PHA will notify the family of its determination within 10 business days of receiving the family's request. If a participant family's request is denied, the notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing.

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5-II.D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE [24 CFR 982.302]

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

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

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

PHA Policy

Vouchers will be issued to eligible applicants during the mandatory briefing.

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

PHA Policy

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

If the PHA determines that there is insufficient funding after a voucher has been issued, the PHA may rescind the voucher and place the affected family back on the waiting list.

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5-II.E. VOUCHER TERM, EXTENSIONS, AND SUSPENSIONS

Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303]

The initial term of a voucher must be at least 60 calendar days. The initial term must be stated on the voucher [24 CFR 982.303(a)].

PHA Policy

The initial voucher term will be 60 calendar days.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the 60-day period unless the PHA grants an extension.

Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)]

The PHA has the authority to grant extensions of search time, to specify the length of an extension, and to determine the circumstances under which extensions will be granted. There is no limit on the number of extensions that the PHA can approve. Discretionary policies related to extension and expiration of search time must be described in the PHA's administrative plan [24 CFR 982.54].

PHAs must approve additional search time if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. The extension period must be reasonable for the purpose.

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The family must be notified in writing of the PHA's decision to approve or deny an extension. The PHA's decision to deny a request for an extension of the voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will automatically approve one 30-day extension upon written request from the family.

The PHA will approve an additional 30 day extensions only in the following circumstances:

It is necessary due to reasons beyond the family's control, as determined by the PHA. Following is a list of extenuating circumstances that the PHA may consider in making its decision. The presence of these circumstances does not guarantee that an extension will be granted:

Serious illness or death in the family

Other family emergency

Obstacles due to employment

Whether the family has already submitted requests for tenancy approval that were not approved by the PHA

Whether family size or other special requirements make finding a unit difficult

The PHA must grant the additional 30 day extension if:

It is necessary as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

Any request for an additional extension must include the reason(s) an additional extension is necessary. The PHA may require the family to provide documentation to support the request.

All requests for extensions to the voucher term must be made in writing and submitted to the PHA prior to the expiration date of the voucher (or extended term of the voucher).

The PHA will decide whether to approve or deny an extension request within 10 business days of the date the request is received, and will immediately provide the family written notice of its decision.

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Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)]

At its discretion, a PHA may adopt a policy to suspend the housing choice voucher term if the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) during the voucher term. "Suspension" means stopping the clock on a family's voucher term from the time a family submits the RTA until the time the PHA approves or denies the request [24 CFR 982.4]. The PHA's determination not to suspend a voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

PHA Policy

When a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease is received by the PHA, the term of the voucher will not be suspended while the PHA processes the request.

Expiration of Voucher Term

Once a family's housing choice voucher term (including any extensions) expires, the family is no longer eligible to search for housing under the program. If the family still wishes to receive assistance, the PHA may require that the family reapply, or may place the family on the waiting list with a new application date but without requiring reapplication. Such a family does not become ineligible for the program on the grounds that it was unable to locate a unit before the voucher expired [HCV GB p. 8-13].

PHA Policy

If an applicant family's voucher term or extension expires before the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA), the PHA will require the family to reapply for assistance. If an RTA that was submitted prior to the expiration date of the voucher is subsequently disapproved by the PHA (after the voucher term has expired), the family will be required to reapply for assistance.

The PHA will notify the family in writing that the voucher term has expired and that the family must reapply in order to be placed on the waiting list.

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Chapter 6

INCOME AND SUBSIDY DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR Part 5, Subparts E and F; 24 CFR 982]

INTRODUCTION

A family's income determines eligibility for assistance and is also used to calculate the family's payment and the PHA's subsidy. The PHA will use the policies and methods described in this chapter to ensure that only eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to these topics in three parts as follows:

- Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income to include and exclude to arrive at a family's annual income. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.
- Part II: Adjusted Income. Once annual income has been established HUD regulations require the PHA to subtract from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating adjusted income are found in Part II.
- Part III: Calculating Family Share and PHA Subsidy. This part describes the statutory formula for calculating total tenant payment (TTP), the use of utility allowances, and the methodology for determining PHA subsidy and required family payment.

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PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

The general regulatory definition of *annual income* shown below is from 24 CFR 5.609.

5.609 Annual income.

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

(1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or

(2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and

(3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph [5.609(c)].

(4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

In addition to this general definition, HUD regulations establish policies for treating specific types of income and assets. The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Inclusions (Exhibit 6-1)
- Annual Income Exclusions (Exhibit 6-2)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-3)
- Earned Income Disallowance for Persons with Disabilities (Exhibit 6-4)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-5)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of determining annual income. HUD regulations present income inclusions and exclusions separately [24 CFR 5.609(b) and 24 CFR 5.609(c)]. In this plan, however, the discussions of income inclusions and exclusions are integrated by topic (e.g., all policies affecting earned income are discussed together in section 6-I.D). Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

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6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)].
Head, spouse, or cohead Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included.
Children under 18 years of age	Employment income is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Employment income above \$480/year is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. All other sources of income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

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Temporarily Absent Family Members

The income of family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

PHA Policy

Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for 180 consecutive days or less is considered temporarily absent and continues to be considered a family member. Generally an individual who is or is expected to be absent from the assisted unit for more than 180 consecutive days is considered permanently absent and no longer a family member. Exceptions to this general policy are discussed below.

Absent Students

PHA Policy

When someone who has been considered a family member attends school away from home, the person will continue to be considered a family member unless information becomes available to the PHA indicating that the student has established a separate household or the family declares that the student has established a separate household.

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

PHA Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the PHA will verify with the appropriate agency whether and when the child is expected to be returned to the home. Unless the agency confirms that the child has been permanently removed from the home, the child will be counted as a family member.

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

PHA Policy

An employed head, spouse, or cohead absent from the unit more than 180 consecutive days due to employment will continue to be considered a family member.

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Family Members Permanently Confined for Medical Reasons

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, that person is no longer considered a family member and the income of that person is not counted [HCV GB, p. 5-22].

PHA Policy

The PHA will request verification from a responsible medical professional and will use this determination. If the responsible medical professional cannot provide a determination, the person generally will be considered temporarily absent. The family may present evidence that the family member is confined on a permanent basis and request that the person not be considered a family member.

When an individual who has been counted as a family member is determined permanently absent, the family is eligible for the medical expense deduction only if the remaining head, spouse, or cohead qualifies as an elderly person or a person with disabilities.

Joint Custody of Dependents

PHA Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family, if they live with the applicant or participant family 51 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or participant family is claiming the same dependents as family members, the family with primary custody at the time of the initial examination or reexamination will be able to claim the dependents. If there is a dispute about which family should claim them, the PHA will make the determination based on available documents such as court orders, or an IRS return showing which family has claimed the child for income tax purposes.

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Caretakers for a Child

PHA Policy

If neither a parent nor a designated guardian remains in a household receiving HCV assistance, the PHA will take the following actions.

- (1) If a responsible agency has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for a child for an indefinite period, the designated caretaker will not be considered a family member until a determination of custody or legal guardianship is made.
- (2) If a caretaker has assumed responsibility for a child without the involvement of a responsible agency or formal assignment of custody or legal guardianship, the caretaker will be treated as a visitor for 90 days. After the 90 days has elapsed, the caretaker will be considered a family member unless information is provided that would confirm that the caretaker's role is temporary. In such cases the PHA will extend the caretaker's status as an eligible visitor.
- (3) At any time that custody or guardianship legally has been awarded to a caretaker, the housing choice voucher will be transferred to the caretaker.
- (4) During any period that a caretaker is considered a visitor, the income of the caretaker is not counted in annual income and the caretaker does not qualify the family for any deductions from income.

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6-I.C. ANTICIPATING ANNUAL INCOME

The PHA is required to count all income “anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date” [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)]. Policies related to anticipating annual income are provided below.

Basis of Annual Income Projection

The PHA generally will use current circumstances to determine anticipated income for the coming 12-month period. HUD authorizes the PHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when:

- An imminent change in circumstances is expected [HCV GB, p. 5-17]
- It is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (e.g., seasonal or cyclic income) [24 CFR 5.609(d)]
- The PHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income [24 CFR 5.609(d)]

Most PHAs are required to use HUD’s Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system in its entirety as a third part source to verify employment and income information and to reduce administrative subsidy payment errors in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233(a)(2).]

HUD allows PHAs to use pay-stubs to project income once EIV data has been received in such cases where the family does not dispute the EIV employer data and where the PHA does not determine it is necessary to obtain additional third-party data. PHA Policy

When EIV is obtained and the family does not dispute the EIV employer data, the PHA will use current tenant-provided documents to project annual income. When the tenant provided documents are pay stubs, the PHA will make every effort to obtain current and consecutive pay stubs dated within the last 60 days.

The PHA will obtain written and/or oral third-party verification in accordance with the verification requirements and policy in Chapter 7 in the following cases:

_____ If EIV or other UIV data is not available.

_____ If the family disputes the accuracy of the EIV employer data, and/or

_____ If the PHA determines additional information is needed.

In such cases, the PHA will review and analyze current data to anticipate annual income. In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how the PHA annualized projected income. When the PHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), the PHA will review and analyze historical data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income and use the results of this analysis to establish annual income.

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Anytime current circumstances are not used to project annual income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In all such cases the family may present information and documentation to the PHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

Known Changes in Income

If the PHA verifies an upcoming increase or decrease in income, annual income will be calculated by applying each income amount to the appropriate part of the 12-month period.

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving \$8/hour will begin to receive \$8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the reexamination. In such a case the PHA would calculate annual income as follows: $(\$8/\text{hour} \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ weeks}) + (\$8.25 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 45 \text{ weeks})$.

The family may present information that demonstrates that implementing a change before its effective date would create a hardship for the family. In such cases the PHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then require an interim reexamination when the change actually occurs. This requirement will be imposed even if the PHA's policy [on reexaminations](#) does not require interim reexaminations for other types of changes.

[When tenant-provided third-part documents are used to anticipate annual income, they will be dated within the last 60 days of the reexamination interview date.](#)

[EIV quarterly wages will not be used to project annual income at an annual or interim reexamination.](#)

[Projecting Income](#)

[In HUD's EIV webcast of January 2008, HUD made clear the PHAs are not to use EIV quarterly wages to project annual income.](#)

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6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Types of Earned Income Included in Annual Income

Wages and Related Compensation

The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services is included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)].

PHA Policy

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, the PHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, the PHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and the PHA will consider, a credible justification for not using this history to anticipate future bonuses or commissions. If a new employee has not yet received any bonuses or commissions, the PHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

Some Types of Military Pay

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)] except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(c)(7)].

Types of Earned Income Not Counted in Annual Income

Temporary, Nonrecurring, or Sporadic Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)]

This type of income (including gifts) is not included in annual income. Sporadic income includes temporary payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment lasting no longer than 180 days [Notice PIH 2009-19].

PHA Policy

Sporadic income is income that is not received periodically and cannot be reliably predicted. For example, the income of an individual who works occasionally as a handyman would be considered sporadic if future work could not be anticipated and no historic, stable pattern of income existed.

Children's Earnings

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¶ HUD strongly recommends the use of up-front income verification (UIV). UIV is "the verification of income, before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a large number of individuals" [VG, p. 7].¶ HUD allows PHAs to use UIV information in conjunction with family-provided documents to anticipate income [UIV].¶

¶ PHA Policy¶

PHA procedures for anticipating annual income will include the use of UIV methods approved by HUD in conjunction with family-provided documents dated within the last 60 days of the PHA interview date.¶

The PHA will follow "HUD Guidelines for Projecting Annual Income When Up-Front Income Verification (UIV) Data Is Available" in handling differences between UIV and family-provided income data. The guidelines depend on whether a difference is substantial or not. HUD defines *substantial difference* as a difference of \$200 or more per month. ¶

No Substantial Difference. If UIV information for a particular income source differs from the information provided by a family by less than \$200 per month, the PHA will follow these guidelines.¶ If the UIV figure is less than the family's figure, the PHA will use the family's information.¶ If the UIV figure is more than the family's figure, the PHA will use the UIV data unless the family provides documentation of a change in circumstances to explain the discrepancy (e.g., a reduction in work hours). Upon receipt of acceptable family-provided documentation of a change in circumstances, the PHA will use the family-provided information.¶

Substantial Difference. If UIV information for a particular income source differs from the information provided by a family by \$200 or more per month, the PHA will follow these guidelines.¶ The PHA will request written third-party verification from the discrepant income source in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236(b)(3)(i).¶

When the PHA cannot readily anticipate income (e.g., in cases of seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), the PHA will review historical income data for patterns of employment, paid benefits, and receipt of other income.¶

The PHA will analyze all UIV, third-party, and family-provided data and attempt to resolve the income discrepancy.¶

The PHA will use the most current verified income data and, if appropriate, historical income data to calculate anticipated annual income.¶

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Employment income earned by children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. (See Eligibility chapter for a definition of *foster children*.)

Certain Earned Income of Full-Time Students

Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (except for the head, spouse, or cohead) are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(11)]. To be considered “full-time,” a student must be considered “full-time” by an educational institution with a degree or certificate program [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Income of a Live-in Aide

Income earned by a live-in aide, as defined in [24 CFR 5.403], is not included in annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(5)]. (See Eligibility chapter for a full discussion of live-in aides.)

Income Earned under Certain Federal Programs

Income from some federal programs is specifically excluded from consideration as income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)], including:

- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
- Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b))
- Awards under the federal work-study program (20 U.S.C. 1087 uu)
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- Allowances, earnings, and payments to participants in programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

Resident Service Stipend

Amounts received under a resident service stipend are not included in annual income. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per individual per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA’s governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time [24 CFR 5.600(c)(8)(iv)].

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State and Local Employment Training Programs

Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying state or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(v)].

PHA Policy

The PHA defines *training program* as “a learning process with goals and objectives, generally having a variety of components, and taking place in a series of sessions over a period to time. It is designed to lead to a higher level of proficiency, and it enhances the individual’s ability to obtain employment. It may have performance standards to measure proficiency. Training may include, but is not limited to: (1) classroom training in a specific occupational skill, (2) on-the-job training with wages subsidized by the program, or (3) basic education” [expired Notice PIH 98-2, p. 3].

The PHA defines *incremental earnings and benefits* as the difference between: (1) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of a family member prior to enrollment in a training program, and (2) the total amount of welfare assistance and earnings of the family member after enrollment in the program [expired Notice PIH 98-2, pp. 3–4].

In calculating the incremental difference, the PHA will use as the pre-enrollment income the total annualized amount of the family member’s welfare assistance and earnings reported on the family’s most recently completed HUD-50058.

End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with the PHA’s interim reporting requirements.

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HUD-Funded Training Programs

Amounts received under training programs funded in whole or in part by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(i)] are excluded from annual income. Eligible sources of funding for the training include operating subsidy, Section 8 administrative fees, and modernization, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME program, and other grant funds received from HUD.

PHA Policy

To qualify as a training program, the program must meet the definition of *training program* provided above for state and local employment training programs.

Earned Income Tax Credit

Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), are excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. Although many families receive the EITC annually when they file taxes, an EITC can also be received throughout the year. The prorated share of the annual EITC is included in the employee’s payroll check.

Earned Income Disallowance

The earned income disallowance for persons with disabilities is discussed in section 6-I.E below.

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6-I.E. EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES [24 CFR 5.617]

The earned income disallowance (EID) encourages people with disabilities to enter the work force by not including the full value of increases in earned income for a period of time. The full text of 24 CFR 5.617 is included as Exhibit 6-4 at the end of this chapter. Eligibility criteria and limitations on the disallowance are summarized below.

Eligibility

This disallowance applies only to individuals in families already participating in the HCV program (not at initial examination). To qualify, the family must experience an increase in annual income that is the result of one of the following events:

- Employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment. *Previously unemployed* includes a person who annually has earned not more than the minimum wage applicable to the community multiplied by 500 hours. The applicable minimum wage is the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.
- Increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities and whose earnings increase during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or job-training program. A self-sufficiency program includes a program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work to such families [24 CFR 5.603(b)].
- New employment or increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities and who has received benefits or services under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or any other state program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act within the past six months. If the benefits are received in the form of monthly maintenance, there is no minimum amount. If the benefits or services are received in a form other than monthly maintenance, such as one-time payments, wage subsidies, or transportation assistance, the total amount received over the six-month period must be at least \$500.

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Calculation of the Disallowance

Calculation of the earned income disallowance for an eligible member of a qualified family begins with a comparison of the member's current income with his or her "prior income."

PHA Policy

The PHA defines *prior income*, or *prequalifying income*, as the family member's last certified income prior to qualifying for the EID.

The family member's prior, or prequalifying, income remains constant throughout the period that he or she is receiving the EID.

Initial 12-Month Exclusion

During the initial 12-month exclusion period, the full amount (100 percent) of any increase in income attributable to new employment or increased earnings is excluded. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

PHA Policy

The initial EID exclusion period will begin on the first of the month following the date an eligible member of a qualified family is first employed or first experiences an increase in earnings.

Second 12-Month Exclusion and Phase-In

During the second 12-month exclusion period, the exclusion is reduced to half (50 percent) of any increase in income attributable to employment or increased earnings. The 12 months are cumulative and need not be consecutive.

Lifetime Limitation

The EID has a four-year (48-month) lifetime maximum. The four-year eligibility period begins at the same time that the initial exclusion period begins and ends 48 months later. The one-time eligibility for the EID applies even if the eligible individual begins to receive assistance from another housing agency, if the individual moves between public housing and Section 8 assistance, or if there are breaks in assistance.

PHA Policy

During the 48-month eligibility period, the PHA will schedule and conduct an interim reexamination each time there is a change in the family member's annual income that affects or is affected by the EID (e.g., when the family member's income falls to a level at or below his/her prequalifying income, when one of the exclusion periods ends, and at the end of the lifetime maximum eligibility period).

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6-I.F. BUSINESS INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]

Annual income includes “the net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)].

Business Expenses

Net income is “gross income less business expense” [HCV GB, p. 5-19].

PHA Policy

To determine business expenses that may be deducted from gross income, the PHA will use current applicable Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules for determining allowable business expenses [see IRS Publication 535], unless a topic is addressed by HUD regulations or guidance as described below.

Business Expansion

HUD regulations do not permit the PHA to deduct from gross income expenses for business expansion.

PHA Policy

Business expansion is defined as any capital expenditures made to add new business activities, to expand current facilities, or to operate the business in additional locations. For example, purchase of a street sweeper by a construction business for the purpose of adding street cleaning to the services offered by the business would be considered a business expansion. Similarly, the purchase of a property by a hair care business to open at a second location would be considered a business expansion.

Capital Indebtedness

HUD regulations do not permit the PHA to deduct from gross income the amortization of capital indebtedness.

PHA Policy

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Capital indebtedness is defined as the principal portion of the payment on a capital asset such as land, buildings, and machinery. This means the PHA will allow as a business expense interest, but not principal, paid on capital indebtedness.

Negative Business Income

If the net income from a business is negative, no business income will be included in annual income; a negative amount will not be used to offset other family income.

Withdrawal of Cash or Assets from a Business

HUD regulations require the PHA to include in annual income the withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession unless the withdrawal reimburses a family member for cash or assets invested in the business by the family.

PHA Policy

Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of an assisted family provided an up-front loan of \$2,000 to help a business get started, the PHA will not count as income any withdrawals from the business up to the amount of this loan until the loan has been repaid.

Investments do not include the value of labor contributed to the business without compensation.

Co-owned Businesses

PHA Policy

If a business is co-owned with someone outside the family, the family must document the share of the business it owns. If the family's share of the income is lower than its share of ownership, the family must document the reasons for the difference.

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6-I.G. ASSETS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3) and 24 CFR 5.603(b)]

Overview

There is no asset limitation for participation in the HCV program. However, HUD requires that the PHA include in annual income the “interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property” [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. This section discusses how the income from various types of assets is determined. For most types of assets, the PHA must determine the value of the asset in order to compute income from the asset. Therefore, for each asset type, this section discusses:

- How the value of the asset will be determined
- How income from the asset will be calculated
-

Exhibit 6-1 provides the regulatory requirements for calculating income from assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)], and Exhibit 6-3 provides the regulatory definition of *net family assets*. This section begins with a discussion of general policies related to assets and then provides HUD rules and PHA policies related to each type of asset.

General Policies

Income from Assets

The PHA generally will use current circumstances to determine both the value of an asset and the anticipated income from the asset. As is true for all sources of income, HUD authorizes the PHA to use other than current circumstances to anticipate income when (1) an imminent change in circumstances is expected (2) it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over 12 months or (3) the PHA believes that past income is the best indicator of anticipated income. For example, if a family member owns real property that typically receives rental income but the property is currently vacant, the PHA can take into consideration past rental income along with the prospects of obtaining a new tenant.

PHA Policy

Anytime current circumstances are not used to determine asset income, a clear rationale for the decision will be documented in the file. In such cases the family may present information and documentation to the PHA to show why the asset income determination does not represent the family’s anticipated asset income.

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Valuing Assets

The calculation of asset income sometimes requires the PHA to make a distinction between an asset's market value and its cash value.

- The market value of an asset is its worth (e.g., the amount a buyer would pay for real estate or the balance in an investment account).
- The cash value of an asset is its market value less all reasonable amounts that would be incurred when converting the asset to cash.

PHA Policy

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

Lump-Sum Receipts

Payments that are received in a single lump sum, such as inheritances, capital gains, lottery winnings, insurance settlements, and proceeds from the sale of property, are generally considered assets, not income. However, such lump-sum receipts are counted as assets only if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset (e.g., deposited in a savings or checking account) [RHIIP FAQs]. (For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.)

Imputing Income from Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]

When net family assets are \$5,000 or less, the PHA will include in annual income the actual income anticipated to be derived from the assets. When the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, the PHA will include in annual income the greater of (1) the actual income derived from the assets or (2) the imputed income. Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by the current HUD-established passbook savings rate.

Determining Actual Anticipated Income from Assets

It may or may not be necessary for the PHA to use the value of an asset to compute the actual anticipated income from the asset. When the value is required to compute the anticipated income from an asset, the market value of the asset is used. For example, if the asset is a property for which a family receives rental income, the anticipated income is determined by annualizing the actual monthly rental amount received for the property; it is not based on the property's market value. However, if the asset is a savings account, the anticipated income is determined by multiplying the market value of the account by the interest rate on the account.

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Withdrawal of Cash or Liquidation of Investments

Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income except to the extent that the withdrawal reimburses amounts invested by the family. For example, when a family member retires, the amount received by the family from a retirement plan is not counted as income until the family has received payments equal to the amount the family member deposited into the retirement fund.

Jointly Owned Assets

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.609(a)(4) specifies that annual income includes “amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.”

PHA Policy

If an asset is owned by more than one person and any family member has unrestricted access to the asset, the PHA will count the full value of the asset. A family member has unrestricted access to an asset when he or she can legally dispose of the asset without the consent of any of the other owners.

If an asset is owned by more than one person, including a family member, but the family member does not have unrestricted access to the asset, the PHA will prorate the asset according to the percentage of ownership. If no percentage is specified or provided for by state or local law, the PHA will prorate the asset evenly among all owners.

Assets Disposed Of for Less than Fair Market Value [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

HUD regulations require the PHA to count as a current asset any business or family asset that was disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years prior to the effective date of the examination/reexamination, except as noted below.

Minimum Threshold

The *HVC Guidebook* permits the PHA to set a threshold below which assets disposed of for less than fair market value will not be counted [HCV GB, p. 5-27].

PHA Policy

The PHA will not include the value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value unless the cumulative fair market value of all assets disposed of during the past two years exceeds the gross amount received for the assets by more than \$1,000.

When the two-year period expires, the income assigned to the disposed asset(s) also expires. If the two-year period ends between annual recertifications, the family may request an interim recertification to eliminate consideration of the asset(s).

Assets placed by the family in nonrevocable trusts are considered assets disposed of for less than fair market value except when the assets placed in trust were received through settlements or judgments.

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Separation or Divorce

The regulation also specifies that assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value if they are disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement and the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

PHA Policy

All assets disposed of as part of a separation or divorce settlement will be considered assets for which important consideration not measurable in monetary terms has been received. In order to qualify for this exemption, a family member must be subject to a formal separation or divorce settlement agreement established through arbitration, mediation, or court order.

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale.

Family Declaration

PHA Policy

Families must sign a declaration form at initial certification and each annual recertification identifying all assets that have been disposed of for less than fair market value or declaring that no assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value. The PHA may verify the value of the assets disposed of if other information available to the PHA does not appear to agree with the information reported by the family.

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Types of Assets

Checking and Savings Accounts

For regular checking accounts and savings accounts, *cash value* has the same meaning as *market value*. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the account is zero.

PHA Policy

In determining the value of a checking account, the PHA will use the average monthly balance for the last six months.

In determining the value of a savings account, the PHA will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account, the PHA will multiply the value of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account.

Investment Accounts Such as Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds

Interest or dividends earned by investment accounts are counted as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested. The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

PHA Policy

In determining the market value of an investment account, the PHA will use the value of the account on the most recent investment report.

How anticipated income from an investment account will be calculated depends on whether the rate of return is known. For assets that are held in an investment account with a known rate of return (e.g., savings certificates), asset income will be calculated based on that known rate (market value multiplied by rate of earnings). When the anticipated rate of return is not known (e.g., stocks), the PHA will calculate asset income based on the earnings for the most recent reporting period.

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Equity in Real Property or Other Capital Investments

Equity (cash value) in a property or other capital asset is the estimated current market value of the asset less the unpaid balance on all loans secured by the asset and reasonable costs (such as broker fees) that would be incurred in selling the asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

Equity in real property and other capital investments is considered in the calculation of asset income except for the following types of assets:

- Equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- The value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under the HCV program Homeownership Option for the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Equity in owner-occupied cooperatives and manufactured homes in which the family lives [HCV GB, p. 5-25]
- Equity in real property when a family member's main occupation is real estate [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. This real estate is considered a business asset, and income related to this asset will be calculated as described in section 6-I.F.
- Interests in Indian Trust lands [24 CFR 5.603(b)]
- Real property and capital assets that are part of an active business or farming operation [HCV GB, p. 5-25]

• A family may have real property as an asset in two ways: (1) owning the property itself and (2) holding a mortgage or deed of trust on the property. In the case of a property owned by a family member, the anticipated asset income generally will be in the form of rent or other payment for the use of the property. If the property generates no income, actual anticipated income from the asset will be zero.

In the case of a mortgage or deed of trust held by a family member, the outstanding balance (unpaid principal) is the cash value of the asset. The interest portion only of payments made to the family in accordance with the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust is counted as anticipated asset income.

PHA Policy

In the case of capital investments owned jointly with others not living in a family's unit, a prorated share of the property's cash value will be counted as an asset unless the PHA determines that the family receives no income from the property and is unable to sell or otherwise convert the asset to cash.

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Trusts

A *trust* is a legal arrangement generally regulated by state law in which one party (the creator or grantor) transfers property to a second party (the trustee) who holds the property for the benefit of one or more third parties (the beneficiaries).

Revocable Trusts

If any member of a family has the right to withdraw the funds in a trust, the value of the trust is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25]. Any income earned as a result of investment of trust funds is counted as actual asset income, whether the income is paid to the family or deposited in the trust.

Nonrevocable Trusts

In cases where a trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of a family, the value of the trust fund is not considered an asset. However, any income distributed to the family from such a trust is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. (Periodic payments are covered in section 6-I.H. Lump-sum receipts are discussed earlier in this section.)

Retirement Accounts

Company Retirement/Pension Accounts

In order to correctly include or exclude as an asset any amount held in a company retirement or pension account by an employed person, the PHA must know whether the money is accessible before retirement [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

While a family member is employed, only the amount the family member can withdraw without retiring or terminating employment is counted as an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-26].

After a family member retires or terminates employment, any amount distributed to the family member is counted as a periodic payment or a lump-sum receipt, as appropriate [HCV GB, p. 5-26], except to the extent that it represents funds invested in the account by the family member. (For more on periodic payments, see section 6-I.H.) The balance in the account is counted as an asset only if it remains accessible to the family member.

IRA, Keogh, and Similar Retirement Savings Accounts

IRA, Keogh, and similar retirement savings accounts are counted as assets even though early withdrawal would result in a penalty [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

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Personal Property

Personal property held as an investment, such as gems, jewelry, coin collections, antique cars, etc., is considered an asset [HCV GB, p. 5-25].

PHA Policy

In determining the value of personal property held as an investment, the PHA will use the family's estimate of the value. The PHA may obtain an appraisal to confirm the value of the asset if there is reason to believe that the family's estimated value is off by \$50 or more. The family must cooperate with the appraiser, but cannot be charged any costs related to the appraisal.

Generally, personal property held as an investment generates no income until it is disposed of. If regular income is generated (e.g., income from renting the personal property), the amount that is expected to be earned in the coming year is counted as actual income from the asset.

Necessary items of personal property are not considered assets [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

PHA Policy

Necessary personal property consists of only those items not held as an investment, and may include clothing, furniture, household furnishings, jewelry, and vehicles, including those specially equipped for persons with disabilities.

Life Insurance

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets [HCV GB 5-25]. The cash value is the surrender value. If such a policy earns dividends or interest that the family could elect to receive, the anticipated amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

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6-I.H. PERIODIC PAYMENTS

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis. HUD regulations specify periodic payments that are and are not included in annual income.

Periodic Payments Included in Annual Income

- Periodic payments from sources such as social security, unemployment and welfare assistance, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, and pensions. However, periodic payments from retirement accounts, annuities, and similar forms of investments are counted only after they exceed the amount contributed by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and (b)(3)].
- Disability or death benefits and lottery receipts paid periodically, rather than in a single lump sum [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4) and HCV, p. 5-14]

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment

Most lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments, such as unemployment or welfare assistance, are counted as income. However, lump-sum receipts for the delayed start of periodic social security or supplemental security income (SSI) payments are not counted as income [CFR 5.609(b)(4)]. Additionally, any deferred disability benefits that are received in a lump-sum or in prospective monthly amounts from the Department of Veterans Affairs are to be excluded from annual income [FR Notice 11/24/08].

PHA Policy

When a delayed-start payment is received and reported during the period in which the PHA is processing an annual reexamination, the PHA will adjust the family share and PHA subsidy retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover. The family may pay in full any amount due or request to enter into a repayment agreement with the PHA.

Treatment of Overpayment Deductions from Social Security Benefits

The PHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the Social Security Administration (SSA) overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from his or her benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full. The amount and duration of the withholding will vary depending on the amount of the overpayment and the percent of the benefit rate withheld. Regardless of the amount withheld or the length of the withholding period, the PHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount [Notice PIH 2010-3].

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Periodic Payments Excluded from Annual Income

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the assisted family, who are unable to live alone) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2)] Kinship guardianship assistance payments (Kin-GAP) and other similar guardianship payments are treated the same as foster care payments and are likewise excluded from annual income [Notice PIH 2008-30].

PHA Policy

The PHA will exclude payments for the care of foster children and foster adults only if the care is provided through an official arrangement with a local welfare agency [HCV GB, p. 5-18].

- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts received under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 1626(c)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Amounts received under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payments (26 U.S.C. 32(j)) [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)].
Note: EITC may be paid periodically if the family elects to receive the amount due as part of payroll payments from an employer.
- Lump sums received as a result of delays in processing Social Security and SSI payments (see section 6-I.J.) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)].
- Lump-sums or prospective monthly amounts received as deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) [FR Notice 11/24/08].

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6-I.I. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay, are counted as income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)] if they are received either in the form of periodic payments or in the form of a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic payment. If they are received in a one-time lump sum (as a settlement, for instance), they are treated as lump-sum receipts [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3)]. (See also the discussion of periodic payments in section 6-I.H and the discussion of lump-sum receipts in section 6-I.G.)

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6-I.J. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Overview

Welfare assistance is counted in annual income. Welfare assistance includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and any payments to individuals or families based on need that are made under programs funded separately or jointly by federal, state, or local governments [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]

The PHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-5. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was receiving HCV assistance at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families

The families covered by 24 CFR 5.615 are those “who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits (‘welfare benefits’) from a State or other public agency (‘welfare agency’) under a program for which Federal, State or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance” [24 CFR 5.615(b)]

Imputed Income

When a welfare agency imposes a sanction that reduces a family’s welfare income because the family commits fraud or fails to comply with the agency’s economic self-sufficiency program or work activities requirement, the PHA must include in annual income “imputed” welfare income. The PHA must request that the welfare agency inform the PHA when the benefits of an HCV participant family are reduced. The imputed income is the amount the family would have received if the family had not been sanctioned.

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

Offsets

The amount of the imputed income is offset by the amount of additional income the family begins to receive after the sanction is imposed. When the additional income equals or exceeds the imputed welfare income, the imputed income is reduced to zero [24 CFR 5.615(c)(4)].

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6-I.K. PERIODIC AND DETERMINABLE ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]

Annual income includes periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing with an assisted family.

Alimony and Child Support

The PHA must count alimony or child support amounts awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement.

PHA Policy

The PHA will count court-awarded amounts for alimony and child support unless the PHA verifies that: (1) the payments are not being made, and (2) the family has made reasonable efforts to collect amounts due, including filing with courts or agencies responsible for enforcing payments [HCV GB, pp. 5-23 and 5-47].

Families who do not have court-awarded alimony and child support awards are not required to seek a court award and are not required to take independent legal action to obtain collection.

Regular Contributions or Gifts

The PHA must count as income regular monetary and nonmonetary contributions or gifts from persons not residing with an assisted family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income and gifts are not counted [24 CFR 5.609(c)(9)].

PHA Policy

Examples of regular contributions include: (1) regular payment of a family's bills (e.g., utilities, telephone, rent, credit cards, and car payments), (2) cash or other liquid assets provided to any family member on a regular basis, and (3) "in-kind" contributions such as groceries and clothing provided to a family on a regular basis.

Nonmonetary contributions will be valued at the cost of purchasing the items, as determined by the PHA. For contributions that may vary from month to month (e.g., utility payments), the PHA will include an average amount based upon past history.

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6-1.L. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

In 2005, Congress passed a law (for section 8 programs only) requiring that certain student financial assistance be included in annual income. Prior to that, the full amount of student financial assistance was excluded. For some students, the full exclusion still applies.

Student Financial Assistance Included in Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and FR 4/10/06]

The regulation requiring the inclusion of certain student financial assistance applies only to students who satisfy all of the following conditions:

- They are enrolled in an institution of higher education, as defined under the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965.
- They are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance on their own—that is, apart from their parents—through the HCV program, the project-based certificate program, the project-based voucher program, or the moderate rehabilitation program.
- They are under 24 years of age **OR** they have no dependent children.

For students who satisfy these three conditions, any financial assistance in excess of tuition received: (1) under the 1965 HEA, (2) from a private source, or (3) from an institution of higher education, as defined under the 1965 HEA, must be included in annual income.

To determine annual income in accordance with the above requirements, the PHA will use the definitions of *dependent child*, *institution of higher education*, and *parents* in Section 3-II.E, along with the following definitions [FR 4/10/06, pp. 18148-18150]:

- *Assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965* includes Pell Grants, Federal Supplement Educational Opportunity Grants, Academic Achievement Incentive Scholarships, State Assistance under the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program, the Robert G. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program, and Federal Work Study programs.
- *Assistance from private sources* means assistance from nongovernmental sources, including parents, guardians, and other persons not residing with the student in an HCV assisted unit.
- *Tuition* will have the meaning given this term by the institution of higher education in which the student is enrolled.

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Student Financial Assistance Excluded from Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]

Any student financial assistance not subject to inclusion under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) is fully excluded from annual income under 24 CFR 5.609(c)(6), whether it is paid directly to the student or to the educational institution the student is attending. This includes any financial assistance received by:

- Students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving Section 8 assistance
- Students who are enrolled in an educational institution that does **not** meet the 1965 HEA definition of *institution of higher education*
- Students who are over 23 **AND** have at least one dependent child, as defined in Section 3-II.E
- Students who are receiving financial assistance through a governmental program not authorized under the 1965 HEA.

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6-I.M. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(c) that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Reimbursement of medical expenses [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4)]
- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(iii)]
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(c)(8)(ii)]
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(c)(10)]
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)]
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(c)(15)]
- Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home [24 CFR 5.609(c)(16)]
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal statute [24 CFR 5.609(c)(17)]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. It includes:
 - (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b))
 - (b) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058)
 - (c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c))
 - (d) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e)
 - (e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f))

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- (f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)) (Effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).)
- (g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04)
- (h) The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408)
- (i) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f))
- (j) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in *In Re Agent*-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.)
- (k) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721)
- (l) The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q)
- (m) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j))
- (n) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433)
- (o) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d))
- (p) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran (38 U.S.C. 1805)
- (q) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602)
- (r) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931)

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PART II: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-II.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

HUD regulations require PHAs to deduct from annual income any of five mandatory deductions for which a family qualifies. The resulting amount is the family's adjusted income. Mandatory deductions are found in 24 CFR 5.611.

5.611(a) Mandatory deductions. In determining adjusted income, the responsible entity [PHA] must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

- (1) \$480 for each dependent;
- (2) \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family;
- (3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:
 - (i) Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;
 - (ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus; and
- (4) Any reasonable child care expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

This part covers policies related to these mandatory deductions. Verification requirements related to these deductions are found in Chapter 7.

Anticipating Expenses

PHA Policy

Generally, the PHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., child care during school and nonschool periods and cyclical medical expenses), the PHA will estimate costs based on historic data and known future costs.

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If a family has an accumulated debt for medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will include as an eligible expense the portion of the debt that the family expects to pay during the period for which the income determination is being made. However, amounts previously deducted will not be allowed even if the amounts were not paid as expected in a preceding period. The PHA may require the family to provide documentation of payments made in the preceding year.

6-II.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

A deduction of \$480 is taken for each dependent [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

6-II.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of \$400 is taken for any elderly or disabled family [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)]. An *elderly family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

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6-II.D. MEDICAL EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

Unreimbursed medical expenses may be deducted to the extent that, in combination with any disability assistance expenses, they exceed three percent of annual income.

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a medical expense deduction, the medical expenses of all family members are counted [VG, p. 28].

Definition of Medical Expenses

HUD regulations define *medical expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to mean “medical expenses, including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed, and that are not covered by insurance.”

PHA Policy

The most current IRS Publication 502, *Medical and Dental Expenses*, will be used to determine the costs that qualify as medical expenses.

Summary of Allowable Medical Expenses from IRS Publication 502	
Services of medical professionals	Substance abuse treatment programs
Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, noncosmetic	Psychiatric treatment
Services of medical facilities	Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses
Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services	The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth)
Prescription medicines and insulin, but <u>not</u> nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor	Cost and continuing care of necessary service animals
Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheel chair, handrails)	Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO)
Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible medical expenses only. Detailed information is provided in IRS Publication 502. Medical expenses are considered only to the extent they are not reimbursed by insurance or some other source.	

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Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

PHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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6-II.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]

Reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed three percent of annual income, and (4) do not exceed the earned income received by the family member who is enabled to work.

Earned Income Limit on the Disability Assistance Expense Deduction

A family can qualify for the disability assistance expense deduction only if at least one family member (who may be the person with disabilities) is enabled to work [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The disability expense deduction is capped by the amount of “earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older and who are able to work” because of the expense [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]. The earned income used for this purpose is the amount verified before any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

PHA Policy

The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family’s request, the PHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When the PHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members’ incomes.

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Eligible Disability Expenses

Examples of auxiliary apparatus are provided in the *HCV Guidebook* as follows: “Auxiliary apparatus are items such as wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, or special equipment to enable a blind person to read or type, but only if these items are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work” [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

HUD advises PHAs to further define and describe auxiliary apparatus [VG, p. 30].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus

PHA Policy

Expenses incurred for maintaining or repairing an auxiliary apparatus are eligible. In the case of an apparatus that is specially adapted to accommodate a person with disabilities (e.g., a vehicle or computer), the cost to maintain the special adaptations (but not maintenance of the apparatus itself) is an eligible expense. The cost of service animals trained to give assistance to persons with disabilities, including the cost of acquiring the animal, veterinary care, food, grooming, and other continuing costs of care, will be included.

Eligible Attendant Care

The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

PHA Policy

Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable costs for home medical care, nursing services, in-home or center-based care services, interpreters for persons with hearing impairments, and readers for persons with visual disabilities.

Attendant care expenses will be included for the period that the person enabled to work is employed plus reasonable transportation time. The cost of general housekeeping and personal services is not an eligible attendant care expense. However, if the person enabled to work is the person with disabilities, personal services necessary to enable the person with disabilities to work are eligible.

If the care attendant also provides other services to the family, the PHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

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Payments to Family Members

No disability assistance expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of an assisted family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the assisted family may be deducted if they are not reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

PHA Policy

The PHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and the PHA will consider, the family’s justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

Families That Qualify for Both Medical and Disability Assistance Expenses

PHA Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head or spouse is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities. When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either medical or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them medical expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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6-II.F. CHILD CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines *child care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as “amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for child care. In the case of child care necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.”

Clarifying the Meaning of *Child* for This Deduction

Child care expenses do not include child support payments made to another on behalf of a minor who is not living in an assisted family’s household [VG, p. 26]. However, child care expenses for foster children that are living in the assisted family’s household, are included when determining the family’s child care expenses [HCV GB, p. 5-29].

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

PHA Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a child care deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family’s request, the PHA will consider factors such as how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to seek employment, the family must provide evidence of the family member’s efforts to obtain employment at each reexamination. The deduction may be reduced or denied if the family member’s job search efforts are not commensurate with the child care expense being allowed by the PHA.

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Furthering Education

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to further his or her education, the member must be enrolled in school (academic or vocational) or participating in a formal training program. The family member is not required to be a full-time student, but the time spent in educational activities must be commensurate with the child care claimed.

Being Gainfully Employed

PHA Policy

If the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that child care is being provided. Gainful employment is any legal work activity (full- or part-time) for which a family member is compensated.

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Earned Income Limit on Child Care Expense Deduction

When a family member looks for work or furthers his or her education, there is no cap on the amount that may be deducted for child care – although the care must still be necessary and reasonable. However, when child care enables a family member to work, the deduction is capped by “the amount of employment income that is included in annual income” [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

The earned income used for this purpose is the amount of earned income verified after any earned income disallowances or income exclusions are applied.

When the person who is enabled to work is a person with disabilities who receives the earned income disallowance (EID) or a full-time student whose earned income above \$480 is excluded, child care costs related to enabling a family member to work may not exceed the portion of the person’s earned income that actually is included in annual income. For example, if a family member who qualifies for the EID makes \$15,000 but because of the EID only \$5,000 is included in annual income, child care expenses are limited to \$5,000.

The PHA must not limit the deduction to the least expensive type of child care. If the care allows the family to pursue more than one eligible activity, including work, the cap is calculated in proportion to the amount of time spent working [HCV GB, p. 5-30].

PHA Policy

When the child care expense being claimed is to enable a family member to work, only one family member’s income will be considered for a given period of time. When more than one family member works during a given period, the PHA generally will limit allowable child care expenses to the earned income of the lowest-paid member. The family may provide information that supports a request to designate another family member as the person enabled to work.

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Eligible Child Care Expenses

The type of care to be provided is determined by the assisted family. The PHA may not refuse to give a family the child care expense deduction because there is an adult family member in the household that may be available to provide child care [VG, p. 26].

Allowable Child Care Activities

PHA Policy

For school-age children, costs attributable to public or private school activities during standard school hours are not considered. Expenses incurred for supervised activities after school or during school holidays (e.g., summer day camp, after-school sports league) are allowable forms of child care.

The costs of general housekeeping and personal services are not eligible. Likewise, child care expenses paid to a family member who lives in the family's unit are not eligible; however, payments for child care to relatives who do not live in the unit are eligible.

If a child care provider also renders other services to a family or child care is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, the PHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to child care for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the child care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

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Necessary and Reasonable Costs

Child care expenses will be considered necessary if: (1) a family adequately explains how the care enables a family member to work, actively seek employment, or further his or her education, and (2) the family certifies, and the child care provider verifies, that the expenses are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

PHA Policy

Child care expenses will be considered for the time required for the eligible activity plus reasonable transportation time. For child care that enables a family member to go to school, the time allowed may include not more than one study hour for each hour spent in class.

To establish the reasonableness of child care costs, the PHA will use the schedule of child care costs from the local welfare agency. Families may present, and the PHA will consider, justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

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PART III: CALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND PHA SUBSIDY

6-III.A. OVERVIEW OF RENT AND SUBSIDY CALCULATIONS

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for an assisted family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between \$0 and \$50 that is established by the PHA
-

The PHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-III.B.

The amount that a family pays for rent and utilities (the family share) will never be less than the family's TTP but may be greater than the TTP depending on the rent charged for the unit the family selects.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

PHA Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

PHA Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is \$50.00.

Family Share [24 CFR 982.305(a)(5)]

If a family chooses a unit with a gross rent (rent to owner plus an allowance for tenant-paid utilities) that exceeds the PHA's applicable payment standard: (1) the family will pay more than the TTP, and (2) at initial occupancy the PHA may not approve the tenancy if it would require the family share to exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. The income used for this determination must have been verified no earlier than 60 days before the family's voucher was issued. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-III.C.)

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PHA Subsidy [24 CFR 982.505(b)]

The PHA will pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is equal to the lower of (1) the applicable payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP. (For a discussion of the application of payment standards, see section 6-III.C.)

Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b)]

When the PHA subsidy for a family exceeds the rent to owner, the family is due a utility reimbursement. HUD permits the PHA to pay the reimbursement to the family or directly to the utility provider.

PHA Policy

The PHA will make utility reimbursements to the utility company.

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6-III.B. FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS AFFECTING MINIMUM RENT [24 CFR 5.630]

Overview

If the PHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the PHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If the PHA determines that a hardship exists, the family share is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

- (1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

PHA Policy

A hardship will be considered to exist only if the loss of eligibility has an impact on the family's ability to pay the minimum rent.

For a family waiting for a determination of eligibility, the hardship period will end as of the first of the month following: (1) implementation of assistance, if approved, or (2) the decision to deny assistance. A family whose request for assistance is denied may request a hardship exemption based upon one of the other allowable hardship circumstances.

- (2) The family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent.

PHA Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent to the owner or tenant-paid utilities.

- (3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

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(4) A death has occurred in the family.

PHA Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by the PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

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Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

When a family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA must suspend the minimum rent requirement beginning the first of the month following the family’s request. The PHA then determines whether the financial hardship exists and whether the hardship is temporary or long-term.

PHA Policy

The PHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long-term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the family share reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption	
Assume the PHA has established a minimum rent of \$35.	
Family Share – No Hardship	Family Share – With Hardship
\$0 30% of monthly adjusted income	\$0 30% of monthly adjusted income
\$15 10% of monthly gross income	\$15 10% of monthly gross income
N/A Welfare rent	N/A Welfare rent
\$35 Minimum rent	\$35 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies. TTP = \$35	Hardship exemption granted. TTP = \$15

PHA Policy

To qualify for a hardship exemption, a family must submit a request for a hardship exemption in writing. The request must explain the nature of the hardship and how the hardship has affected the family’s ability to pay the minimum rent. The PHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

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No Financial Hardship

If the PHA determines there is no financial hardship, the PHA will reinstate the minimum rent and require the family to repay the amounts suspended.

PHA Policy

The PHA will require the family to repay the suspended amount within 30 calendar days of the PHA's notice that a hardship exemption has not been granted.

Temporary Hardship

If the PHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the PHA must suspend the minimum rent for the 90-day period beginning the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay the PHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the PHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the PHA. The PHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

PHA Policy

The PHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the procedures found in Chapter 16 of this plan.

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Long-Term Hardship

If the PHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the PHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

PHA Policy

The hardship period ends when any of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) At an interim or annual reexamination, the family's calculated TTP is greater than the minimum rent.
- (2) For hardship conditions based on loss of income, the hardship condition will continue to be recognized until new sources of income are received that are at least equal to the amount lost. For example, if a hardship is approved because a family no longer receives a \$60/month child support payment, the hardship will continue to exist until the family receives at least \$60/month in income from another source or once again begins to receive the child support.
- (3) For hardship conditions based upon hardship-related expenses, the minimum rent exemption will continue to be recognized until the cumulative amount exempted is equal to the expense incurred.

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6-III.C. APPLYING PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.505]

Overview

The PHA's schedule of payment standards is used to calculate housing assistance payments for HCV families. This section covers the application of the PHA's payment standards. The establishment and revision of the PHA's payment standard schedule are covered in Chapter 16.

Payment standard is defined as "the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family)" [24 CFR 982.4(b)].

The payment standard for a family is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family unit size, which is defined as the appropriate number of bedrooms for the family under the PHA's subsidy standards [24 CFR 982.4(b)], or (2) the payment standard for the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

If the PHA has established an exception payment standard for a designated part of an FMR area and a family's unit is located in the exception area, the PHA must use the appropriate payment standard for the exception area.

The PHA is required to pay a monthly housing assistance payment (HAP) for a family that is the lower of (1) the payment standard for the family minus the family's TTP or (2) the gross rent for the family's unit minus the TTP.

If during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, the owner lowers the rent, the PHA will recalculate the HAP using the lower of the initial payment standard or the gross rent for the unit [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Payment Standards

When the PHA revises its payment standards during the term of the HAP contract for a family's unit, it will apply the new payment standards in accordance with HUD regulations.

Decreases

If the amount on the payment standard schedule is decreased during the term of the HAP contract, the lower payment standard generally will be used beginning at the effective date of the family's second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard. The PHA will determine the payment standard for the family as follows:

Step 1: At the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard, the PHA will determine the payment standard for the family using the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the size of the dwelling unit rented by the family.

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Step 2: The PHA will compare the payment standard from step 1 to the payment standard last used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family. The payment standard used by the PHA at the first regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard will be the higher of these two payment standards. The PHA will advise the family that the application of the lower payment standard will be deferred until the second regular reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard.

Step 3: At the second regular reexamination following the decrease in the payment standard, the lower payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family unless the PHA has subsequently increased the payment standard, in which case the payment standard will be determined in accordance with procedures for increases in payment standards described below.

Increases

If the payment standard is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the increased payment standard will be used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for the family beginning on the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination on or after the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.

Families requiring or requesting interim reexaminations will not have their HAP payments calculated using the higher payment standard until their next annual reexamination [HCV GB, p. 7-8].

Changes in Family Unit Size

Irrespective of any increase or decrease in the payment standard, if the family unit size increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard for the family beginning at the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Reasonable Accommodation

If a family requires a higher payment standard as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA is allowed to establish a higher payment standard for the family within the basic range.

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6-III.D. APPLYING UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

Overview

A PHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. The PHA must use the appropriate utility allowance for the size of dwelling unit actually leased by a family rather than the voucher unit size for which the family qualifies using PHA subsidy standards. See Chapter 5 for information on the PHA's subsidy standards.

For policies on establishing and updating utility allowances, see Chapter 16.

Reasonable Accommodation

HCV program regulations require a PHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on the PHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, the PHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if the PHA has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed.

The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with an explanation of the need for the reasonable accommodation and information about the amount of additional allowance required [HCV GB, p. 18-8].

Utility Allowance Revisions

At reexamination, the PHA must use the PHA current utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 982.517(d)(2)].

PHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination that is effective after the allowance is adopted.

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6-III.E. PRORATED ASSISTANCE FOR MIXED FAMILIES [24 CFR 5.520]

HUD regulations prohibit assistance to ineligible family members. A *mixed family* is one that includes at least one U.S. citizen or eligible immigrant and any number of ineligible family members. The PHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The PHA will first determine assistance as if all family members were eligible and then prorate the assistance based upon the percentage of family members that actually are eligible. For example, if the PHA subsidy for a family is calculated at \$500 and two of four family members are ineligible, the PHA subsidy would be reduced to \$250.

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EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME INCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(a) Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

- (1) Go to, or on behalf of, the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- (2) Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- (3) Which are not specifically excluded in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (4) Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

(b) Annual income includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
- (2) The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

- (3) Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;
- (4) The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount (except as provided in paragraph (c)(14) of this section);
- (5) Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay (except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section);

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(6) Welfare assistance payments.

(i) Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:

(A) Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31¹; and

(B) Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of:

(A) The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus

(B) The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this paragraph shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

(7) Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;

(8) All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section)

(9) For section 8 programs only and as provided in 24 CFR 5.612, any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or from an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except that financial assistance described in this paragraph is not considered annual income for persons over the age of 23 with dependent children. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial assistance" does not include loan proceeds for the purpose of determining income.

**HHS DEFINITION OF
"ASSISTANCE"**

45 CFR: GENERAL TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

260.31 What does the term "assistance" mean?

(a)(1) The term "assistance" includes cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

(2) It includes such benefits even when they are:

(i) Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and

(ii) Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 261.30 of this chapter).

¹ Text of 45 CFR 260.31 follows.

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(3) Except where excluded under paragraph (b) of this section, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and child care provided to families who are not employed.

(b) [The definition of “assistance”] excludes: (1) Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:

(i) Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;

(ii) Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and

(iii) Will not extend beyond four months.

(2) Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);

(3) Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;

(4) Refundable earned income tax credits;

(5) Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;

(6) Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and

(7) Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of [the Social Security] Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance.

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EXHIBIT 6-2: ANNUAL INCOME EXCLUSIONS

24 CFR 5.609

(c) Annual income does not include the following:

- (1) Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- (2) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);
- (3) Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in paragraph (b)(5) of this section);
- (4) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- (5) Income of a live-in aide, as defined in Sec. 5.403;

(6) Subject to paragraph (b)(9) of this section, the full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;

(7) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;

(8) (i) Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;

(ii) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);

(iii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

² FM Notice 11/24/08 makes note of pending revisions to this regulation, namely the exclusion of any deferred disability benefits received in lump-sum or prospective monthly amounts from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). At the time of publication 24 CFR 5.609 had yet to be updated.

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iv) Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;

(v) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives, and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;

(9) Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);

(10) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;

(11) Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);

(12) Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;

(13) [Reserved]

(14) Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and social security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

(15) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;

(16) Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or

(17) Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(c) apply. A notice will be published in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs and housing owners identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published and distributed when necessary. [See the following chart for a list of benefits that qualify for this exclusion.]

Sources of Income Excluded by Federal Statute from Consideration as Income for Purposes of Determining Eligibility or Benefits

a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b));

b) Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058);

c) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c));

d) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e);

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e) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f));

f) Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)); (effective July 1, 2000, references to Job Training Partnership Act shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931);

g) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub.L- 94-540, 90 Stat. 2503-04);

h) The first \$2000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408);

i) Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu);

j) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f));

k) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent-product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);

l) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721);

m) The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);

n) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j));

o) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433);

p) Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d));

q) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran (38 U.S.C. 1805);

r) Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602); and

s) Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931).

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EXHIBIT 6-3: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

(2) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under Sec. 5.609.

(3) In determining net family assets, PHAs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor.

In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

(4) For purposes of determining annual income under Sec. 5.609, the term "net family assets" does not include the value of a home currently being purchased with assistance under part 982, subpart M of this title. This exclusion is limited to the first 10 years after the purchase date of the home.

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EXHIBIT 6-4: EARNED INCOME DISALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

24 CFR 5.617 Self-sufficiency incentives for persons with disabilities—Disallowance of increase in annual income.

(a) Applicable programs. The disallowance of increase in annual income provided by this section is applicable only to the following programs: HOME Investment Partnerships Program (24 CFR part 92); Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (24 CFR part 574); Supportive Housing Program (24 CFR part 583); and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (24 CFR part 982).

(b) Definitions. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Qualified family. A family residing in housing assisted under one of the programs listed in paragraph (a) of this section or receiving tenant-based rental assistance under one of the programs listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who is a person with disabilities and who was previously unemployed for one or more years prior to employment;

(2) Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member who is a person with disabilities during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or

(3) Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member who is a person with disabilities, during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the responsible entity in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance-- provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

(c) Disallowance of increase in annual income—

(1) Initial twelve month exclusion. During the cumulative twelve month period beginning on the date a member who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income (as defined in the regulations governing the applicable program listed in paragraph (a) of this section) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member who is a person with disabilities as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

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(2) Second twelve month exclusion and phase-in. During the second cumulative twelve month period after the date a member who is a person with disabilities of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the responsible entity must exclude from annual income of a qualified family fifty percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over income of that family member prior to the beginning of such employment.

(3) Maximum four year disallowance. The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member who is a person with disabilities as provided in paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) is limited to a lifetime 48 month period. The disallowance only applies for a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (c)(1) and a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (c)(2), during the 48 month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(d) Inapplicability to admission. The disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment of persons with disabilities under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility or any income targeting that may be applicable).

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EXHIBIT 6-5: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) *Imputed welfare income.*

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the PHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the PHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

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(5) The PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) Review of PHA decision.

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

(e) PHA relation with welfare agency.

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the PHA. However, the PHA is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.

(3) Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The PHA shall be entitled to rely on the welfare agency notice to the PHA of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.

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Chapter 7

VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, [Notice PIH 2010-19](#)]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain the family's consent to collect the information. Applicants and program participants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The PHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The PHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in [Notice PIH 2010-19](#), and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. More detailed requirements related to individual factors are provided in subsequent parts including family information (Part II), income and assets (Part III), and mandatory deductions (Part IV).

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies of the PHA.

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516 AND 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230]

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 982.551].

Consent Forms

It is required that all adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the PHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate assistance of participants. The family may request an informal review (applicants) or informal hearing (participants) in accordance with PHA procedures.

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7-1.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

HUD's Verification Hierarchy [\[Notice PIH 2010-19\]](#)

HUD authorizes the PHA to use six methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

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PHA Policy

In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:

[Up-front Income Verification \(UIV \) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification \(EIV\) system](#)

[Up-front Income Verification \(UIV\) using a non-HUD system](#)

[Written Third Party Verification \(may be provided by applicant or participant\)](#)

[Written Third-party Verification Form](#)

[Oral Third-party Verification](#)

[Self-Certification](#)

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below. **Requirements for Acceptable Documents**

PHA Policy

Any documents used for verification must be the original (not photocopies) and generally must be dated within 60 days of the date they are provided to the PHA. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

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Third-party Written Verification¶
Third-party Oral Verification¶
Review of Documents¶
Self-Certification¶

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Print-outs from [Web](#) pages are considered original documents.

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The PHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy, annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

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Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

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File Documentation

The PHA must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the PHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this plan. The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

PHA Policy

The PHA will document, in the family file, the following:

- Reported family annual income
- Value of assets
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income
- Other factors influencing the adjusted income or income-based rent determination

When the PHA is unable to obtain 3rd party verification, the PHA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 960.259(c)(1); [Notice PIH 2010-19](#)]

7-I.C. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the PHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. [If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no](#) adverse action can be taken until the PHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the informal review/hearing process of the PHA.

[See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policy on the use of UIV/EIV to project annual income.](#)

Upfront Income Verification Using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)

HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, [social security benefits](#) and SSI benefits for participant families. HUD requires the PHA to use the EIV system [in its entirety](#). The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

EIV Income Reports

The data shown on [income reports](#) is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 months old at the time reports are generated.

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The PHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:¶
HUD's EIV system (when it is available to the PHA)¶
[Insert any additional UIV sources used by the PHA]¶
The PHA must restrict access to and safeguard UIV data in accordance with HUD guidance on security procedures, as issued and made available by HUD.¶

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UIV information is used differently depending upon whether there is a *substantial difference* between information provided by the family and the UIV information. In "HUD Guidelines for Projecting Annual Income When UIV Data is Available" [HUD website, April 2004], HUD recommends using \$200 per month as the threshold for a substantial difference. The PHA will therefore use \$200 per month as the threshold for a substantial difference.¶
See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policy on the use of UIV to project annual income and for the PHA's threshold for substantial difference.¶

When No Substantial Difference Exists¶
If UIV information does not differ substantially from family information, the UIV documentation may serve as third-party written verification. ¶

When a Substantial Difference Exists¶
When there is a substantial difference between the information provided by the UIV source and the family, the PHA must request another form of third-party written verification and use any other verification methods (in priority order) to reconcile the difference(s). ¶

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Tenant

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The PHA will obtain income reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

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Income reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. Income reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Chapter 6-I.C. Income reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between Income reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 6-I.C. and in this chapter.

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Income reports will be used in interim reexaminationsto identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system and as necessary to verify and calculate earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

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Income reports will be retained in participant files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

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When the PHA determines through Income reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

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EIV Discrepancy Reports

The EIV discrepancy report is a tool for identifying families who may have concealed or under-reported income. Data in the discrepancy report represents income for past reporting periods and may be between 6 months and 30 months old at the time reports are generated.

Families who have not concealed or under-reported income may appear on the discrepancy report in some circumstances, such as loss of a job or addition of new family members.

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The PHA will generate the Income Discrepancy Report at least once every 6 months.

When the PHA determines that a participant appearing on the Income Discrepancy Report has not concealed or under-reported income, the participant’s name will be placed on a list of “false positive” reviews. To avoid multiple reviews in this situation, participants appearing on this list will be eliminated from discrepancy processing until a subsequent interim or annual reexamination has been completed.

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In reviewing ETRs, the PHA will begin with the largest discrepancies. ¶

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The PHA will review the EIV discrepancy tab during processing of annual and interim reexaminations.

When it appears that a family may have concealed or under-reported income, the PHA will request written third-party verification of the income in question.

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When the PHA determines through file review and third party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

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EIV Identity Verification

The EIV system verifies tenant identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

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PHAs are required to use EIV’s Identity Verification Report on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2010-3].

When identity verification for a participant fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system and no income information will be displayed.

PHA Policy

The PHA will identify participants whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV’s Identity Verification Report on a monthly.

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The PHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by [Obtaining appropriate documentation from the participant](#). When the PHA determines that discrepancies exist due to PHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

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Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)

[In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages PHAs to utilize other upfront verification sources.](#)

[PHA Policy](#)

[The PHA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:](#)

[HUD's EIV system](#)

[\[Insert any additional UIV sources used by the PHA\]](#)

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7-I.D. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to the PHA by the family. If written third-party verification is not available, the PHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2010-19]

Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

The PHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

The PHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

PHA Policy

Third-party documents provided by the family must be dated within 60 days of the PHA request date.

If the PHA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, the PHA will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation.

As verification of earned income, the PHA will request pay stubs covering the 60-day period prior to the PHA's request.

Written Third-Party Verification Form

When upfront verification is not available and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, the PHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

A written third-party verification form is mandatory when there is an unreported source of

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income or a substantial difference in reported income (\$2400 annually or more) and there is no UIV or tenant-provided documentation to support the income discrepancy.

PHAs may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents are unavailable or are rejected by the PHA.

Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2010-19]

For third-party oral verification, PHAs contact sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

PHAs should document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

PHA Policy

In collecting third-party oral verification, PHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2010-19]

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

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Reasonable Effort and Timing¶

Unless third-party verification is not required as described below, HUD requires the PHA to make at least two unsuccessful attempts to obtain third-party verification before using another form of verification [VG, p. 15].¶

¶

PHA Policy¶

The PHA will diligently seek third-party verification using a combination of written and oral requests to verification sources. Information received orally from third parties may be used either to clarify information provided in writing by the third party or as independent verification when written third-party verification is not received in a timely fashion.¶

¶

The PHA may mail, fax, e-mail, or hand deliver third-party written verification requests and will accept third-party responses using any of these methods. The PHA will send a written request for verification to each required source within 5 business days of securing a family's authorization for the release of the information and give the source 10 business days to respond in writing. If a response has not been received by the 11th business day, the PHA will request third-party oral verification. ¶

¶

The PHA will make a minimum of two attempts, one of which may be oral, to obtain third-party verification. A record of each attempt to contact the third-party source (including no-answer calls) and all contacts with the source will be documented in the file. Regarding third-party oral verification, PHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided. ¶

¶

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.¶

¶

If a third party agrees to confirm in writing the information provided orally, the PHA will wait no more than 5 business days for the information to be provided. If the information is not provided by the 6th business day, the PHA will use any information provided orally in combination with reviewing family-provided documents.¶

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When Third-Party Information is Late¶

¶

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PHA Policy

If the family cannot provide original documents, the PHA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.

The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p. 18].

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Primary Documents

Third-party verification is not required when legal documents are the primary source, such as a birth certificate or other legal documentation of birth.

Inputed Assets

HUD permits PHAs to accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

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PHA Policy

The PHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value.

Deleted: The PHA will determine that third-party verification is not available if the asset or expense involves an insignificant amount, making it not cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification [VG, p. 15].¶

Deleted: The PHA will use review of documents in lieu of requesting third-party verification when the market value of an individual asset or an expense is less than \$500 annually *and* the family has original documents that support the declared amount.¶

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7-I.E. SELF-CERTIFICATION

Self-certification, or “tenant declaration,” is used as a last resort when the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

When the PHA relies on a tenant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family’s file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

PHA Policy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to the PHA.

The PHA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to the PHA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified. All self-certifications must be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

Deleted: *Certain Income, Asset and Expense Sources* ¶

¶ The PHA will determine that third-party verification is not available when it is known that an income source does not have the ability to provide written or oral third-party verification [VG, p. 15]. For example, the PHA will rely upon review of documents when the PHA determines that a third party's privacy rules prohibit the source from disclosing information. ¶

¶ PHA Policy¶

The PHA also will determine that third-party verification is not available when there is a service charge for verifying an asset or expense *and* the family has original documents that provide the necessary information.¶

¶ The PHA will document in the family file the reason that the third-party verification was not available and will place a photocopy of the original document(s) in the family file. [VG, p. 15]¶

¶ If the family cannot provide original documents, the PHA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.¶

¶ The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p. 18].¶

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7-1.E. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS¶

¶ **Using Review of Documents as Verification**¶

¶ PHA Policy¶

If the PHA has determined that third-party verification is not available or not required, the PHA will use documents provided by the family as verification.¶

The PHA may also review documents when necessary to help clarify information provided by third parties. In such cases the PHA will document in the file how the PHA arrived at a final conclusion about the income or expense to include in its calculations.

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PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

PHA Policy

The PHA will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

Verification of Legal Identity for Adults	Verification of Legal Identity for Children
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers	Certificate of birth
Church issued baptismal certificate	Adoption papers
Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card	Custody agreement
U.S. military discharge (DD 214)	Health and Human Services ID
U.S. passport	School records
Employer identification card	

Certificate of Birth is defined as an original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, municipal authority or outlying possession of the United States bearing an official seal or a certificate of birth abroad issued by the Department of State.

If a document submitted by a family is illegible or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required.

If none of these documents can be provided and at the PHA's discretion, a third party who knows the person may attest to the person's identity. The certification must be provided in a format acceptable to the PHA and be signed in the presence of a PHA representative or PHA notary public.

Legal identity will be verified on an as needed basis.

The name on a valid driver's license, Dept. of Motor Vehicles identification card, U.S. passport or Employer identification card should match the name on the social security card.

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7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and [Notice PIH 2010-3](#)]

The family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include, existing program participants who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

The PHA must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number.

An original SSN card issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA)

An original SSA-issued document, which contains the name and SSN of the individual

An original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual

Such other evidence of the SSN as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions

The PHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or participant if the document is not an original document, if the original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible, or if the document appears to be forged.

PHA Policy

The PHA will explain to the applicant or participant the reasons the document is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to the PHA within 90 days.

In the case of Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) individuals, the required documentation must be provided within 90 calendar days from the date of admission into the program. The PHA must grant one additional 90-day extension if it determines that the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that were beyond the applicant's control and could not have been reasonably foreseen.

PHA Policy

The PHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency. If the individual fails to comply with SSN disclosure and documentation requirements upon expiration of the provided time period, the PHA will terminate the individual's assistance.

When the participant requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the participant must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in

addition to the documentation required to verify it. The PHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

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Deleted:), or a self-certification stating that no SSN has been issued

Deleted: The self-certification must be executed personally by any family member 18 or older, or by a parent or guardian for a minor. ¶

Deleted: PHA Policy¶

The PHA will also accept the following documents as evidence if the SSN is provided on the document: ¶
Driver's license ¶
Other identification card issued by a federal, state, or local agency, a medical insurance company or provider, or employer or trade union¶
Payroll stubs¶
Benefit award letters from government agencies; retirement benefit letters; life insurance policies¶
Court records (real estate, tax notices, marriage and divorce, judgment or bankruptcy records)¶

Deleted: If the family reports an SSN but cannot provide acceptable documentation of the number, the PHA will require a self-certification stating that documentation of the SSN cannot be provided at this time. The PHA will require documentation of the SSN within 60 calendar days from the date of the family member's self-certification mentioned above. If the family is an applicant, assistance cannot be provided until proper documentation of the SSN is provided.¶

¶
PHA Policy¶

The PHA will instruct the family to obtain a duplicate card from the local Social Security Administration (SSA) office.¶
For individuals who are at least 62 years of age and are unable to submit the required documentation of their SSN within the initial 60-day period, the PHA will grant an additional 60 calendar days to provide documentation.¶

¶
Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.¶
If any family member obtains an SSN after admission to the program, the new SSN must be disclosed at the next regularly scheduled reexamination. In addition, if a child reaches the age of 6 and has no SSN, the parent or guardian must execute a self-certification stating that the child has no SSN at the next regularly scheduled reexamination.¶

¶
The social security numbers of household members, such as live-in aids, must be verified for the purpose of conducting criminal background checks.¶

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When a participant requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the participant must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if the PHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control. During the period the PHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

PHA Policy

The PHA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and participants that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder

Once the individual's verification status is classified as "verified," the PHA should remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers by no later than the next reexamination.

PHA Policy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, the PHA will remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security

numbers by no later than the next reexamination.

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A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members, an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

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PHA Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, the PHA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member (e.g., school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded) and to provide a self-certification.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

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7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Applicants and program participants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

PHA Policy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships.

Marriage

PHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the PHA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, the PHA will require the family to document the marriage

A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

If there is a name change as a result of a marriage, the participant must provide the PHA with a copy of the new social security card and new photo ID or driver's license that reflect the name change within 90 days.

Separation or Divorce

PHA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the PHA has reasonable doubts about a separation or divorce, the PHA will require the family to document the divorce, or separation.

A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.

A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

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Absence of Adult Member

PHA Policy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill).

Foster Children and Foster Adults

PHA Policy

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

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7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

General Requirements

PHA Policy

The PHA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead.

The family reports child care expenses to enable a family member to further his or her education.

The family includes a student enrolled in an *institution of higher education*.

Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

PHA Policy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in Section 7-1.B, the PHA will determine whether the student is exempt from the restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by verifying any one of the following exemption criteria:

The student is enrolled at an educational institution that does not meet the definition of *institution of higher education* in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see Section Exhibit 3-2).

The student is at least 24 years old.

The student is a veteran, as defined in Section 3-II.E.

The student is married.

The student has at least one dependent child, as defined in Section 3-II.E.

The student is a person with disabilities, as defined in Section 3-II.E, and was receiving assistance prior to November 30, 2005.

If the PHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, the PHA will conclude that the student is subject to the restrictions on assistance at 24 CFR 5.612. In addition to verifying the student's income eligibility, the PHA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see Section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from his/her parents (see below).

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Independent Student

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify a student's independence from his/her parents to determine that the student's parents' income is not relevant for determining the student's eligibility by doing all of the following:

Either reviewing and verifying previous address information to determine whether the student has established a household separate from his/her parents for at least one year or reviewing and verifying documentation relevant to determining whether the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of *independent student* (see Section 3-II.E)

Reviewing prior year income tax returns to verify whether a parent has claimed the student as a dependent

Requesting and obtaining written certification directly from the student's parents identifying the amount of support they will be providing to the student, even if the amount of support is \$0.

7-ILF. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

The PHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The PHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the PHA request a participant's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website at www.os.dhhs.gov.

The above cited regulation does not prohibit the following inquiries, provided these inquiries are made of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiring whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

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Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Verification of the receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for waiting list preferences (if applicable) or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

PHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, the PHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation from HUD's EIV System is not available, the PHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), the PHA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from www.ssa.gov. Once the applicant or participant receives the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the PHA.

Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.603.

PHA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

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7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]

Overview

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. A detailed discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter. This verifications chapter discusses HUD and PHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously-assisted occupancy. [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The PHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

PHA Policy

Family members who claim U.S. citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless the PHA receives information indicating that an individual's declaration may not be accurate.

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Eligible Immigrants

Documents Required

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-2 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

PHA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-7]

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the PHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The PHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

The PHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant.

PHA Policy

The PHA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. The PHA will verify this preference using the PHA's termination records.

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PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6, Part I of this plan describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

PHA Policy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

PHA Policy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.

All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year.

If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

The PHA will provide a format for any person who is unable to provide such a statement to record income and expenses for the coming year. The business owner/self-employed person will be required to submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination the PHA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, the PHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months the PHA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

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7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS

Social Security/SSI Benefits

PHA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, the PHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), the PHA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the applicant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the PHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, the PHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System. And confirm with the participant(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, the PHA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s) the PHA will help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the participant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the PHA.

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7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT

PHA Policy

The way the PHA will seek verification for alimony and child support differs depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

If the family declares that it *receives regular payments*, verification will be sought in the following order.

[Copy of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 60 days prior to PHA request](#)

[Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency.](#)

Third-party verification [form](#) from the person paying the support
[Family's self-certification of amount received and of the likelihood of support payments being received in the future, or that support payments are not being received.](#)

If the family declares that it *receives irregular or no payments*, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts

If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

Deleted: If payments are made through a state or local entity, the PHA will request a record of payments for the past 12 months and request that the entity disclose any known information about the likelihood of future payments.¶

Deleted: Copy of a separation or settlement agreement or a divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules ¶
Copy of the latest check and/or payment stubs¶

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7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. The PHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

The PHA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or

The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

Example 1: An elderly participant reported a \$10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and the PHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this \$10,000 to her son. The PHA has a reasonable estimate of the value of the asset; therefore, reverification of the value of the asset is not necessary.

Example 2: A family member has disposed of its 1/4 share of real property located in a desirable area and has valued her share at approximately 5,000. Based upon market conditions, this declaration does not seem realistic. Therefore, the PHA will verify the value of this asset.

7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

PHA Policy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income). If schedule E was not prepared, the PHA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

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7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

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Before retirement, the PHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.

Upon retirement, the PHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

After retirement, the PHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

The PHA must obtain verification for income exclusions only if, without verification, the PHA would not be able to determine whether the income is to be excluded. For example: If a family's 16 year old has a job at a fast food restaurant, the PHA will confirm that PHA records verify the child's age but will not require third-party verification of the amount earned. However, if a family claims the earned income disallowance for a source of income, both the source and the income must be verified.

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PHA Policy

The PHA will reconcile differences in amounts reported by the third party and the family only when the excluded amount is used to calculate the family share (as is the case with the earned income disallowance). In all other cases, the PHA will report the amount to be excluded as indicated on documents provided by the family.

7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS

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PHA Policy

The PHA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SSI, etc., are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

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7-III.J. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, that a person attending an institution of higher education receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965, from private sources, or from an institution of higher education must be considered income unless the student is over the age of 23 with dependent children or is residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and FR 4/10/06].

For students over the age of 23 with dependent children or students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance, the full amount of student financial assistance is excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]. The full amount of student financial assistance is also excluded for students attending schools that do not qualify as institutions of higher education (as defined in Exhibit 3-2). Excluded amounts are verified only if, without verification, the PHA would not be able to determine whether or to what extent the income is to be excluded (see Section 7-III.H).

PHA Policy

For a student subject to having a portion of his/her student financial assistance included in annual income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), the PHA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

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In addition, the PHA will request written verification of the student's tuition amount.

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If the PHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, the PHA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in Section 7-I.B.

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7-III.K. PARENTAL INCOME OF STUDENTS SUBJECT TO ELIGIBILITY RESTRICTIONS

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, and does not have a dependent child, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from his or her parents in accordance with PHA policy [24 CFR 5.612 and FR 4/10/06, p. 18146].

This provision does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking or receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

PHA Policy

If the PHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, the PHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in Section 3-II.E). The PHA will send the request directly to the parents, who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parents will be required to submit the information directly to the PHA. The required information must be submitted (postmarked) within 10 business days of the date of the PHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by the PHA.

The PHA reserves the right to request and review supporting documentation at any time if it questions the declaration or certification. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns, consecutive and original pay stubs, bank statements, pension benefit statements, benefit award letters, and other official and authentic documents from a federal, state, or local agency.

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PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the PHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction

See Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. The PHA must verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse, or cohead of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide, and is a person with a disability or a full time student

Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction

See Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. The PHA must verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

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7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to medical expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

PHA Policy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts

The PHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. The PHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

Written third-party verification forms, if the family is unable to provide acceptable documentation.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months

In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

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If third-party is not possible, copies of cancelled checks used to make medical expense payments and/or printouts or receipts from the source will be used. In this case t

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Eligible Household

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62, or a person with disabilities. The PHA must verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A.) of this plan.

Qualified Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for the PHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the medical expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

Expenses Incurred in Past Years

PHA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, the PHA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

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7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

PHA Policy

The PHA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If the family-provided documents are not available, the PHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

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Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family provided documents are not available.

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If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months

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Auxiliary Apparatus

PHA Policy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months

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If third-party is not possible, billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming 12 months

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In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II.F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).

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- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

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Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The PHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The PHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

PHA Policy

The PHA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.) This documentation may be provided by the family.

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If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

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Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II.F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I of this chapter. In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care.
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to pursue an eligible activity.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The PHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

PHA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The PHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

PHA Policy

Information to be Gathered

The PHA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

Whenever possible the PHA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases the PHA will request [family-provided](#) verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to the PHA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, the PHA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. The PHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

The PHA will [request third-party documentation to](#) verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. [The documentation may be provided by the family.](#)

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Gainful Employment

The PHA will seek [third-party](#) verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. [The documentation may be provided by the family.](#)

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Allowable Type of Child Care

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

PHA Policy

The PHA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II.F).

The PHA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

The PHA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

PHA Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with the PHA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, the PHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

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Upfront (UIV)	Highest (High)
Written 3 rd Party	High (Mandatory) differs substantially
Oral 3 rd Party	Medium (Medium)
Document Review	Medium-Low
Tenant Declaration	Low (Use as a backup)

Income Type	Upfront	W
	(LEVEL 5)	
Wages/Salaries	Use of computer matching agreements with a State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) to obtain wage information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The fax a v for the sou wa inf
	Agreements with private vendor agencies, such as The Work Number or ChoicePoint to obtain wage and salary information.	The hav sig for Sta the con ear
	Use of HUD systems, when available.	PHI for the be add spe for

Verification of Employment Income: The PHA shall verify the income of the tenant, such as start date (new employment), termination date, year-to-date earnings, and position of the person completing the employment.
Effective Date of Employment: The PHA shall verify the date the tenant began employment.

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Income Type	Upfront
Self-Employment	Not Available
Verification of Self-Employment I employment income. When third party declaration that includes a perjury statement	
Social Security Benefits	Use of HUD Tenant Assessment System (TASS) to obtain current benefit history and discrepancy report
Welfare Benefits	Use of computer matching agreements with the local Social Service Agency to obtain current benefit amount electronically, by mail or fax or in person.

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Income Type	Upfront
	(LEVEL 5)
Child Support	Use of agreement with the local Child Support Enforcement Agency to obtain current child support amount and payment status electronically by mail or fax or in person.
Unemployment Benefits	Use of computer matching agreements with a State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain unemployment compensation electronically, by mail or fax or in person. Use of HUD systems, when available.
Pensions	Use of computer matching agreements with a Federal, State, or Local Government Agency to obtain pension information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.

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Income Type	Upfront
Assets	<p style="text-align: center;">(LEVEL 5)</p> Use of cooperative agreements with sources to obtain asset and asset income information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.
Comments	Whenever HUD makes available wage, unemployment, or SSA information, the PHA should use the information as part of the reexamination process. Failure to do so may result in disallowed costs during a RIM review.
Note: The PHA must not p...	
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**EXHIBIT 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10]**

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- All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the PHA.
- Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
- Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.

Elderly Noncitizens

- A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.

All other Noncitizens

- Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.

- Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)
- Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
 - “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”
 - “Section 208” or “Asylum”
 - “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”
 - “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”

- Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
 - A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
 - A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);
 - A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
 - A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).

- Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.

Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.

- A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or
- Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the *Federal Register*

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Chapter 8

HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

INTRODUCTION

HUD requires that all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and permits the PHA to establish additional requirements. The use of the term "HQS" in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and PHA-established requirements.

HQS inspections are required before the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract is signed and at least annually during the term of the contract.

HUD also requires PHAs to determine that units rented by families assisted under the HCV program have rents that are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and PHA requirements related to housing quality and rent reasonableness as follows:

Part I. Physical Standards. This part discusses the physical standards required of units occupied by HCV-assisted families and identifies decisions about the acceptability of the unit that may be made by the family based upon the family's preference. It also identifies life-threatening conditions that must be addressed on an expedited basis.

Part II. The Inspection Process. This part describes the types of inspections the PHA will make and the steps that will be taken when units do not meet HQS.

Part III. Rent Reasonableness Determinations. This part discusses the policies the PHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special HQS requirements for homeownership, manufactured homes, and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction.

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PART I: PHYSICAL STANDARDS

8-I.A. MODIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE ACCESSIBILITY

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1988 an owner must not refuse the request of a family that contains a person with a disability to make necessary and reasonable modifications to the unit. Such modifications are at the family's expense. The owner may require restoration of the unit to its original condition if the modification would interfere with the owner or next occupant's full enjoyment of the premises. The owner may not increase a customarily required security deposit. However, the landlord may negotiate a restoration agreement that requires the family to restore the unit and, if necessary to ensure the likelihood of restoration, may require the tenant to pay a reasonable amount into an interest bearing escrow account over a reasonable period of time. The interest in any such account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. The owner may also require reasonable assurances that the quality of the work will be acceptable and that any required building permits will be obtained. [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31].

Modifications to units to provide access for a person with a disability must meet all applicable HQS requirements and conform to the design, construction, or alteration of facilities contained in the UFAS and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) [28 CFR 35.151(c) and Notice 2003-31] See **Chapter 2** of this plan for additional information on reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

PHA Policy

Any owner that intends to negotiate a restoration agreement or require an escrow account must submit the agreement(s) to the PHA for review.

8-I.B. VIOLATION OF HQS SPACE STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.403]

If the PHA determines that a unit does not meet the HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

PHA Policy

The family may be issued a new voucher at the end of current lease, or not longer than 1 year if the lease term is for more than 2 years.

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8-I.C. ADDITIONAL FWHA REQUIREMENTS

The PHA may impose inspection requirements in addition to HUD's Housing Quality Standards as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choice. HUD approval is required if more stringent standards are imposed. HUD approval is not required if the PHA additions are clarifications of HUD's acceptability criteria or performance standards [24 CFR 982.401(a)(4)].

PHA Policy

FWHA utilizes both HUD's Housing Quality Standards as well as the additional FWHA Inspection Requirements as a basis for evaluating a unit each time it is inspected. These additional standards are specified in Section 8-I.K. Housing Quality Standards.

8-I.D. TENANT PREFERENCE ITEMS

HUD requires the PHA to enforce minimum HQS but also requires that certain judgments about acceptability be left to the family. For example, the PHA must ensure that the unit contains the required sanitary facilities, but the family decides whether the cosmetic condition of the facilities is acceptable.

8-I.E. AMENITIES

During the term of the lease all items that are present but not specifically required must be operable to receive a passing rating. This refers to amenities such as storm windows, doorbells, garbage disposals, air conditioning, etc. Removal of the item is not acceptable after the initial lease begins. Anything removed prior to the start of the initial lease period for the purpose of receiving a pass rating is to be noted on the inspection report and must be accompanied with a written agreement between the owner and tenant to remove the item.

8-I.F. OTHER LOCAL CODES

The City of Fort Wayne has Housing and Building Standards (hereinafter referred to as City Code) that regulate all housing in the City. These can be viewed at:

http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=396&Itemid=509

In some instances City Code may supersede and are more comprehensive than HUD's Housing Quality Standards and FWHA's Inspection. FWHA's Housing Quality Standards inspectors will not specifically check for all violations of the Housing and Building Standards as FWHA is not the appropriate enforcement agency for this responsibility.

If the City of Fort Wayne condemns the unit for any reason, the HAP contract will terminate automatically.

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8-I.G. LIFE THREATENING CONDITIONS [24 CFR 982.404(a)]

HUD requires the PHA to define life threatening conditions and to notify the owner or the family (whichever is responsible) of the corrections required. The responsible party must correct life threatening conditions within 24 hours of PHA notification.

PHA Policy

The following are considered life threatening conditions:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit
- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling
- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks
- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire
- Absence of a working heating system Utilities not in service, including no running hot water
- Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury
- Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit
- Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit
- Inoperable smoke detectors

If an owner fails to correct life threatening conditions as required by the PHA, the housing assistance payment will be abated and the HAP contract will be terminated. See 8-II-G.

If a family fails to correct a family caused life threatening condition as required by the PHA, the PHA will terminate the family’s assistance. See 8-II.H.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless the PHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

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8-I.H. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]

Family Responsibilities

The family is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain family-supplied appliances
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear. "Normal wear and tear" is defined as items which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.

In instances where it is not clear or obvious that the violation is tenant caused, the burden of proof is on the owner. **It is the owner's responsibility to enforce the lease.** An execution for eviction may also demonstrate that the court agrees that the tenant may be evicted and is responsible for damages to the unit.

Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for all HQS violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

8-I.I. SEASONAL REPAIRS

Sometimes there a seasonal consideration that makes exterior repairs difficult to implement. An extension will be granted until June 1 for all fail items requiring exterior peeling paint originated after October 1. For all other exterior repairs, including mortar and cement repairs, gutters, and landscaping requirements, inspector's judgment will be required to weigh the interests of the household against the seasonal requirement to prevent the loss of decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

8-I.J. FWHA RIGHT TO REVIEW

Because of the wide variety of housing types, site conditions, evolving codes, and family compositions, not every conceivable building deficiency is represented in this chapter. For some standards, specific guidance is provided to PHAs, but PHA's must rely upon the inspector's judgment in other areas. In some instances, family preference should be considered in the determination of acceptability. FWHA reserves the right to review on a case-by-case basis all issues relating to safety and inspection compliance.

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8-I.K. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

HUD's performance and acceptability requirements for HCV-assisted housing are provided in 24 CFR 982.401. Additional guidance on these requirements is found in the following HUD resources:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- HUD Notice 2003-31, Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

FWHA employs the use of private consulting firms for inspector certification. Therefore, training materials from private consultants along with other resources may be utilized in addition to the resources listed above.

The HQS consist of performance requirements and acceptability criteria or HUD approved variations in the acceptability criteria.

These standards cover the following areas:

- Sanitary facilities
- Food preparation and refuse disposal
- Space and Security
- Thermal Environment
- Illumination and electricity
- Structure and materials
- Interior Air Quality
- Water Supply
- Lead-based paint
- Access
- Site and neighborhood
- Sanitary condition
- Smoke Detectors

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Sanitary Facilities

Performance requirement

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities located in the unit. The sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition, and adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy.

Acceptability criteria

- The bathroom must be located in a separate private room and have a flush toilet in proper operating condition.
- The dwelling unit must have a fixed basin in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water.
- The dwelling unit must have a shower or a tub in proper operating condition with hot and cold running water.
- The facilities must utilize an approvable public or private disposal system (including a locally approvable septic system).

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- It is allowable for the fixtures to be located in separate areas of the unit. At a minimum the toilet is required to be surrounded by an enclosure for privacy.
- A working toilet must be available for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. The toilet must be contained in a separate room in the unit that provides for privacy.
- The tub/shower, toilet, and basin/lavatory must have a proper sewer trap, drain, and vents to prevent the escape of sewer gases or severe leakage of water. Drains must not be clogged and the toilet must flush. Hot and cold water must be available at the tub, shower, and lavatory taps.
- At least one permanent light fixture must be present and working
- Outlets that are located where water might splash or collect are considered an electrical hazard
- The wash basin must be permanently installed. Also, a kitchen sink cannot also serve as the bathroom wash basin
- Broken ceramic, metal, or glass fixtures that may pose a hazard will fail. This may include towel racks, soap dishes, medicine cabinets, and mirrors.
- In order to prevent the accumulation of unhealthful odors, sewer gas, and the build-up of mold on surfaces, an operable window or a working ventilation system is required in bathrooms. The types of ventilation systems that are allowable are electric vent fan either wall or ceiling mounted, gravity flow vents, and shafts that allow air to escape to the outside. The absence of approved ventilation requires a fail rating. If a window is to be used for bathroom ventilation, a screen is required.
- Exhaust fans must be vented to the outside, attic, or crawlspace
- Other room standards that apply to bathroom facilities, such as illumination and electricity, are discussed under those performance requirements.

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Sanitary Facilities (continued)

Additional FWA Requirements

- All fixtures must be securely attached. (Not loose)
- Surfaces of fixtures must be free of defects that make them difficult to keep clean. Seriously flawed porcelain or a defective painted surface in a sink or bathtub requires a fail rating.
- Water temperature must not present a scald hazard.
- The bathroom must have a lockable door for privacy.
- Walls around the tub or shower area must be covered by a smooth, non-corrosive, non-absorbent and waterproof material up to a height of 5'10" from the floor. A circular shower curtain rod that encloses the tub is acceptable.
- The floor surface of every room containing a toilet, shower or bathtub must be covered by a smooth, non-corrosive, non-absorbent and waterproof material or permanently installed carpet that is free from mold, mildew or other unsanitary condition. Flooring should be well adhered to the substrate and all seams in sheet material should be sealed. Carpet may be installed over a well-sealed floor. Wood flooring is acceptable only if it has a durable and water resistant finish with no cracks large enough to allow the accumulation of dirt, food or the harborage of insects.
- If plumbing and ventilation are in good repair and properly used, there should not be chronic dampness. If chronic dampness, mold, mildew, or fungi is present, it may require special cleaning, treatment, paint and/or replacement.
- The space for storage in the bathroom must be in good condition and free from water damage. Cabinets that are not securely attached to the wall will fail inspection. Shelves, counter tops and under sink storage areas must be free from defects which make them difficult to keep clean or encourage infestation. Owner installed optional equipment may include but is not limited to medicine cabinet, towel bars, soap dish and other accessories.

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Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

Performance requirement

- The dwelling unit must have suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve foods in a sanitary manner.
- There must be adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food wastes and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage where necessary (e.g., garbage cans).

Acceptability criteria

- The dwelling unit must have an oven, and a stove or range, and a refrigerator of appropriate size for the family. All of the equipment must be in proper operating condition. The equipment may be supplied by either the owner or the family. A microwave oven may be substituted for a tenant-supplied oven and stove or range. A microwave oven may be substituted for an owner-supplied oven and stove or range if the tenant agrees and microwave ovens are furnished instead of an oven and stove or range to both subsidized and unsubsidized tenants in the building or premises.
- The dwelling unit must have a kitchen sink in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private system.
- The dwelling unit must have space for the storage, preparation, and serving of food.
- There must be facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food waste and refuse, including temporary storage facilities where necessary (e.g., garbage cans).

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- A kitchen is an area used for preparation of meals. It may be either a separate room or an area of a larger room (for example, a kitchen area in an efficiency apartment)
- HUD requires a kitchen to have at least one working outlet and one permanent working light fixture (see additional electrical requirements under “Additional FWHA Requirements”)
- A microwave oven may be substituted for a stove provided that the FWHA is informed and approves and that the substitution is agreeable to both the owner and tenant. If not FWHA approved, an incorrect utility calculation could result. A microwave oven shall not be considered adequate where either the owner or the tenant fail to maintain a required utility. Hotplates are not acceptable substitutes.
- The oven must heat and all burners on the stove or range must work. All stove or range knobs must be present.
- The stove or range must be free of hazardous gas hook-ups, gas leaks, or electrical hazards
- A working refrigerator capable of maintaining a temperature low enough so that food does not spoil over a reasonable time and capable of storing frozen foods is required. The refrigerator must be adequate in size relative to the needs of the family. An undersized refrigerator will fail.
- Waste and refuse storage facilities are determined by local practice and may include trash cans or dumpster facilities.

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Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal (continued)

Additional FWHA Requirements

- Although HUD requires a permanently installed light fixture and at least **one** outlet for each kitchen, the FWHA has adopted a higher standard and requires a permanently installed light fixture and at least **two** outlets in the kitchen area. Having two working outlets in a kitchen prevents circuit overloading, hazardous use of extension cords, and can prevent damage to flooring if the only outlet were behind the refrigerator.
- Floor condition requirements for a kitchen are the same as for a bathroom. (see Sanitary Facilities)
- The space for storage and surface for preparation of food must be in good condition and impervious to water damage, free of damage, holes, and lifting surfaces that allow contamination, food build up, or insects. Cabinets that are not securely attached to the wall will fail inspection. Pantry closets, shelves, counter tops and under sink storage areas must be free from defects which make them difficult to keep clean or encourage infestation. All such surfaces must be easily cleanable.
- Water supply sufficient in quantity and pressure to meet ordinary needs is required. Hot water temperature must not create a scald hazard. Supply and drain lines must be free of leaks, and basins must have a finished surface that can be easily kept sanitary.
- If appliances are owner supplied all must be present at initial inspection. If appliances are tenant supplied and not present at initial inspection because the tenant has not moved into the unit, a follow-up inspection may be required. Appliances must be present at initial inspection if the unit is occupied.
- Owner installed optional equipment may include but is not limited to dishwasher, laundry facilities, air conditioner, garbage disposal, microwave, and range hood. Owner installed optional equipment usually adds to the value of the unit and may be a consideration in determination of rent reasonableness. The owner is responsible to maintain all optional equipment in working condition.
- A range hood ventilation fan must be covered by either a filter that is designed to cover the fan, or other protective covering in order to prevent injury from exposed fan blades. The filter should be checked for excessive grease build-up that may be a fire hazard.
- Oven knobs must be readable.

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Space and Security

Performance requirement

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family.

Acceptability criteria

- At a minimum, the dwelling unit must have a living room, a kitchen area, and a bathroom.
- The dwelling unit must have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons. Children of opposite sex, other than very young children, may not be required to occupy the same bedroom or living/sleeping room.
- Dwelling unit windows that are accessible from the outside, such as basement, first floor, and fire escape windows, must be lockable (such as window units with sash pins or sash locks, and combination windows with latches). Windows that are nailed shut are acceptable only if these windows are not needed for ventilation or as an alternate exit in case of fire. (see **Structure and Materials: Additional FWA Requirements** page 8-17)
- The exterior doors of the dwelling unit must be lockable. Exterior doors are doors by which someone can enter or exit the dwelling unit.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- Windows with sills less than six feet off the ground are considered accessible.
- Doors leading to the outside and common hallways, fire escapes, and porches or otherwise accessible from the ground must have locks.
- Window and door surfaces (including the door frame) must be in sufficient condition to support the installation and proper operation of window and door locks.

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Space and Security (continued)

Additional FWA Requirements

- A habitable room is defined as a living room, kitchen, bathroom, all other rooms used for living or sleeping and interior halls.
- If the ceiling height of any part of any habitable room is less than 5' high 10", such area shall not be considered in computing the total floor area of either the room or the dwelling unit.
- A utility closet or laundry room cannot be used as a bedroom
- No room may be used for sleeping if the room has more than half its floor to ceiling height below the average grade of the adjoining ground.
- Every room that may be used for sleeping must contain at least 70 sq. feet for one occupant, or at least 50 sq. feet per person for two occupants. This requirement will be waived for existing leases, but will be placed into effect on any new lease, regardless of whether the unit had been previously approved.
- Every entry door to a building that provides direct access to the outside shall be fitted with a working keyed lockset
- All egress and interior room doors shall be readily openable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge. This means that padlocks, slide bolts, and hook and eye locks are not allowed on the outside of bedroom or other interior room doors. Double key locks are prohibited
- A chain lock, slide bolt or hook and eye lock is not adequate as the only lock for any unit entry doors.
- Doors may be equipped with a night latch, hook and eye, slide bolt or security chain provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and mounted at a reasonable height for the occupant.
- All rooms that contain the unit entry or exit door or fire escape window, must be accessible from inside the unit at all times, meaning they cannot have interior doors that lock. If the windows in a room are equipped with security bars at least one set is required to be openable for fire egress.
- If a unit door provides access to a common basement it must be fitted with key lock hardware with the key side facing the basement. Also, remember that if the unit has a stair or hatch to a common attic the same need for security applies. For stairway doors, a keyed lockset or padlock is required.
- Any egress door or garage door must be a metal or solid core wood door. A hollow wood or plastic "panel style" door is not acceptable.
- A door from a garage cannot enter directly into a sleeping room.
- All windows must lock
- No dwelling or dwelling unit containing two or more sleeping rooms shall have such room arrangements that access to a bathroom or water closet compartment intended for use by occupants of more than one sleeping room can be had only by going through another sleeping room or a bathroom or water closet compartment.

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Thermal Environment

Performance requirement

The dwelling unit must have and be capable of maintaining a thermal environment healthy for the human body.

Acceptability criteria

- There must be a safe system for heating the dwelling unit (and a safe cooling system, where present). The system must be in proper operating condition. The system must be able to provide adequate heat (and cooling, if applicable), either directly or indirectly, to each room, in order to assure a healthy living environment appropriate to the climate.
- The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Electric heaters are acceptable.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- If present, the air conditioning system or evaporative cooler must safely provide adequate cooling to each room.
- The heating and/or air conditioning system must be in proper operating condition.
- Adequate heat is required in all rooms used for living; the heat source does not have to be located in each room as long as the heat can pass to the appropriate space and meet the definition of adequate.
- The unit must not contain portable unvented room heaters which would burn white gas, gasoline, propane, oil, or kerosene, unless they are direct-vented appliances that draw intake air from outside of the unit. Portable electric heaters used only as a temporary auxiliary source are acceptable.
- The heating system must be designed to properly vent combustion gasses outdoors and be free of other types of unsafe heating conditions to assure that the occupants are not exposed to hazards of fire or escaping exhaust gasses. If there is a question as to the safety of the heating system operation it will be required that the system be checked and approved in writing by the local building department or a licensed heating professional.
- Improper operating conditions, including all conditions that may be unsafe, such as broken or damaged source vents, flues, exhausts, gas or oil lines that create a potential fire hazard or threats to health and safety are not permitted.
- Cracked or broken vent / flue pipes on gas or oil fired water heaters or furnaces that will allow exhaust gasses to escape into the unit will fail. Vent/flue pipes should have a slight upward pitch, tightly fit connections, and no gaps around the connection to the chimney, and must have proper clearance from combustible walls or materials.
- There must be proper gas and oil connections. Local plumbing, fire, or mechanical codes are instructive in providing details about acceptable materials for furnace and water heater hookups and required clearances appropriate to the jurisdiction where units are located.
- Fuel lines running across floors must be protected by conduit or cement.
- There must be adequate source of clear return air drawn from an area separate from the furnace area in a forced warm air system.
- Heavy build up of soot and creosote around the chimney and flue connections is a fail item.

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Thermal Environment (continued)

Clarification of HUD Requirements (continued)

- Heating unit safety devices must be present, and the heating equipment must have proper clearance from combustible materials and location of oil storage tanks.
- Any gas-burning appliance must have a manual shut-off device.
- Boilers and hot water heaters must be equipped with a temperature and pressure relief valve with a proper overflow tube or downspout attached to direct any hot water discharge from creating a scald hazard.
- The drip leg shall be of a material that will not melt or collapse at temperatures at or below 250 degrees F. It must be at least ¾" in width and extend to not more than 6" from the floor.
- The PHA has no control over energy conservation measures, such as dwelling insulation or installation of storm windows and doors. The family must assess whether a dwelling without these items is acceptable; the family must take into account the cost of utilities billed to the family and personal feelings about adequate heat. Dwellings that are poorly insulated or lack storm windows are generally drafty and more difficult to heat and cool.

Additional FWA Requirements

- All windows and doors leading outside or to an unheated area must be weather tight. Air infiltration or visible sunlight through door or window seals will fail.
- Heating facilities must be adequate so that all habitable rooms and bathrooms can be heated safely to 68 degrees F at a distance of three feet above the floor level when temperature outdoors is 0 degrees F.
- Fuel storage tanks must be raised off the floor on a stable base to prevent leaks from movement. A shut off valve must be located at the base of the tank. A fuel tank must be vented and from outside the building.
- Gas furnaces or water heaters may not be located in bedrooms or other living areas where safety hazards may exist.
- Leaks from the tank or supply piping on a water heater or boiler will fail
- Equipment must be properly installed and maintained.
- Leaks, holes or cracks in radiators or duct work may promote heat loss and affect the heating system capability to satisfactorily heat all habitable rooms in the unit and will fail.
- If the unit is equipped with a fireplace, or a wood, coal, or other solid fuel-burning stove, the owner must document inspection by a qualified professional. Any cleaning or repairs that are required for the safe operation of the device must be completed. Inspection and required cleaning or repairs is required once every year at annual inspection. Owners must educate tenants on the proper use of the equipment and disposal of ash. Removal or permanent disabling of the device at any time is acceptable with a written agreement between the owner and tenant.
- FWA reserves the right to require current documentation of proper heating system operation by licensed technicians, heating contractors, local code inspectors, or utility company at any time if the inspector has any reason to suspect improper or hazardous operation of any heating system.

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Illumination and Electricity

Performance requirement

Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of occupants. The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. The electrical fixtures and wiring must ensure safety from fire.

Acceptability criteria

- There must be at least one window in the living room and in each sleeping room.
- The kitchen area and the bathroom must have a permanent ceiling or wall light fixture in proper operating condition. The kitchen area must also have at least one electrical outlet in proper operating condition.
- The living room and each bedroom must have at least two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. Permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- The PHA must be satisfied that the electrical system is free of hazardous conditions, including exposed, uninsulated, or frayed wires, improper connections, improper insulation or grounding of any component of the system, overloading of capacity, or wires lying in or located near standing water or other unsafe places.
- Outlets must be properly installed in the baseboard, wall, or floor. Light fixtures or outlets hanging from electric wiring, missing cover plates on switches and outlets, badly cracked outlets or cover plates, exposed fuse box connections, and overloaded circuits are unacceptable.
- Table or floor lamps, ceiling lamps plugged into a socket, and extension cords are not permanent light fixtures.
- There must be no open spaces or missing circuits in the electrical panel box. Open spaces must be covered with blank inserts to prevent accidental shock.
- All outlets designed to be grounded (three-prong) must be grounded or replaced with the appropriate (two-prong) outlet. Grounding is acceptable to cold water pipe with strap across meter on existing services. (No plastic interruptions)
- The family may determine whether the location and the number of outlets and fixtures (over and above those required for acceptability standards) are acceptable or if the amount of electrical service is adequate for the use of appliances, computers, or stereo equipment.

Additional FWHA Requirements

- Exterior lighting on all entrances is required. All stairways are to be lighted.
- Although HUD requires a permanently installed light fixture and at least **one** outlet for each kitchen, the FWHA has adopted a higher standard and requires a permanently installed light fixture and at least **two** outlets in the kitchen area. Having two working outlets in a kitchen prevents circuit overloading, hazard use of extension cords, and can prevent damage to flooring if the only outlet were behind the refrigerator.

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Structure and Materials

Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. The structure must not present any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and must protect the occupants from the environment.

Acceptability Criteria

- Ceilings, walls, and floors must not have any serious defects such as severe bulging or leaning, large holes, loose surface materials, severe buckling, missing parts, or other serious damage.
- The roof must be structurally sound and weathertight.
- The exterior wall structure and surface must not have any serious defects such as serious leaning, buckling, sagging, large holes, or defects that may result in air infiltration or vermin infestation.
- The condition and equipment of interior and exterior stairs, halls, porches, walkways, etc., must not present a danger of tripping and falling. For example, broken or missing steps or loose boards are unacceptable.
- Elevators must be working and safe.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- Handrails are required when four or more steps (risers) are present, and protective railings are required when porches, balconies, and stoops are thirty inches off the ground.
- The elevator servicing the unit must be working. A current city or state inspection certificate suffices to determine working condition of the elevator.
- Manufactured homes must have proper tie-down devices capable of surviving wind loads common to the area.
- Families may determine whether minor defects, such as lack of paint, or worn flooring or carpeting will affect the livability of the unit.
- Windows must not be severely deteriorated, meaning that the window no longer has the capacity to keep out the wind and the rain or is a cutting hazard. Examples of severe deterioration include missing or broken out panes, dangerously loose cracked panes, windows that will not close, windows that, when closed do not form a reasonable tight seal
- Ceilings must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning the presence of such serious defects that the structural safety of the building is threatened. This includes severe bulging, buckling, or leaning, large holes, damaged or loose structural members, air infiltration.
- Walls must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning the presence of such serious defects that either a potential exists for structural collapse or that large cracks or holes allow significant drafts to enter the unit. This includes severe bulging or buckling, large holes, missing parts, falling or in danger of falling loose surface materials.
- Floors must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning the presence of such serious defects that a potential exists for structural collapse or other threats to safety (e.g. tripping) or large cracks or holes allow substantial drafts from below the floor. This includes severe buckling or major movements under walking stress, damaged or missing parts.

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Structure and Materials (continued)

Clarification of HUD Requirements (continued)

- The foundation must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning foundations with severe structural defects indicating the potential for structural collapse, or foundations that allow significant entry of ground water
- Stairs, rails, and porches must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning stairs, porches, balconies, or decks with severe structural defects, broken, rotting, or missing steps.
- The roof and gutters must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning the roof has serious defects such as serious buckling or sagging, indicating the potential of structural collapse, large holes or other defects that would result in significant air or water infiltration.
- The gutters, downspouts, and soffits must not be unsound or hazardous, meaning they show signs of serious decay and have allowed the entry of significant air or water into the interior of the structure.
- The chimney should not be seriously leaning or showing evidence of significant disintegration (i.e., many missing bricks)

Additional FWA Requirements

- Windows and doors must operate as designed. If a window or door is designed to open it must open properly. Nailing or screwing doors or windows shut is not acceptable. Sliding windows and doors that are off track will fail. Windows must stay open when raised, and cannot be propped open.
- There must be a wall or protective railing at least 36" high around every accessible porch, balcony, loft which is more than 30" from the ground. All decks, porches and lofts must have balusters spaced at no more than 6" intervals (that is, so a six-inch sphere cannot pass through the opening)
- Railings and balusters and fences that are deteriorated are to be repaired or replaced.
- Waivers for railing height and baluster spacing may be requested when the building is an historic structure or an ornately decorated Victorian home where the current railing and balusters are in excellent condition and do not require repair. Only first floor porches no more than 5 feet from the ground could be considered, and the tenant and owner must request the waiver in writing. This does not apply to homes with no railings
- The top step or landing shall be counted as a step when determining if a handrail is required. Counting 4 or more risers will always assure this requirement is met.
- A handrail must be graspable. This means that a solid wall cap that exceeds 4 inches wide will not serve as a handrail and so must be fitted with a graspable handrail. Handrail stock up to 2x4 inches or other size approved by the local building department is acceptable.
- A railing or other protective structure is required when retaining walls with a difference in grade level in excess of 4 feet are located within 2 feet of a walk, path, parking lot or driveway on the high side.
- Generally, joist spacing for porches and decks should be 12-24 inches.
- Ledger boards (*the board that connects a porch or deck to the house*) should be bolted to the framing, not just nailed.

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Structure and Materials *(continued)*

Additional FWA Requirements (continued)

- All porches, decks, stairs and railings should be adequate to support a 500 lb. load.
 - The maximum riser height on all interior and exterior stairways is 8 1/4" with no more than 1" difference between each riser. The minimum tread width is 9" and there may be no more than 15 treads between landings on a stairway. Support stringers must be adequate to support stair treads. Generally, 2"x12" stringers are acceptable. These requirements may be modified for stairways that are infrequently used, such as stairs to an attic or basement that is not regularly used by the resident for laundry or storage.
 - All cisterns are to be filled or have tightly secured lids.
 - All exterior surfaces must be free from cracking, scaling, peeling, chipping, and loose or unattached paint. This includes chipping paint lying on the ground and areas around the structure. This applies to the main structure as well as accessory structures on the same lot as the main structure.
 - If gutters and downspouts are present they are to be maintained. Gutters and downspouts are required if their absence creates a safety hazard.
 - Masonry chimneys are required to be free of the potential for collapse that could result in the occupants being injured by falling bricks. The chimney must be capable of safely carrying smoke, fumes, and exhaust gasses to the outdoors.
 - Cracks in basement walls can be repaired using crack filler or similar material unless the cracks are large enough to present a safety problem. Major cracks may require other means of shoring such as a basement jack or knee wall.
 - Cracked or broken glass in the main structure warrants a fail in every case and must be replaced. Broken or cracked glass in a garage or basement window can be removed and replaced with wood or other material.
 - Interior walls and ceilings that are in poor repair and deteriorated as evidenced by cracks and holes in surfaces shall be repaired to a sound and readily cleanable condition. Holes larger than the diameter of a standard pencil and cracks larger than 1/8" width are a fail item.
 - Floors that show evidence of loose and rotted or broken boards are to be restored to a sound condition.
 - All elevators must have a current inspection certificate. If the elevator has not been inspected in accordance with local requirements, the unit must receive a fail rating. Documentation from a qualified elevator maintenance company may also meet this requirement.

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Interior Air Quality

Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of the occupants.

Acceptability Criteria

- The dwelling unit must be free from dangerous levels of air pollution from carbon monoxide, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, and other harmful pollutants.
- There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit.
- Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate exhaust ventilation.
- Any room used for sleeping must have at least one window. If the window is designed to be openable, the window must work.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- The PHA must be satisfied that air pollutants such as gas leaks, industrial outputs, and heavy traffic would not present a health hazard.
- Air circulation should be checked to determine adequate ventilation. Air conditioning (A/C) provides adequate circulation as do ceiling and vent fans.
- The windows must adequately protect the unit's interior from the weather. Windows designed to open must not be painted or nailed shut. The ventilating bathroom fan in the bathroom must operate as intended.

Additional FWA Requirements

- The unit must be free of abnormally high levels of air pollution from vehicular exhaust, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, or other pollutants. "Abnormally high" means that the levels of pollution are consistently present in amounts that would constitute a continuing health hazard to the occupant
- Carbon monoxide detectors should be installed within 15 feet of all sleeping rooms.
- A gas dryer must be vented to the outdoors, shaft or crawlspace. An electric dryer is not required to be vented to the outdoors but they must be properly vented to a lint trap.
- There must be at least one screen in each room used for living or sleeping. A screen door will meet this requirement. Screens may be either permanently installed or expandable. The inspector shall make sure this requirement is met regardless of the time of year the inspection occurs.
- Washing machine drain standpipes must be capped if not in use for an extended period of time. Although a trap is usually present, if not used for an extended period of time, the water in the trap will eventually evaporate, which may allow the escape of sewer gases.
- If plumbing and ventilation are in good repair and properly used, there should not be chronic dampness. Chronic dampness, mold, mildew or fungi may require special cleaning, treatment, paint or replacement of the affected area.
- Every owner shall maintain all asbestos material in good repair, and free from defects such as holes, cracks, tears, or looseness which may allow the release of asbestos dust or which may allow the release of any powdered, crumbled or pulverized asbestos material.

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Water Supply

Performance Requirement

The water supply must be free from contamination.

Acceptability Criteria

The dwelling unit must be served by an approvable public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- Clean water must be distributed to all unit fixtures and waste water must leave the unit to an approved area without presence of sewer gas and backups.
- Plumbing fixtures and pipes must be free of leaks and threats to health and safety.
- The family may decide if the water heater has a large enough capacity for personal family use.
- The following conditions constitutes evidence of sewer back up; strong sewer gas smell in the basement or outside of the unit, numerous clogged or very slow drains, marshy areas outside of unit above septic field

Additional FWHA Requirements

- To guarantee that the occupant has adequate clean water the unit must be served by an approved public or private sanitary water supply. If a municipality supplies the water, it passes. If water is supplied by means of a private well, it must have been tested in the past by the appropriate public agency as an approvable source of water. In cases where water quality is questionable (discolored, foul smelling) it may be necessary to require the water to be tested.
- Water pressure supplied to all faucets should be sufficient to meet the ordinary needs of the occupants.
- The plumbing must be free of leaks or corrosion that could result in contamination of the drinking water.
- Washers must drain into an approvable sewage drain. Discharge of the washer into a basement floor drain or sump pump is unacceptable.
- A sump pump may pump into the yard, but cannot collect any sewage or gray water from a washer drain. Sewage or gray water pumping into the yard will fail.
- Fixture fittings, faucets, and diverters shall be installed and adjusted so that the flow of hot water from the fittings corresponds to the left-hand side of the fitting.

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Lead-Based Paint

Performance Requirement

The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821–4846), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851–4856), and implementing regulations at part 35, subparts A, B, M, and R of this title apply to units assisted under this part.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- The requirements apply to dwelling units built prior to 1978 that are occupied or can be occupied by families with children under six years of age, excluding zero bedroom dwellings.
- During initial and annual inspections of pre-1978 units that are occupied or will be occupied by families with children under 6 years of age, the inspector must conduct a visual assessment for deteriorated paint surfaces and the owner must stabilize deteriorated surfaces.
- Applicable areas include painted surfaces within the dwelling unit, exterior painted surfaces associated with the dwelling unit, and common areas of the building through which residents must pass to gain access to the unit and areas frequented by resident children under six years of age, including play areas and child care facilities.
- For units occupied by environmental intervention blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, a risk assessment must be conducted (paid for by the PHA), and the owner must complete hazard reduction activities if lead hazards are identified during the risk assessment.
- Families with children under 6 years of age have no decision-making authority related to the presence of lead-based paint.

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation Background

- Lead-based paint requirements were originally written to implement Section 302 of the Lead-based Paint Poisoning and Prevention Act. In the late 1970s, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Part 35 was promulgated, setting forth the general procedures for inspection and treatment of defective paint surfaces in HUD assisted housing.
- Under Part 35, Assistant Secretaries were given authority to develop regulations pertaining to their specific areas of responsibility, and varying program regulations were issued. The regulations have been amended several times. A major change that occurred in 1995 amended housing quality standards that applied to tenant-based programs.
- New lead-based paint regulations effective September 15, 2000 have been implemented to incorporate Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. These regulations consolidate all lead-based paint requirements under one section of the Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR Part 35), stress identification of lead-paint hazards, notification to occupants of the existence of these hazards, and control of lead-based paint hazards to reduce lead poisoning among young children.
- Housing choice voucher program units are subject to the following subparts of 24 CFR Part 35:
 - Subpart A, Disclosure
 - Subpart B, General Lead-Based Paint Requirements and Definitions for All Programs
 - Subpart M, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
 - Subpart R, Methods and Standards for Performing Lead Hazard Evaluation and Reduction Activities
- The Section 8 moderate rehabilitation program and the project-based housing choice voucher or certificate program units are subject to requirements under 24 CFR Subparts A, B, H, and R. Those requirements are not discussed in this Guidebook.

Exempt Units

- Units built after December 31, 1977
- Zero (0) bedroom and SRO units
- Housing built for the elderly or persons with disabilities, unless a child of under age six (6) resides or is expected to reside in such housing
- Property for which a paint inspection was completed in accordance with the new regulations and certified to have no lead-based paint;
- Property in which all lead-based paint was identified, was removed, and received clearance in accordance with the new regulations.

For dwellings built before January 1, 1978, and occupied or to be occupied by assisted families with one or more children under age six, lead-based paint requirements apply to:

- The unit interior and exterior paint surfaces associated with the assisted unit; and
- The common areas servicing the unit, including those areas through which residents must pass to gain access to the unit, and other areas frequented by resident children less than six such as play areas, and child care facilities. Common areas also include garages and fences on the assisted property.

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES *(continued)*

Basic Lead-Based Paint Requirements

The PHA is the responsible party for the following activities:

- Visual assessment for deteriorated paint (i.e., peeling, chipping, flaking) surfaces at initial and annual inspections
- Assuring that clearance examination is conducted when required
- Carrying out special requirements for children under age six who have environmental intervention blood lead levels as verified by a medical health care provider
- Collecting data from the local health department on program participants under age six who have identified environmental intervention blood lead levels
- Record keeping

Unit owners have responsibilities to:

- Disclose known lead-based paint hazards to all potential residents prior to execution of a lease
- The owner must also provide all prospective families with a copy of Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home or other EPA approved document
- When necessary, perform paint stabilization to correct deteriorated paint
- Each time such an activity is performed, notify tenants about the conduct of lead hazard reduction activities and clearance (if required)
- Conduct lead hazard reduction activities when required by the PHA
- Perform all work in accordance with HUD prescribed safe work practices and conduct clearance activities when required
- Perform ongoing maintenance. As part of ongoing maintenance, the owner must provide written notice to each assisted family asking occupants to report deteriorated paint. The notice must include the name, address, and phone number of the person responsible for accepting the occupant's complaint.

Notification and Disclosure of Lead-Based Paint Hazards Prior to Occupancy

Before the execution of the lease the owner or owner's agent is required to disclose any knowledge of lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards in housing built prior to 1978, to all prospective residents. The PHA must keep a copy of the disclosure notice executed by the owner and tenant in the tenant file. The owner should not send the PHA the original disclosure notice executed by the owner and tenant.

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES *(continued)*

Visual Assessment for Deteriorated Paint

- During the conduct of initial and annual inspections of pre-1978 units that are occupied or will be occupied by families with children under 6 years of age, the PHA must conduct a visual inspection for deteriorated paint surfaces at these locations:
 - All unit interior and exterior painted surfaces associated with the assisted unit
 - Common areas such as common hallways, access and egress areas, playgrounds, child-care facilities, or other areas including fences and garages frequented by children under age six
- Deteriorated paint surfaces are defined as interior or exterior paint or other coating that is peeling, chipping, flaking, cracking, is otherwise damaged or has separated from the substrate of the surface or fixture.
- The inspection may be conducted by an HQS inspector or other party designated by the PHA, but all inspectors must be trained in visual assessment in accordance with procedures established by HUD. A visual assessment training course is available on the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control's website.

Stabilization of Deteriorated Paint Surfaces

- When the visual inspector identifies deteriorated paint surfaces, the PHA must notify and require the owner to perform stabilization of the surfaces within thirty (30) days of notification in occupied units and before commencement of an assisted tenancy. When weather conditions prevent stabilization of deteriorated paint surfaces on exterior surfaces within 30-day period, stabilization may be delayed for a reasonable time.
- Owner requirements for compliance with a PHA's paint stabilization notice differ, depending upon the amount of deteriorated paint surface to be corrected. The use of lead-safe work practices during paint stabilization activities are characterized as above or below de minimis levels. De minimis deteriorated paint surfaces are as follows:
 - 20 square feet on exterior surfaces
 - 2 square feet on an interior surface in a single room or interior space; or
 - 10 percent of individual small components (e.g., window sills) on the interior or exterior
- Owners must perform paint stabilization on all deteriorated paint surfaces regardless of the size of the deteriorated surface. Paint stabilization is defined as:
 - Repair of any physical defect in the substrate of the painted surface or building component
 - Examples of defective substrate conditions include dry-rot, rust, moisture-related defects, crumbling plaster, missing siding, or other components not securely fastened
 - Removal of all loose paint and other loose material from the surface being treated; and
 - Application of a new protective coat of paint to the stabilized surface

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES *(continued)*

- If the amount of deteriorated paint is below the de minimis level, the owner must perform paint stabilization. Owners are not required to perform lead-safe work practices and clearance.
- Correction of deteriorated paint above de minimis levels requires owners to perform additional activities to gain compliance with HUD lead-based paint requirements, including:
 - Conducting the stabilization activities with trained staff
 - Employing acceptable methods for preparing the surface to be treated, including wet scraping, wet sanding, and power sanding performed in conjunction with a HEPA filtered local exhaust attachment operated according to manufacturer’s instruction
 - Dry sanding and dry scraping is not permitted except within one (1) square foot of electrical outlets
 - Protecting the occupants and their belongings from contamination;
 - Notifying the occupants within fifteen (15) calendar days of the stabilization activity; and
 - Providing the results of the clearance examination
- HUD has provided funds to PHAs to cover the cost of the first clearance examination. The owner covers funds for the cost of subsequent tests.
- The PHA is responsible for clearance activities. Clearance examinations must be performed by persons who have EPA or state-approved training and are licensed or certified to perform clearance examinations.
- In no instance may an owner employ any paint stabilization methods that are strictly prohibited by federal, state, or local law such as:
 - Open flame burning and torching
 - Machine-sanding or grinding without a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) local exhaust control
 - Heat guns operating above 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit
 - Abrasive blasting or sandblasting without HEPA exhaust control
 - Dry sanding and scraping except limited conditions stated above for limited areas
 - Paint stripping in poorly ventilated space using a volatile stripper or a hazardous chemical as defined by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Failure to comply with paint stabilization requirements, regardless of the amount of deteriorated surface, results in disapproval of the tenancy, abatement of payment to the owner, and/or termination of the HAP contract. The HQS violation for paint stabilization is considered closed when the PHA receives an executed copy of the Lead Based Paint Owner’s Certification.

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES *(continued)*

Requirements for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level

HUD has defined environmental intervention blood lead level as a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood equal or greater than 20 ug/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter) for a single test or 15-19 ug/dL in two tests taken at least three (3) months apart in children under age six.

Notification

- A medical health care provider, public health department, the family, owner, or outside source may notify the PHA of an environmental intervention blood lead level child living in a program unit.
- When information regarding an environmental intervention blood lead level child under age six is received from the family, owner, or other sources not associated with the medical health community, the PHA must immediately verify the information with a public health department or other medical health care provider.
- If either the public health department or a private medical health agency provides verification that the child has an environmental intervention blood lead level, the PHA must proceed to complete a risk assessment of the unit, common areas and exterior surfaces. This requirement does not apply if the public health department has already conducted an evaluation between the date the child's blood was last sampled and the receipt of notification of the child's condition.
- When a PHA receives a report of an environmental intervention blood lead level child from any source other than the public health department, the PHA must notify the health department within five (5) working days.

Risk Assessment

- Within 15 days of notification by a public health department or medical health care provider, the PHA must complete a risk assessment of the dwelling unit, including common areas servicing the dwelling unit, if the child lived in the unit at the time the child's blood was sampled. In most areas of the country, the local health department will complete the risk assessment free of charge to the PHA. In areas where this is not possible, the PHA must hire and pay for a certified risk assessor and, upon completion of the risk assessment, the PHA must provide the report to the owner.
- Persons trained and certified by an EPA or state-approved agency must complete risk assessments.
- Risk assessments involve on-site investigations to determine the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead-based paint hazards. The investigation includes dust and soil sampling, and visual evaluation, and may include paint inspections (tests for lead in paint). The assessor issues a report explaining the results of the investigation, as well as options and requirements for reducing lead-based paint hazards.
- The owner must notify the building residents of the results of the risk assessment within 15 days of receipt from the PHA.

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES *(continued)*

Hazard Reduction

- The owner must complete reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards as identified in the risk assessment within 30 days (or date specified by PHA if an extension is granted for exterior surfaces).
- Hazard reduction activities may include paint stabilization, abatement, interim controls, or dust and soil contamination control. The appropriate method of correction should be identified in the risk assessment.
- Hazard reduction is considered complete when a clearance examination has been completed and the report indicates that all identified hazards have been treated and clearance has been achieved, or when the public health department certifies that the hazard reduction is complete.
- The owner must notify all building residents of any hazard reduction activities within 15 days of completion of activities.
- Like paint stabilization compliance, PHA receipt of the owner's certification signals compliance with lead hazard reduction activities.
- Failure to complete hazard reduction activities (including clearance) within 30 days (or later if PHA grants an extension for exterior surfaces) of notification constitutes a violation of HQS, and appropriate action against the owner must be taken if a program family occupies the unit. If the unit is vacant when the PHA notifies the owner, the unit may not be reoccupied by another assisted family, regardless of the ages of children in the family, until compliance with the lead-based paint requirement.

Ongoing Maintenance

- In addition to the visual assessment completed by the HQS inspector, the owner is required to conduct a visual assessment for deteriorated paint and failure of any hazard reduction measures at unit turnover and every 12 months of continued occupancy.
- The owner is required to make corrections of deteriorated paint and any failed lead hazard reduction measures. Correction methods are the same as those for paint stabilization activities discussed earlier.
- The owner must provide written notice to each assisted family asking occupants to report deteriorated paint. The notice must include the name, address, and phone number of the person responsible for accepting the occupant's complaint.
- The owner certifies that this requirement is being met by presenting the owner's certification to the PHA before the execution of the lease and at annual inspection.

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LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES *(continued)*

PHA Data Collection and Record Keeping

- Quarterly, the PHA must attempt to obtain from the public health department having jurisdiction in the same area as the PHA, the names and addresses of children under age six with an identified environmental intervention blood lead level.
- The PHA must match information received from the health department with information about program families. If a match occurs, the PHA must follow all procedures for notifying owners and conducting risk assessments as stated above.
- Quarterly, the PHA must report a list of addresses of units occupied by children under age six, receiving assistance to the public health department, unless the health department indicates that such a report is not necessary.
- Staff should be thoroughly trained about the requirements for lead-based paint so inspection activities are properly done and questions from owners about processes and requirements can be adequately addressed.
- The PHA is responsible to inform owners of lead-based paint regulations especially those related to prohibited and safe work practices, tenant protection during lead-based paint activities, and notification requirements. Many owners do not know about the new regulations and requirements that were effective September 15, 2000. The PHA may wish to include information about these requirements in HQS notices and other mailings to owners. If the PHA routinely conducts owner workshops or owner meetings, lead-based paint is a good topic to place on the agenda.
- Risk assessors and public health departments conducting risk assessments involving environmental intervention blood lead level children will issue a report on any needed corrections and appropriate methods to correct lead hazards. The PHA must notify the owner of the deadline for completing the corrections.
- To carry out its responsibilities for matching PHA and public health records, PHA staff may need to develop a closer working relationship with staff at the public health department. PHAs should also develop a tracking report to track known environmental intervention blood lead level children until the child reaches age six. This will assure that all PHA required activities are addressed in a timely manner and that inspections conducted on behalf of the family will include the inspection for deteriorated paint. If the PHA is using a computerized inspection system with hand-held units, information about the child's condition should be entered into the system.
- Units that have been certified to be clear of lead paint hazards may be placed on a list and affirmatively marketed to families with children under six.

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Access

Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit must be able to be used and maintained without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire (such as fire stairs or egress through windows).

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- The unit must have private access.
- In case of fire, the building must contain an alternate means of exit such as fire stairs, or windows, including use of a ladder for windows above the second floor.
- The PHA must determine that the unit has private access without unauthorized passage through another dwelling unit or private property.
- The emergency (alternate) exit from the building (not the unit) may consist of fire stairs, a second door, fire ladders, or exit through windows. The emergency exit must not be blocked. It must be appropriate for the family and considered adequate by local officials. Guidance from the local fire agency is advisable.

Additional FWA Requirements

- No means of egress shall be blocked or unusable due to conditions such as debris, storage, air conditioner in egress window, door nailed shut, door swelled shut, or broken lock. Exits blocked by the tenant may fail as tenant caused. Any blocked exit must be cleared immediately.
- All areas of the building must be accessible to allow the inspector to inspect, including areas that the tenant does not have access to. A doorbell may be required if inspector access is routinely problematic.
- Unfinished attics must be locked if easily accessible, such as through a door.

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Site and Neighborhood

Performance Requirement

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations and other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

Acceptability Criteria

The site and neighborhood may not be subject to serious adverse environmental conditions, natural or manmade, such as dangerous walks or steps; instability; flooding, poor drainage, septic tank back-ups or sewage hazards; mudslides; abnormal air pollution, smoke or dust; excessive noise, vibration or vehicular traffic; excessive accumulations of trash; vermin or rodent infestation; or fire hazards.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- PHAs should be careful not to restrict housing choice in deciding acceptability. Taking into consideration the type of neighborhood, presence of drug activity, commercial enterprises, and convenience to shopping and other facilities, the family selects a unit.

Additional FWA Requirements

- The address of the unit must be clearly marked and viewable from the street to ensure proper identification by emergency personnel.
- All interior stairs and common halls will be inspected and must meet the same inspection requirements as rooms used for living.
- The owner must provide operating light bulbs in all required light fixtures in all interior and exterior common areas of the building. Provide lighting facilities equal to the illumination of a 60 watt bulb at all times in public hallways in dwelling containing 4 or more units, or which may be turned on by occupant when needed in all public hallways.
- FWA and its Inspectors will allow the responsible storage of yard and building maintenance equipment such as lawn mowers, trimmers, chain saws, and snow blowers in the basement. Storage of these items shall not be allowed in the unit or common areas. These items shall be stored as far as is practical from any heating appliances. FWA reserve the right to prohibit storage of these items anywhere due to their proximity to heating equipment or the presence of fumes. The equipment must be depleted or run out of gas prior to storage. Other items with gas tanks such as motorcycles or other motor vehicles, propane tanks for grills, gasoline or kerosene cans shall not be allowed to be stored anywhere indoors.
- Outdoor storage of gasoline or kerosene cans shall not be allowed under any stairs that comprise any part of the fire egress and they shall not be placed so as to create a hazard within a child play area or within the reach of children.
- Improper disposal of used motor oil is a serious environmental problem. (1 quart of motor oil pollutes 1 million gallons of groundwater. That is more than a year's supply of potable water for 50 people). Retailers of motor oil are required to accept used oil for recycling. Storage is to be considered a hazard if the container is not sealed or properly covered and there is evidence of seepage or overflow.

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Sanitary Condition

Performance Requirement

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition.

Acceptability Criteria

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be free of vermin and rodent infestation.

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- The PHA must ensure that the unit is free of rodents and heavy accumulations of trash, garbage, or other debris that may harbor vermin. Infestation by mice, roaches, or other vermin particular to the climate must also be considered. The unit must have adequate barriers to prevent infestation.
- Heavy accumulation means large piles of trash and garbage, discarded furniture, and other debris (not temporarily stored awaiting removal) that might harbor rodents. This may occur inside the unit, in common areas, or outside. It usually means a level of accumulation beyond the capacity of an individual to pick up within an hour or two.
- By definition infestation means more than one bug or mouse. It is easily identified by observing mouse and/or rodent droppings or gnaw marks. If no visible evidence exists, there is probably no infestation.
- Based on the type of pest, PHAs must decide for themselves what the limits are for determining infestation and be consistent.
- Provided the minimum standards required by the acceptability criteria have been met, the tenant must determine whether the unit is in an adequate sanitary condition. Occasional mice and roaches may be acceptable to the tenant.

Additional FWA Requirements

- All units are required to be free of rats or severe infestation by mice or vermin. (*Includes squirrels, skunks, raccoons, possums and other wild animals, ants, roaches, fleas, other pests*)
- If infestation is chronic the owner must provide documentation to verify professional extermination. If a professional exterminator is called in, the tenant will need to cooperate and provide access. Very often the entire building will need to be treated for the treatment to be effective and professional exterminators will need to treat the building multiple times to eradicate the problem.
- In multi-family units, the owner is required to provide trash receptacles (barrels or bins with tight fitting covers, dumpsters, etc.) adequate in capacity and safety to temporarily contain the trash for all units between periodic contracted or municipal pick-ups. The owner must make every attempt to locate receptacles so that no objectionable odors enter the dwelling unit.
- As part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the occupant is responsible for placing garbage and debris in designated receptacles or other point of collection. The occupant's failure to do so will constitute a fail rating for tenant-caused violations.
- The occupant is responsible to maintain the unit free of garbage, debris, filth or cause of sickness. The occupant's failure to do so will constitute a fail rating for tenant-caused violations.

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Smoke Detectors

Performance Requirement

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (n)(2) of this section, each dwelling unit must have at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper operating condition, on each level of the dwelling unit, including basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, - smoke detectors must have an alarm system, designed for hearing-impaired persons as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

(2) For units assisted prior to April 24, 1993, owners who installed battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors prior to April 24, 1993 in compliance with HUD's smoke detector requirements, including the regulations published on July 30, 1992, (57 FR 33846), will not be required subsequently to comply with any additional requirements mandated by NFPA 74 (i.e., the owner would not be required to install a smoke detector in a basement not used for living purposes, nor would the owner be required to change the location of the smoke detectors that have already been installed on the other floors of the unit).

Clarification of HUD Requirements

- The PHA must insure that the location of smoke detectors conforms to local and/or State Fire Marshall's requirements. The PHA must determine that smoke detectors are located and installed in accordance with NFPA Standards. All smoke detectors must be in operating condition.
- Local codes, such as housing or fire codes, often address responsibilities between owners and tenants for installation and maintenance of smoke detector batteries. At initial inspection smoke detectors must have good batteries and be operable. PHAs may follow local codes to determine if missing or dead smoke detector batteries constitute a tenant or owner-caused failure in occupied units.

Additional FWHA Requirements

- Smoke detectors should be located adjacent to sleeping areas whenever possible. Additional smoke detectors beyond the required one-per-level shall be required and maintained to ensure there is a smoke detector in the immediate vicinity of all sleeping rooms.
- FWHA further requires at least one operable battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector be installed in common hallways. Any level is acceptable, however the top level is recommended.
- If the tenant has access to the attic for storage on a regular basis, a smoke detector is required in the attic.
- Each detector shall make an alarm that is clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise with all intervening doors closed.
- Detectors must be mounted on the ceiling at least 4 inches from a wall or on a wall with the top of the detector not less than 4 inches nor more than 12 inches below the ceiling, and placed on the bottom of the joist if installed in an area with an open-joisted ceiling

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PART II: THE INSPECTION PROCESS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405]

Types of Inspections

The PHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections.* The PHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program. The unit must pass the HQS inspection before the effective date of the HAP Contract.
- *Annual Inspections.* HUD requires the PHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually to confirm that the unit still meets HQS. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination but also may be conducted separately.
- *Special Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the family or a local, state, or government agency as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be reinspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to ensure that HQS are being enforced correctly and uniformly by all inspectors.

Inspection of PHA-owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

The PHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to perform all HQS inspections in cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a PHA-owned unit. A PHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the PHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the PHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of each inspection to the family and the PHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD, and may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

Inspection Costs

The PHA may not charge the family or owner for unit inspections [24 CFR 982.405(e)]. In the case of inspections of PHA-owned units, the PHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fee for inspections performed. The PHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24 CFR.982.352(b)].

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Notice and Scheduling

The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice [24 CFR 982.551(d)].

PHA Policy

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. Except in the case of a life threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections may be scheduled between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Generally inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life threatening emergency, the PHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits the PHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

PHA Policy

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection, someone 18 years of age or older should be present at the scheduled date and time. The owner may delegate the duty of being present at the inspection to the tenant but the ultimate responsibility for providing access to the inspector is always the owner's or the owner's representative. Failure to gain entry may result in abatement.

[Missing more than two inspections in a 12 month period will be a violation of the participants family obligations and the family may be terminated from the program under the guidelines outlined in Chapter 12 of this plan.](#)

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At initial inspection of a vacant unit, the PHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. The presence of a family representative is permitted, but is not required.

Inspections are scheduled in two to four hour windows. The inspector will give a 10 minute call ahead for initial inspections only. When an inspection is scheduled in a multi-family complex with on-site management, the inspector will contact the office if no one is at the unit. In the event that there is more than one inspection with the same landlord during the same time window, the inspector will notify the landlord of which unit will be inspected first if requested.

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8-II.B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION [24 CFR 982.401(a)]

Timing of Initial Inspections

HUD requires the unit to pass HQS before the effective date of the lease and HAP Contract. HUD requires PHAs with fewer than 1,250 budgeted units to complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA). For PHAs with 1,250 or more budgeted units, to the extent practicable such inspection and determination must be completed within 15 days. The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 business days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) when possible.

Inspection Results and Reinspections

PHA Policy

The unit should be move-in ready at the time of the initial inspection. If the inspector finds 5 or more major fail items, FWHA will discontinue the inspection until the unit is move-in ready. No fail list will be issued in this circumstance. This policy will be waived for first-time landlords. [First time landlords who use a management agent familiar with the FWHA HQS guidelines will not be given this waiver on the initial inspection.](#)

If any HQS violations are identified, the owner will be notified of the deficiencies and be given a time frame to correct them. If requested by the owner, the time frame for correcting the deficiencies may be extended by the PHA for good cause. The PHA should re-inspect the unit in approximately 10 business days from the original inspection.

If the time period for correcting the deficiencies (or any PHA-approved extension) has elapsed, or the unit fails HQS at the time of the re-inspection, the PHA may notify the owner and the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family will be required to search for another unit. The PHA may agree to conduct a second reinspection, for good cause, at the request of the family and owner, or at the inspector's discretion.

Following a failed reinspection, the family may submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval for the unit if the family has not found another unit by the time the owner completes all repairs and the family continues to wish to live in the unit.

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Utilities

Generally, at initial lease-up the owner is responsible for demonstrating that all utilities are in working order including those utilities that the family will be responsible for paying.

PHA Policy

All utilities must be on at the time of any inspection.

Appliances

PHA Policy

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, the PHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has met all other HQS requirements. The required appliances must be in place before the HAP contract is executed by the PHA. The PHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family that the appliances have been installed and are working. A confirmatory inspection will be scheduled within 30 days of HAP contract approval.

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8-II.C. ANNUAL HQS INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(a)]

Scheduling the Inspection

Each unit under HAP contract must have an annual inspection no more than 12 months after the most recent inspection.

PHA Policy

If someone 18 or older cannot be present on the scheduled date due to work, school, or medical reasons, the family should request that the PHA reschedule the inspection. The PHA will schedule another inspection date. A re-inspection cannot be rescheduled.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, the PHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections or a re-inspection without PHA approval, the PHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection and the owner in violation of his HAP contract. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12 and abatement of owner payments.

8-II.D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS [HCV GB, p. 10-30]

The PHA will conduct a special inspection if the owner, family, or another source reports HQS violations in the unit.

PHA Policy

During a special inspection, the PHA generally will inspect only those deficiencies that were reported. However, the inspector will record any additional health and safety related HQS deficiencies that are observed and will require the responsible party to make the necessary repairs.

If the annual inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the special inspection is scheduled the PHA may elect to conduct a full annual inspection.

8-II.E. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); HCV GB, p. 10-32]

HUD requires a PHA supervisor or other qualified person to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections and that there is consistency in the application of the HQS.

Completed HQS inspections included in the sample must be no older than three months at the time of the reinspection. The sample must represent a cross section of neighborhoods where program units are located and inspections completed by all HQS inspectors. The sample should also include a cross-section of initial and annual inspections.

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8-II.F. INSPECTION RESULTS AND REINSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

Notification of Corrective Actions

The owner and the family will be notified in writing of the results of all inspections. When an inspection identifies HQS failures, the PHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

PHA Policy

When life threatening conditions are identified, the PHA will immediately notify both parties by telephone, facsimile, or email. The notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation. The corrective actions must be taken within 24 hours of the PHA's notice.

When failures that are not life threatening are identified, the PHA will promptly send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results. The written notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation, and the time frame within which the failure must be corrected. Generally 30 days will be allowed for the correction.

The notice of inspection results will inform the owner that if life threatening conditions are not corrected within 24 hours, and non-life threatening conditions are not corrected within the specified time frame (or any PHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with PHA policy (see 8-II.G.). Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any PHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with PHA policy (see Chapter 12).

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Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, the PHA cannot grant an extension to the 24 hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, the PHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if the PHA determines that an extension is appropriate [24 CFR 982.404].

PHA Policy

Extensions will be granted in cases where the PHA has determined that the owner has made a good faith effort to correct the deficiencies and is unable to for reasons beyond the owner's control. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not available.
- A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.
- A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.

If an extension is granted, the length of the extension will be determined on a case by case basis.

An extension will be granted until June 1st for exterior paint on units originally inspected from October 1st to May 31st.

An automatic extension is built-in to allow for processing and mailing of the fail notices. Re-inspections will be scheduled not less than 30 days from the date the fail notice is mailed.

Reinspections

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct a reinspection immediately following the end of the corrective period, or any PHA approved extension.

The family and owner will be given reasonable notice of the reinspection appointment. If the deficiencies have not been corrected by the time of the reinspection, the PHA will send a notice of abatement to the owner, or in the case of family caused violations, a notice of termination to the family, in accordance with PHA policies. If the PHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, the PHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection and the owner in violation of the HAP contract. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12 and abatement of HAP payments.

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8-II.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with HQS, the PHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations.

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct HQS deficiencies by the time specified by the PHA, HUD requires the PHA to abate housing assistance payments no later than the first of the month following the specified correction period (including any approved extension) [24 CFR 985.3(f)]. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated. Owner rents are not abated as a result of HQS failures that are the family's responsibility.

PHA Policy

The PHA will make all HAP abatements effective the day after re-inspection of the PHA specified correction period (including any extension).

The PHA will inspect abated units within 5 business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

The PHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. The PHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. The PHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

PHA Policy

Once a unit is placed in abatement the tenant will be notified of their right to transfer to a different unit. If the tenant request a transfer prior to the unit coming out of abatement the tenant will be allowed to go forward with the transfer process.

The maximum length of time that a HAP may be abated is 60 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies the PHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, the PHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by the PHA is 30 days.

8-II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

Families are responsible for correcting any HQS violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by the PHA (and any extensions), the PHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair.

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PART III: RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507]

8-III.A. OVERVIEW

No HAP contract can be approved until the PHA has determined that the rent for the unit is reasonable. The purpose of the rent reasonableness test is to ensure that a fair rent is paid for each unit rented under the HCV program.

HUD regulations define a reasonable rent as one that does not exceed the rent charged for comparable, unassisted units in the same market area. HUD also requires that owners not charge more for assisted units than for comparable units on the premises. This part explains the method used to determine whether a unit's rent is reasonable.

PHA-owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

In cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a PHA-owned unit, the PHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to determine rent reasonableness in accordance with program requirements, and to assist the family in negotiating the contract rent when the family requests assistance. A PHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the PHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the PHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of the rent reasonableness determination to the family and the PHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD, and may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

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8-III.B. WHEN RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED

Owner-initiated Rent Determinations

The PHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. The PHA (or independent agency in the case of PHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy the PHA must determine whether the proposed rent is reasonable before a HAP Contract is signed. The owner must not change the rent during the initial lease term. Subsequent requests for rent adjustments must be consistent with the lease between the owner and the family. Rent increases will not be approved unless any failed items identified by the most recent HQS inspection have been corrected.

PHA Policy

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner's lease. For rent increase requests after initial lease-up, the PHA may request owners to provide information about the rents charged for other units on the premises, if the premises include more than 4 units. In evaluating the proposed rents in comparison to other units on the premises the PHA will consider unit size and length of tenancy in the other units.

The PHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable after receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

All rent adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after the PHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

PHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires the PHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 5 percent decrease in the Fair Market Rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary date. HUD also may direct the PHA to make a determination at any other time. The PHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

PHA Policy

In addition to the instances described above, the PHA will make a determination of rent reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) the PHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) the PHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect.

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8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

HUD requires PHAs to take into consideration the factors listed below when determining rent comparability. The PHA may use these factors to make upward or downward adjustments to the rents of comparison units when the units are not identical to the HCV-assisted unit.

- Location and age
- Unit size including the number of rooms and square footage of rooms
- The type of unit including construction type (e.g., single family, duplex, garden, low-rise, high-rise)
- The quality of the units including the quality of the original construction, maintenance and improvements made.
- Amenities, services, and utilities included in the rent

Units that Must Not be Used as Comparables

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program-assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance.

[Note: Notice PIH 2010-18 issued May 10, 2010, provides further guidance on the issue of what constitutes an assisted unit.](#)

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

The Request for Tenancy Approval (HUD-52517) requires owners to provide information, on the form itself, about the rent charged for other unassisted comparable units on the premises if the premises include more than 4 units.

By accepting the PHA payment each month the owner certifies that the rent is not more than the rent charged for comparable unassisted units on the premises. If asked to do so, the owner must give the PHA information regarding rents charged for other units on the premises.

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8-III.D. PHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data is Collected

PHA Policy

The PHA will collect and maintain data on market rents in the PHA's jurisdiction. Information sources include newspapers, realtors, market surveys, inquiries of owners and other available sources. The data will be maintained by bedroom size and market areas. Market areas may be defined by zip codes, census tract, neighborhood, and identifiable natural or man-made boundaries. The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will be eliminated from the database.

How Rents are Determined

PHA Policy

The rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. The PHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size within defined market areas. Units proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the unit proposed for HCV assistance, the PHA may make adjustments to the range of prices to account for these differences.

The adjustment must reflect the local market. Not all differences in units require adjustments (e.g., the presence or absence of a garbage disposal may not affect the rent in some market areas).

Adjustments may vary by unit type (e.g., a second bathroom may be more valuable in a three-bedroom unit than in a two-bedroom).

The adjustment must reflect the rental value of the difference – not its construction costs (e.g., it might cost \$20,000 to put on a new roof, but the new roof might not make any difference in what a tenant would be willing to pay because rents units are presumed to have functioning roofs).

When a comparable project offers rent concessions (e.g., first month rent-free, or reduced rent) reported monthly rents will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a comparable project reports rents of \$500/month but new tenants receive the first month's rent free, the actual rent for the unit would be calculated as follows: $\$500 \times 11 \text{ months} = 5500/12 \text{ months} = \text{actual monthly rent of } \488 .

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Chapter 9

GENERAL LEASING POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 9 covers the lease-up process from the family's submission of a Request for Tenancy Approval to execution of the HAP contract.

In order for the PHA to assist a family in a particular dwelling unit, or execute a Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract with the owner of a dwelling unit, the PHA must determine that all the following program requirements are met:

- The unit itself must qualify as an eligible unit [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The unit must be inspected by the PHA and meet the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The lease offered by the owner must be approvable and must include the required Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]
- The owner must be an eligible owner, approvable by the PHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]
- For families initially leasing a unit only: Where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family cannot exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]

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9-I.A. TENANT SCREENING

The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family’s behavior or suitability for tenancy [24 CFR 982.307(a)(1)].

The PHA may elect to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy. See Chapter 3 for a discussion of the PHA’s policies with regard to screening applicant families for program eligibility [24 CFR 982.307(a)(1)]. FWHA assigns this responsibility to the landlord.

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. At or before PHA approval of the tenancy, the PHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner [24 CFR 982.307(a)(2)]. The PHA must also inform the owner or manager of their responsibility to comply with VAWA. [24 CFR 5.2007(3)(ii)]

The PHA must provide the owner with the family's current and prior address (as shown in the PHA records); and the name and address (if known to the PHA) of the landlord at the family's current and prior address. [24 CFR 982.307 (b)(1)].

The PHA is permitted, but not required, to offer the owner other information in the PHA’s possession about the family’s tenancy [24 CFR 982.307(b)(2)].

The PHA’s policy on providing information to the owner must be included in the family’s briefing packet [24 CFR 982.307(b)(3)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will not screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.

The PHA will not provide additional screening information to the owner.

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9-I.B. REQUESTING TENANCY APPROVAL [Form HUD-52517]

After the family is issued a voucher, the family must locate an eligible unit, with an owner or landlord willing to participate in the voucher program. Once a family finds a suitable unit and the owner is willing to lease the unit under the program, the owner and the family must request the PHA to approve the assisted tenancy in the selected unit.

The owner and the family must submit two documents to the PHA:

- Completed Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) – Form HUD-52517
- Copy of the proposed lease, including the HUD-prescribed Tenancy Addendum – Form HUD-52641-A

The RTA contains important information about the rental unit selected by the family, including the unit address, number of bedrooms, structure type, year constructed, utilities included in the rent, and the requested beginning date of the lease, necessary for the PHA to determine whether to approve the assisted tenancy in this unit.

Owners must certify to the most recent amount of rent charged for the unit and provide an explanation for any difference between the prior rent and the proposed rent.

Owners must certify that they are not the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has granted a request for reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities who is a member of the tenant household.

For units constructed prior to 1978, owners must either 1) certify that the unit, common areas, and exterior have been found to be free of lead-based paint by a certified inspector; or 2) attach a lead-based paint disclosure statement.

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Both the RTA and the proposed lease must be submitted no later than the expiration date stated on the voucher. [HCV GB p.8-15].

PHA Policy

The RTA must be signed by both the family and the owner.

The owner may submit the RTA on behalf of the family.

Completed RTA (including the proposed dwelling lease) must be submitted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, or by fax. If submitted by fax the original hard copy must follow in the mail or in person.

The family may not submit, and the PHA will not process, more than one (1) RTA at a time.

When the family submits the RTA the PHA will review the RTA for completeness.

If the RTA is incomplete (including lack of signature by family, owner, or both), or if the dwelling lease is not submitted with the RTA, the PHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies.

Missing information and/or missing documents will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, or by fax. The PHA will not accept missing information over the phone.

When the family submits the RTA and proposed lease, the PHA will also review the terms of the RTA for consistency with the terms of the proposed lease.

If the terms of the RTA are not consistent with the terms of the proposed lease, the PHA will notify the family and the owner of the discrepancies.

Corrections to the terms of the RTA and/or the proposed lease will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail or by fax. The PHA will not accept corrections by phone.

Because of the time sensitive nature of the tenancy approval process, the PHA will attempt to communicate with the owner and family by phone, fax, or email. The PHA will use mail when the parties can't be reached by phone, fax, or email.

9-I.C. OWNER PARTICIPATION

The PHA does not formally approve an owner to participate in the HCV program. However, there are a number of criteria where the PHA may deny approval of an assisted tenancy based on past owner behavior, conflict of interest, or other owner-related issues. No owner has a right to participate in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.306(e)]

See Chapter 13 for a full discussion of owner qualification to participate in the HCV program.

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9-I.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS

There are a number of criteria that a dwelling unit must meet in order to be eligible for assistance under the voucher program. Generally, a voucher-holder family may choose any available rental dwelling unit on the market in the PHA's jurisdiction. This includes the dwelling unit they are currently occupying.

Ineligible Units [24 CFR 982.352(a)]

The PHA may not assist a unit under the voucher program if the unit is a public housing or Indian housing unit; a unit receiving project-based assistance under section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f); nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical, or nursing services; college or other school dormitories; units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions; a unit occupied by its owner or by a person with any interest in the unit.

PHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

Otherwise eligible units that are owned or substantially controlled by the PHA issuing the voucher may also be leased in the voucher program. In order for a PHA-owned unit to be leased under the voucher program, the unit must not be ineligible housing and the PHA must inform the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease and that the family is free to select a PHA-owned unit without any pressure or steering by the PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA does have eligible PHA-owned units available for leasing under the voucher program. All applicable rules and regulations will be enforced.

Special Housing Types [24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

HUD regulations permit, but do not generally require, the PHA to permit families to use voucher assistance in a number of special housing types in accordance with the specific requirements applicable to those programs. These special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO) housing, congregate housing, group home, shared housing, manufactured home space (where the family owns the manufactured home and leases only the space), cooperative housing and homeownership option. See Chapter 15 for specific information and policies on any of these housing types that the PHA has chosen to allow.

The regulations do require the PHA to permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

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Duplicative Assistance [24 CFR 982.352(c)]

A family may not receive the benefit of HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving the benefit of any of the following forms of other housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit:

- Public or Indian housing assistance;
- Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
- Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
- Section 101 rent supplements;
- Section 236 rental assistance payments;
- Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
- Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
- Any local or State rent subsidy;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities; (11) Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
- Any other duplicative federal, State, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD. For this purpose, 'housing subsidy' does not include the housing component of a welfare payment, a social security payment received by the family, or a rent reduction because of a tax credit.

Housing Quality Standards (HQS) [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.401]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. This determination is made using HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of the HQS standards, as well as the process for HQS inspection at initial lease-up.

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Unit Size

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must be appropriate for the number of persons in the household. A family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with fewer bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family, provided the unit meets the applicable HQS space requirements [24 CFR 982.402(d)]. The family must be allowed to lease an otherwise acceptable dwelling unit with more bedrooms than the number of bedrooms stated on the voucher issued to the family. See Chapter 5 for a full discussion of subsidy standards.

Rent Reasonableness [24 CFR 982.305 and 24 CFR 982.507]

In order to be eligible, the dwelling unit must have a reasonable rent. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See Chapter 8 for a full discussion of rent reasonableness and the rent reasonableness determination process.

Rent Burden [24 CFR 982.508]

Where a family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the dwelling unit rent must be at a level where the family's share of rent does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income. See Chapter 6 for a discussion of calculation of gross rent, the use of payment standards, and calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

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9-I.E. LEASE AND TENANCY ADDENDUM

The family and the owner must execute and enter into a written dwelling lease for the assisted unit. This written lease is a contract between the tenant family and the owner; the PHA is not a party to this contract.

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under State and local law. 'Legal capacity' means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner [24 CFR 982.308(a)]

Lease Form and Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 982.308]

If the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants in the locality or the premises, the lease must be in such standard form. If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease. The HAP contract prescribed by HUD contains the owner's certification that if the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the lease is in such standard form.

All provisions in the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum must also be added word-for-word to the owner's standard lease form, for use with the assisted family. The Tenancy Addendum includes the tenancy requirements for the program and the composition of the household as approved by the PHA. As a part of the lease, the tenant shall have the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner and the terms of the Tenancy Addendum shall prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

PHA Policy

The PHA does not provide a model or standard dwelling lease for owners to use in the HCV program.

Lease Information [24 CFR 982.308(d)]

The assisted dwelling lease must contain all of the required information as listed below:

- The names of the owner and the tenant:
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the contract unit)
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal)
- The amount of the monthly rent to owner
- A specification of what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the owner, and what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the family

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Term of Assisted Tenancy

The initial term of the assisted dwelling lease must be for at least one year [24 CFR 982.309]. The initial lease term is also stated in the HAP contract.

The HUD program regulations permit the PHA to approve a shorter initial lease term if certain conditions are met.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not approve an initial lease term of less than one (1) year nor greater than two (2) years.

The lease should be signed by the landlord and tenant no more than 30 days after the unit passes HQS inspection.

During the initial term of the lease, the owner may not raise the rent to owner [24 CFR 982.309].

Any provisions for renewal of the dwelling lease will be stated in the dwelling lease [HCV Guidebook, pg. 8-22]. There are no HUD requirements regarding any renewal extension terms, except that they must be in the dwelling lease if they exist.

The PHA may execute the HAP contract even if there is less than one year remaining from the beginning of the initial lease term to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC. [24 CFR 982.309(b)].

Security Deposit [24 CFR 982.313 (a) and (b)]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. The PHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. However, if the PHA chooses to do so, language to this effect must be added to Part A of the HAP contract [Form HUD-52641].

PHA Policy

The PHA will allow the owner to collect any security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

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Separate Non-Lease Agreements between Owner and Tenant

Owners may not demand or accept any rent payment from the family in excess of the rent to the owner minus the PHA's housing assistance payments to the owner [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)].

The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)].

PHA Policy

The PHA permits owners and families to execute separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances (other than range and refrigerator) and other items that are not included in the lease.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, or are permanently installed in the dwelling unit must be included in the dwelling lease for the assisted family. These items, appliances or services cannot be placed under a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and family. Side payments for additional rent, or for items, appliances or services customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease for those families, are prohibited.

Any items, appliances, or other services that are not customarily provided to unassisted families as part of the dwelling lease with those families, are not permanently installed in the dwelling unit and where the family has the sole option of not utilizing the item, appliance or service, may be included in a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family.

The family is not liable and cannot be held responsible under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease for any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family. Non-payment of any charges pursuant to a separate non-lease agreement between the owner and the family cannot be a cause for eviction or termination of tenancy under the terms of the assisted dwelling lease.

Separate non-lease agreements that involve additional items, appliances or other services may be considered amenities offered by the owner and may be taken into consideration when determining the reasonableness of the rent for the property.

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PHA Review of Lease

The PHA will review the dwelling lease for compliance with all applicable requirements.

PHA Policy

If the dwelling lease is incomplete or incorrect, the PHA will notify the family and the owner of the deficiencies. Missing and corrected lease information will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, or by fax. The PHA will not accept missing and corrected information over the phone

Because the initial leasing process is time-sensitive, the PHA will attempt to communicate with the owner and family by phone, fax, or email. The PHA will use mail when the parties can't be reached by phone, fax, or email.

The PHA is permitted, but is not required, to review the lease to determine if the lease complies with State and local law and is permitted to decline to approve the tenancy if the PHA determines that the lease does not comply with State or local law [24 CFR 982.308(c)]

PHA Policy

The PHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state/local law.

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9-I.F. TENANCY APPROVAL [24 CFR 982.305]

After receiving the family's Request for Tenancy Approval, with proposed dwelling lease, the PHA must promptly notify the family and owner whether the assisted tenancy is approved.

Prior to approving the assisted tenancy and execution of a HAP contract, the PHA must ensure that all required actions and determinations, discussed in Part I of this chapter have been completed.

These actions include ensuring that the unit is eligible; the unit has been inspected by the PHA and meets the Housing Quality Standards (HQS); the lease offered by the owner is approvable and includes the required Tenancy Addendum; the rent to be charged by the owner for the unit must be reasonable; where the family is initially leasing a unit and the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the share of rent to be paid by the family does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]; the owner is an eligible owner, not disapproved by the PHA, with no conflicts of interest [24 CFR 982.306]; the family and the owner have executed the lease, including the Tenancy Addendum, and the lead-based paint disclosure information [24 CFR 982.305(b)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will complete its determination within 10 business days of receiving all required information.

If the terms of the RTA/proposed lease are changed for any reason, including but not limited to negotiation with the PHA, the PHA will obtain corrected copies of the RTA and proposed lease, signed by the family and the owner.

Corrections to the RTA/proposed lease will only be accepted as hard copies, in-person, by mail, or by fax. The PHA will not accept corrections over the phone.

If the PHA determines that the tenancy cannot be approved for any reason, the owner and the family will be notified in writing and given the opportunity to address any reasons for disapproval. The PHA will instruct the owner and family of the steps that are necessary to approve the tenancy.

Where the tenancy is not approvable because the unit is not approvable, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.

If the tenancy is not approvable due to rent affordability (including rent burden and rent reasonableness), the PHA will attempt to negotiate the rent with the owner. If a new, approvable rent is negotiated, the tenancy will be approved. If the owner is not willing to negotiate an approvable rent, the family must continue to search for eligible housing within the timeframe of the issued voucher.

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9-I.G. HAP CONTRACT EXECUTION [24 CFR 982.305]

The HAP contract is a written agreement between the PHA and the owner of the dwelling unit occupied by a housing choice voucher assisted family. Under the HAP contract, the PHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of a specific family occupying a specific unit and obliges the owner to comply with all program requirements.

The HAP contract format is prescribed by HUD.

If the PHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and the PHA execute the HAP contract.

The term of the HAP contract must be the same as the term of the lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)].

The PHA is permitted to execute a HAP contract even if the funding currently available does not extend for the full term of the HAP contract.

The PHA must make a best effort to ensure that the HAP contract is executed before the beginning of the lease term. Regardless, the HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term.

The PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed. If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, the PHA will pay housing assistance payments after execution of the HAP contract (in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract), to cover the portion of the lease term before execution of the HAP contract (a maximum of 60 days).

Any HAP contract executed after the 60 day period is void, and the PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.

PHA Policy

Owners who have not previously participated in the HCV program must attend a meeting with the PHA in which the terms of the Tenancy Addendum and the HAP contract will be explained. The PHA may waive this requirement on a case-by-case basis, if it determines that the owner is sufficiently familiar with the requirements and responsibilities under the HCV program.

The owner and the assisted family will execute the dwelling lease and the owner must provide a copy to the PHA. The PHA will ensure that both the owner and the assisted family receive copies of the dwelling lease.

The owner and the PHA will execute the HAP contract. The PHA will not execute the HAP contract until the owner has submitted IRS form W-9 and the ACH agreement. The PHA will ensure that the owner receives a copy of the executed HAP contract.

See Chapter 13 for a discussion of the HAP contract and contract provisions.

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9-I.H. CHANGES IN LEASE OR RENT [24 CFR 982.308]

If the tenant and the owner agree to any changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must remain in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

Generally, PHA approval of tenancy and execution of a new HAP contract are not required for changes in the lease. However, under certain circumstances, voucher assistance in the unit shall not be continued unless the PHA has approved a new tenancy in accordance with program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner. These circumstances include:

- Changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances
- Changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease
- The family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex

In these cases, if the HCV assistance is to continue, the family must submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) along with a new dwelling lease containing the altered terms. A new tenancy must then be approved in accordance with this chapter.

Where the owner is changing the amount of rent, the owner must notify the PHA of any changes in the amount of the rent to owner at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect [24 CFR 982.308(g)(4)]. The owner must request each units/tenants rent increase separately. The PHA will agree to such an increase only if the amount of the rent to owner is considered reasonable according to the rent reasonableness standards discussed in Chapter 8. If the requested rent is not found to be reasonable, the owner must either reduce the requested rent increase, or give the family notice in accordance with the terms of the lease. The PHA will not approve a rent increase of more than 5% of the FWHA average HAP payment in any given year. Only one rent increase per year will be allowed.

No rent increase is permitted during the initial term of the lease [24 CFR 982.309(a)(3)].

PHA Policy

Where the owner is requesting a rent increase, the PHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 10 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

Rent increases will go into effect on the first of the month following the 60 day period after the owner notifies the PHA of the rent change or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

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Chapter 10

MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of choice is a hallmark of the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. In general, therefore, HUD regulations impose few restrictions on where families may live or move with HCV assistance. This chapter sets forth HUD regulations and PHA policies governing moves within or outside the PHA's jurisdiction in two parts:

Part I: Moving with Continued Assistance. This part covers the general rules that apply to all moves by a family assisted under the PHA's HCV program, whether the family moves to another unit within the PHA's jurisdiction or to a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability.

Part II: Portability. This part covers the special rules that apply to moves by a family under portability, whether the family moves out of or into the PHA's jurisdiction. This part also covers the special responsibilities that the PHA has under portability regulations and procedures.

PART I: MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

10-I.A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

HUD lists five regulatory conditions and the statutory condition under VAWA in which an assisted family is allowed to move to a new unit with continued assistance. Permission to move is subject to the restrictions set forth in section 10-I.B.

- The family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner (for the owner's breach or otherwise) and has given a notice of termination to the owner in accordance with the lease [24 CFR 982.314(b)(3)]. If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give the PHA a copy of the notice at the same time [24 CFR 982.314(d)(1)].
- The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 provides that "a family may receive a voucher from a public housing agency and move to another jurisdiction under the tenant-based assistance program if the family has complied with all other obligations of the section 8 program and has moved out of the assisted dwelling unit in order to protect the health or safety of an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the assisted dwelling unit" [24 CFR 982.353(b)]
- The lease for the family's unit has been terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family [24 CFR 982.314(b)(1)(ii)].

PHA Policy

If the family and the owner mutually agree to terminate the lease for the family's unit, the family must give the PHA a copy of the termination agreement.

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- The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family [24 CFR 982.314(b)(2)]. The family must give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice if the eviction is through no fault of the family or guest [24 CFR 982.551(g)].
- The PHA has terminated the assisted lease for the family's unit for the owner's breach [24 CFR 982.314(b)(1)(i)].
- The PHA determines that the family's current unit does not meet the HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition. In such cases, the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for the family, the PHA must terminate the HAP contract for the family's old unit in accordance with the HAP contract terms and must notify both the family and the owner of the termination. The HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which the PHA gives notice to the owner. [24 CFR 982.403(a) and (c)]

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10-I.B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

A family's right to move is generally contingent upon the family's compliance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.1(b)(2)]. HUD specifies two conditions under which a PHA may deny a family permission to move and two ways in which a PHA may restrict moves by a family.

Denial of Moves

HUD regulations permit the PHA to deny a family permission to move under the following conditions:

Insufficient Funding

The PHA may deny a family permission to move if the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance [24 CFR 982.314(e)(1)]. However, Notice PIH 2008-43 significantly restricts the ability of PHAs to deny permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding. The requirements found in this notice are mandatory. **For moves outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, no policy decisions are required.**

PHA Policy

The PHA will deny a family permission to move on grounds that the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance if (a) the move is initiated by the family, not the owner or the PHA; (b) the PHA can demonstrate that the move will, in fact, result in higher subsidy costs; and (c) the PHA can demonstrate, in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16, that it does not have sufficient funding in its annual budget to accommodate the higher subsidy costs.

Grounds for Denial or Termination of Assistance

The PHA has grounds for denying or terminating the family's assistance [24 CFR 982.314(e)(2)]. VAWA creates an exception to these restrictions for families who are otherwise in compliance with program obligations, but have moved to protect the health or safety of an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.353(b)].

PHA Policy

If the PHA has grounds for denying or terminating a family's assistance, the PHA will act on those grounds in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Chapters 3 and 12, respectively. In general, it will not deny a family permission to move for this reason; however, it retains the discretion to do so under special circumstances. Refer to sections 3-III.G and 12-II.E for VAWA provisions.

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Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.314(c)]

HUD regulations permit the PHA to prohibit any elective move by a participant family during the family’s initial lease term. They also permit the PHA to prohibit more than one elective move by a participant family during any 12-month period.

PHA Policy

The PHA will deny a family permission to make an elective move during the family’s initial lease term. This policy applies to moves within the PHA’s jurisdiction or outside it under portability.

The PHA will also deny a family permission to make more than one elective move during any 12-month period. This policy applies to all assisted families residing in the PHA’s jurisdiction.

The PHA will consider exceptions to these policies for the following reasons: to protect the health or safety of a family member (e.g., lead-based paint hazards, domestic violence, and witness protection programs), to accommodate a change in family circumstances (e.g. new employment, school attendance in a distant area), or to address an emergency situation over which a family has no control.

In addition, the PHA will allow exceptions to these policies for purposes of reasonable accommodation of a family member who is a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

The PHA will deny a family permission to move if they currently owe any other PHA money, or the FWHA money or are not current on their repayment agreement, or if they owe a landlord money who was or is their landlord while they have been on the HCV program.

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10-I.C. MOVING PROCESS

Notification

If a family wishes to move to a new unit, the family must notify the PHA and the owner before moving out of the old unit or terminating the lease on notice to the owner [24 CFR 982.314(d)(2)]. If the family wishes to move to a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the notice to the PHA must specify the area where the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.314(d)(2), Notice PIH2008-43]. The notices must be in writing [24 CFR 982.5].

Approval

PHA Policy

Upon receipt of a family's notification that it wishes to move, the PHA will determine whether the move is approvable in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B. The PHA will notify the family in writing of its determination within 10 business days following receipt of the family's notification.

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

PHA Policy

FWHA will not perform a new annual reexamination when a family moves to a new unit.

Voucher Issuance and Briefing

PHA Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within the PHA's jurisdiction a briefing is required. The PHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration. If a family does not locate a new unit within the term of the voucher and any extensions, the family may remain in its current unit with continued voucher assistance if the owner agrees and the PHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the PHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.

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Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]

When a family moves out of an assisted unit, the PHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month **after** the month the family moves out. The owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.

If a participant family moves from an assisted unit with continued tenant-based assistance, the term of the assisted lease for the new assisted unit may begin during the month the family moves out of the first assisted unit. Overlap of the last housing assistance payment (for the month when the family moves out of the old unit) and the first assistance payment for the new unit, is not considered to constitute a duplicative housing subsidy.

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PART II: PORTABILITY

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

Within the limitations of the regulations and this plan, a participant family or an applicant family that has been issued a voucher has the right to use tenant-based voucher assistance to lease a unit anywhere in the United States providing that the unit is located within the jurisdiction of a PHA administering a tenant-based voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The process by which a family obtains a voucher from one PHA and uses it to lease a unit in the jurisdiction of another PHA is known as portability. The first PHA is called the **initial PHA**. The second is called the **receiving PHA**.

The receiving PHA has the option of administering the family's voucher for the initial PHA or absorbing the family into its own program. Under the first option, the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA for the family's housing assistance payments and the fees for administering the family's voucher. Under the second option, the receiving PHA pays for the family's assistance out of its own program funds, and the initial PHA has no further relationship with the family.

The same PHA commonly acts as the initial PHA for some families and as the receiving PHA for others. Each role involves different responsibilities. The PHA will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.B when it is acting as the initial PHA for a family. It will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.C when it is acting as the receiving PHA for a family.

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10-II.B. INITIAL PHA ROLE

Allowable Moves under Portability

A family may move with voucher assistance only to an area where there is at least one PHA administering a voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. If there is more than one PHA in the area, the initial PHA may choose the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(b)].

Applicant families that have been issued vouchers as well as participant families may qualify to lease a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability. The initial PHA, in accordance with HUD regulations and PHA policy, determines whether a family qualifies.

Applicant Families

Under HUD regulations, most applicant families qualify to lease a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, HUD gives the PHA discretion to deny a portability move by an applicant family for the same two reasons that it may deny any move by a participant family: insufficient funding and grounds for denial or termination of assistance.

PHA Policy

In determining whether or not to deny an applicant family permission to move under portability because the PHA lacks sufficient funding or has grounds for denying assistance to the family, the initial PHA will follow the policies established in section 10-I.B of this chapter.

In addition, the PHA may establish a policy denying the right to portability to nonresident applicants during the first 12 months after they are admitted to the program [24 CFR 982.353(c)].

PHA Policy

If neither the head of household nor the spouse/cohead of an applicant family had a domicile (legal residence) in the PHA's jurisdiction at the time the family's application for assistance was submitted, the family must live in the PHA's jurisdiction with voucher assistance for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

The PHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2). However, any exception to this policy is subject to the approval of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.353(c)(3)].

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Participant Families

The initial PHA must not provide portable assistance for a participant if a family has moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. VAWA creates an exception to this prohibition for families who are otherwise in compliance with program obligations but have moved to protect the health or safety of an individual who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the unit. [24 CFR 982.353(b)]

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine whether a participant family may move out of the PHA's jurisdiction with continued assistance in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth here and in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B of this chapter. The PHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the approval policy set forth in section 10-I.C of this chapter.

Determining Income Eligibility

Applicant Families

An applicant family may lease a unit in a particular area under portability only if the family is income eligible for admission to the voucher program in that area [24 CFR 982.353(d)(3)]. The family must specify the area to which the family wishes to move [Notice 2008-43].

The initial PHA is responsible for determining whether the family is income eligible in the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.355(c)(1)]. If the applicant family is not income eligible in that area, the PHA must inform the family that it may not move there and receive voucher assistance [Notice PIH 2008-43].

Participant Families

The income eligibility of a participant family is not redetermined if the family moves to a new jurisdiction under portability [24 CFR 982.353(d)(2), 24 CFR 982.355(c)(1)].

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

No new reexamination of family income and composition is required for an applicant family.

PHA Policy

For a participant family approved to move out of its jurisdiction under portability, the PHA generally will conduct a reexamination of family income and composition only if the family's annual reexamination must be completed on or before expiration date specified on the voucher, Family Portability Information.

The PHA will make any exceptions to this policy necessary to remain in compliance with HUD regulations.

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Briefing

The regulations and policies on briefings set forth in Chapter 5 of this plan require the PHA to provide information on portability to all applicant families that qualify to lease a unit outside the PHA's jurisdiction under the portability procedures. Therefore, no special briefing is required for these families.

PHA Policy

A briefing will be required for a participant family wishing to move outside the PHA's jurisdiction under portability. However, the PHA will provide the family with the same oral and written explanation of portability that it provides to applicant families selected for admission to the program (see Chapter 5). The PHA will provide the name, address, and phone of the contact for the PHA in the jurisdiction to which they wish to move. The PHA will advise the family that they will be under the RHA's policies and procedures, including subsidy standards and voucher extension policies.

Voucher Issuance and Term

An applicant family has no right to portability until after the family has been issued a voucher [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. In issuing vouchers to applicant families, the PHA will follow the regulations and procedures set forth in Chapter 5. A new voucher is not required for portability purposes.

PHA Policy

[For families approved to move under portability, the PHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days as of the PHA's written approval to move.](#)

The initial term of the voucher will be 60 days.

Voucher Extensions and Expiration

PHA Policy

The PHA will approve **no** extensions to a voucher issued to an applicant or participant family porting out of the PHA's jurisdiction except under the following circumstances: (a) the initial term of the voucher will expire before the portable family will be issued a voucher by the receiving PHA, (b) the family decides to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction and search for a unit there, or (c) the family decides to search for a unit in a third PHA's jurisdiction. In such cases, the policies on voucher extensions set forth in Chapter 5, section 5-II.E, of this plan will apply, including the requirement that the family apply for an extension in writing prior to the expiration of the initial voucher term.

To receive or continue receiving assistance under the initial PHA's voucher program, a family that moves to another PHA's jurisdiction under portability must be under HAP contract in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction within 60 days following the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher term (including any extensions). (See below under "Initial Billing Deadline" for one exception to this policy.)

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Initial Contact with the Receiving PHA

After approving a family's request to move under portability, the initial PHA must promptly notify the receiving PHA to expect the family [24 CFR 982.355(c)(2)]. This means that the initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA directly on the family's behalf [Notice PIH 2008-43]. The initial PHA must also advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(2)].

PHA Policy

Because the portability process is time-sensitive, the PHA will notify the receiving PHA by phone, fax, or e-mail to expect the family. The initial PHA will also ask the receiving PHA to provide any information the family may need upon arrival, including the name, fax, email, and telephone number of the staff person responsible for business with incoming portable families and procedures related to appointments for voucher issuance. The PHA will pass this information along to the family. The PHA will also ask for the name, address, telephone number, fax and email of the person responsible for processing the billing information.

Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA

The initial PHA is required to send the receiving PHA the following documents:

- Form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, with Part I filled out [Notice PIH 2008-43]
- A copy of the family's voucher [Notice PIH 2008-43]
- A copy of the family's most recent form HUD-50058, Family Report, or, if necessary in the case of an applicant family, family and income information in a format similar to that of form HUD-50058 [24 CFR 982.355(c)(4), Notice PIH 2008-43]
- Copies of the income verifications backing up the form HUD-50058 [24 CFR 982.355(c)(4), Notice PIH2008-43]

PHA Policy

In addition to these documents, the PHA will provide the following information, if available, to the receiving PHA:

Social security numbers (SSNs)

Documentation of SSNs for all [nonexempt household members whose SSNs have not been verified through the EIV system.](#)

Documentation of legal identity

Documentation of citizenship or eligible immigration status

Documentation of participation in the earned income disallowance (EID) benefit

Documentation of participation in a family self-sufficiency (FSS) program

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The PHA will notify the family in writing regarding any information provided to the receiving PHA [HCV GB,p. 13-3]

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Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2008-43]

When the initial PHA sends form HUD-52665 to the receiving PHA, it specifies in Part I the deadline by which it must receive the initial billing notice from the receiving PHA. This deadline is 60 days following the expiration date of the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA. If the initial PHA does not receive a billing notice by the deadline and does not intend to honor a late billing submission, it must contact the receiving PHA to determine the status of the family. If the receiving PHA reports that the family is not yet under HAP contract, the initial PHA may refuse to accept a late billing submission. If the receiving PHA reports that the family is under HAP contract and the receiving PHA cannot absorb the family, the initial PHA must accept a late billing submission; however, it may report to HUD the receiving PHA's failure to comply with the deadline.

PHA Policy

If the PHA has not received an initial billing notice from the receiving PHA by the deadline specified on form HUD-52665, it will contact the receiving PHA by phone, fax, or e-mail. If the PHA reports that the family is not yet under HAP contract, the PHA will inform the receiving PHA that it will not honor a late billing submission and will return any subsequent billings that it receives on behalf of the family. The PHA will send the receiving PHA a written confirmation of its decision by mail.

The PHA will allow an exception to this policy if the family includes a person with disabilities and the late billing is a result of a reasonable accommodation granted to the family by the receiving PHA.

Monthly Billing Payments [24 CFR 982.355(e), Notice PIH2008-43]

If the receiving PHA is administering the family's voucher, the initial PHA is responsible for making billing payments in a timely manner. The first billing amount is due within 30 calendar days after the initial PHA receives Part II of form HUD-52665 from the receiving PHA. Subsequent payments must be **received** by the receiving PHA no later than the fifth business day of each month. The payments must be provided in a form and manner that the receiving PHA is able and willing to accept.

The initial PHA may not terminate or delay making payments under existing portability billing arrangements as a result of overleasing or funding shortfalls. The PHA must manage its tenant-based program in a manner that ensures that it has the financial ability to provide assistance for families that move out of its jurisdiction under portability and are not absorbed by receiving PHAs as well as for families that remain within its jurisdiction.

PHA Policy

The initial PHA will utilize direct deposit to ensure that the payment is received by the deadline unless the receiving PHA notifies the initial PHA that direct deposit is not acceptable to them.

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Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058

If the initial PHA is being billed on behalf of a portable family, it should receive an updated form HUD-50058 each year from the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to receive an updated 50058 by the family’s annual reexamination date, the initial PHA should contact the receiving PHA to verify the status of the family.

Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(9)]

If the initial PHA has grounds for denying or terminating assistance for a portable family that has not been absorbed by the receiving PHA, the initial PHA may act on those grounds at any time. (For PHA policies on denial and termination, see Chapters 3 and 12, respectively.)

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10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE

If a family has a right to lease a unit in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA must provide assistance for the family [24 CFR 982.355(10)].

The receiving PHA's procedures and preferences for selection among eligible applicants do not apply, and the receiving PHA's waiting list is not used [24 CFR 982.355(10)]. However, the family's unit, or voucher, size is determined in accordance with the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(7)], and the amount of the family's housing assistance payment is determined in the same manner as for other families in the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(e)(2)].

Initial Contact with Family

When a family moves into the PHA's jurisdiction under portability, the family is responsible for promptly contacting the PHA and complying with the PHA's procedures for incoming portable families [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3)].

If the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA has expired, the receiving PHA does not process the family's paperwork but instead refers the family back to the initial PHA [Notice PIH 2008-43].

When a portable family requests assistance from the receiving PHA, the receiving PHA must promptly inform the initial PHA whether the receiving PHA will bill the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of the portable family or will absorb the family into its own program [24 CFR 982.355(c)(5)]. If the PHA initially bills the initial PHA for the family's assistance, it may later decide to absorb the family into its own program [Notice PIH 2008-43]. (See later under "Absorbing a Portable Family" for more on this topic.)

PHA Policy

Within 10 business days after a portable family requests assistance, the receiving PHA will notify the initial PHA whether it intends to bill the receiving PHA on behalf of the portable family or absorb the family into its own program.

If for any reason the receiving PHA refuses to process or provide assistance to a family under the portability procedures, the family must be given the opportunity for an informal review or hearing [Notice PIH 2008-43]. (For more on this topic, see later under "Denial or Termination of Assistance.")

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Briefing

HUD allows the receiving PHA to require a briefing for an incoming portable family as long as the requirement does not unduly delay the family's search [Notice PIH 2008-43].

PHA Policy

If a group briefing is scheduled within 14 days of receipt of the incoming portable family, the family will be required to attend. The PHA will provide the family with a briefing packet (as described in Chapter 5) and will orally inform the family about the PHA's payment and subsidy standards, procedures for requesting approval of a unit, the unit inspection process, and the leasing process. Otherwise, the FWHA will conduct an individual briefing with the family.

Income Eligibility and Reexamination

HUD allows the receiving PHA to conduct its own income reexamination of a portable family [24 CFR 982.355(c)(4)]. However, the receiving PHA may not delay voucher issuance or unit approval until the reexamination process is complete unless the reexamination is necessary to determine that an applicant family is income eligible for admission to the program in the area where the family wishes to lease a unit [Notice PIH 2008-43, 24 CFR 982.201(b)(4)]. The receiving PHA does not redetermine income eligibility for a portable family that was already receiving assistance in the initial PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(c)(1)].

PHA Policy

For any family moving into its jurisdiction under portability, the PHA will conduct a new reexamination of family income and composition. However, the PHA will not delay issuing the family a voucher for this reason. Nor will the PHA delay approving a unit for the family until the reexamination process is complete unless the family is an applicant and the PHA cannot otherwise confirm that the family is income eligible for admission to the program in the area where the unit is located.

[In conducting its own reexamination, the PHA will rely upon any verifications provided by the initial PHA to the extent that they \(a\) accurately reflect the family's current circumstance and \(b\) were obtained within the last 120 days. Any new information may be verified by documents provided by the family and adjusted, if necessary, when third party verification is received.](#)

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Voucher Issuance

When a family moves into its jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA is required to issue the family a voucher [24 CFR 982.355(b)(6)]. The family must submit a request for tenancy approval to the receiving PHA during the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

Timing of Voucher Issuance

HUD expects the receiving PHA to issue the voucher within two weeks after receiving the family's paperwork from the initial PHA if the information is in order, the family has contacted the receiving PHA, and the family complies with the receiving PHA's procedures [Notice PIH 2008-43].

PHA Policy

When a family ports into its jurisdiction, the PHA will issue the family a voucher based on the paperwork provided by the initial PHA unless the family's paperwork from the initial PHA is incomplete, the family's voucher from the initial PHA has expired or the family does not comply with the PHA's procedures.

Voucher Term

The term of the receiving PHA's voucher may not expire before the term of the initial PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

PHA Policy

The receiving PHA's voucher will expire on the same date as the initial PHA's voucher.

Voucher Extensions [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6), Notice 2008-43]

The receiving PHA may provide additional search time to the family beyond the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher; however, if it does so, it must inform the initial PHA of the extension. It must also bear in mind the billing deadline provided by the initial PHA. Unless willing and able to absorb the family, the receiving PHA should ensure that any voucher expiration date would leave sufficient time to process a request for tenancy approval, execute a HAP contract, and deliver the initial billing to the initial PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA generally will not extend the term of the voucher that it issues to an incoming portable family unless the PHA plans to absorb the family into its own program, in which case it will follow the policies on voucher extension set forth in section 5-II.E.

The PHA will consider an exception to this policy as a reasonable accommodation to a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).

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Notifying the Initial PHA

The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has leased an eligible unit under the program or if the family fails to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit within the term of the receiving PHA's voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(8)]. The receiving PHA is required to use Part II of form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, for this purpose [24 CFR 982.355(e)(5), Notice PIH 2008-43]. (For more on this topic and the deadline for notification, see below under "Administering a Portable Family's Voucher,")

If an incoming portable family ultimately decides not to lease in the jurisdiction of the receiving PHA but instead wishes to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction or to search in another jurisdiction, the receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA. In such a case the voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial PHA. Any extension of search time provided by the receiving PHA's voucher is only valid for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction. [Notice PIH 2008-43]

Administering a Portable Family's Voucher

Initial Billing Deadline

If a portable family's search for a unit is successful and the receiving PHA intends to administer the family's voucher, the receiving PHA must submit its initial billing notice (Part II of form HUD-52665) (a) no later than 10 business days following the date the receiving PHA **executes** a HAP contract on behalf of the family **and** (b) in time that the notice will be **received** no later than 60 days following the expiration date of the family's voucher issued by the initial PHA [Notice PIH 2008-43]. A copy of the family's form HUD-50058, Family Report, completed by the receiving PHA must be attached to the initial billing notice. The receiving PHA may send these documents by mail, fax, or e-mail.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or e-mail, if necessary, to meet the billing deadline but will also send the notice by regular mail.

If the receiving PHA fails to send the initial billing within 10 business days following the date the HAP contract is executed, it is required to absorb the family into its own program unless (a) the initial PHA is willing to accept the late submission or (b) HUD requires the initial PHA to honor the late submission (e.g., because the receiving PHA is overleased) [Notice PIH 2008-43].

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Ongoing Notification Responsibilities [Notice PIH 2008-43, HUD-52665]

Annual Reexamination. The receiving PHA must send the initial PHA a copy of a portable family's updated form HUD-50058 after each annual reexamination for the duration of time the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA on behalf of the family, regardless of whether there is a change in the billing amount.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send a copy of the updated HUD-50058 by regular mail at the same time the PHA and owner are notified of the reexamination results.

Change in Billing Amount. The receiving PHA is required to notify the initial PHA, using form HUD-52665, of any change in the billing amount for the family as a result of:

- A change in the HAP amount (because of a reexamination, a change in the applicable payment standard, a move to another unit, etc.)
- An abatement or subsequent resumption of the HAP payments
- Termination of the HAP contract
- Payment of a damage/vacancy loss claim for the family
- Termination of the family from the program

The timing of the notice of the change in the billing amount should correspond with the notification to the owner and the family in order to provide the initial PHA with advance notice of the change. Under no circumstances should the notification be later than 10 business days following the effective date of the change in the billing amount. If the receiving PHA fails to send Form HUD-52665 within 10 days of effective date of billing changes, the initial PHA is not responsible for any increase prior to notification.

Late Payments [Notice PIH 2008-43]

If the initial PHA fails to make a monthly payment for a portable family by the fifth business day of the month, the receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA in writing of the deficiency. The notice must identify the family, the amount of the billing payment, the date the billing payment was due, and the date the billing payment was received (if it arrived late). The receiving PHA must send a copy of the notification to the Office of Public Housing (OPH) in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to correct the problem by the second month following the notification, the receiving PHA may request by memorandum to the director of the OPH with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA that HUD transfer the unit in question. A copy of the initial notification and any subsequent correspondence between the PHAs on the matter must be attached. The receiving PHA must send a copy of the memorandum to the initial PHA. If the OPH decides to grant the transfer, the billing arrangement on behalf of the family ceases with the transfer, but the initial PHA is still responsible for any outstanding payments due to the receiving PHA.

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Overpayments [Notice PIH 2008-43]

In all cases where the receiving PHA has received billing payments for billing arrangements no longer in effect, the receiving PHA is responsible for returning the full amount of the overpayment (including the portion provided for administrative fees) to the initial PHA.

In the event that HUD determines billing payments have continued for at least three months because the receiving PHA failed to notify the initial PHA that the billing arrangement was terminated, the receiving PHA must take the following steps:

- Return the full amount of the overpayment, including the portion provided for administrative fees, to the initial PHA.
- Once full payment has been returned, notify the Office of Public Housing in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA of the date and the amount of reimbursement to the initial PHA.

At HUD’s discretion, the receiving PHA will be subject to the sanctions spelled out in Notice PIH 2008-43.

Denial or Termination of Assistance

At any time, the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance to a portable family for family action or inaction [24 CFR 982.355(c)(9), 24 CFR 982.355(c)(10)].

In the case of a termination, the PHA should provide adequate notice of the effective date to the initial PHA to avoid having to return a payment. In no event should the receiving PHA fail to notify the initial PHA later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement[Notice PIH 2008-43].

PHA Policy

If the PHA elects to deny or terminate assistance for a portable family, the PHA will notify the initial PHA within 30 business days after the informal review or hearing if the denial or termination is upheld. The PHA will base its denial or termination decision on the policies set forth in Chapter 3 or Chapter 12, respectively. The informal review or hearing will be held in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16. The receiving PHA will furnish the initial PHA with a copy of the review or hearing decision.

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Absorbing a Portable Family

The receiving PHA may absorb an incoming portable family into its own program when the PHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family or at any time thereafter providing that (a) the PHA has funding available under its annual contributions contract (ACC) and (b) absorbing the family will not result in overleasing [24 CFR 982.355(d)(1), Notice PIH2008-43].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family from the point of admission, the admission will be counted against the income targeting obligation of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(vii)].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family after providing assistance for the family under a billing arrangement with the initial PHA, HUD encourages the receiving PHA to provide adequate advance notice to the initial PHA to avoid having to return an overpayment. The receiving PHA must specify the effective date of the absorption of the family. [Notice PIH2008-43]

PHA Policy

If the PHA decides to absorb a portable family upon the execution of a HAP contract on behalf of the family, the PHA will notify the initial PHA by the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665. The effective date of the HAP contract will be the effective date of the absorption.

If the PHA decides to absorb a family after that, it will provide the initial PHA advance notice.

Following the absorption of an incoming portable family, the family is assisted with funds available under the consolidated ACC for the receiving PHA's voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(d)], and the receiving PHA becomes the initial PHA in any subsequent moves by the family under portability.

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Chapter 11

REEXAMINATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is required to reexamine each family's income and composition at least annually, and to adjust the family's level of assistance accordingly. Interim reexaminations are also needed in certain situations. This chapter discusses both annual and interim reexaminations, and the recalculation of family share and subsidy that occurs as a result. HUD regulations and PHA policies concerning reexaminations are presented in three parts:

Part I: Annual Reexaminations. This part discusses the process for conducting annual reexaminations.

Part II: Interim Reexaminations. This part details the requirements for families to report changes in family income and composition between annual reexaminations.

Part III: Recalculating Family Share and Subsidy Amount. This part discusses the recalculation of family share and subsidy amounts based on the results of annual and interim reexaminations.

Policies governing reasonable accommodation, family privacy, required family cooperation, and program abuse, as described elsewhere in this plan, apply to both annual and interim reexaminations.

PART I: ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least annually. This includes gathering and verifying current information about family composition, income, and expenses. Based on this updated information, the family's income and rent must be recalculated. This part discusses the schedule for annual reexaminations, the information to be collected and verified, and annual reexamination effective dates.

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11-I.B. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The PHA must establish a policy to ensure that the annual reexamination for each family is completed *within* a 12-month period, and may require reexaminations more frequently [HCV GB p. 12-1].

PHA Policy

The PHA will begin the annual reexamination process 120 days in advance of its scheduled effective date. Generally, the PHA will schedule annual reexamination effective dates to coincide with the family's anniversary date.

Anniversary date is defined as 12 months from the effective date of the family's last annual reexamination or, during a family's first year in the program, from the effective date of the family's initial examination (admission).

[The PHA also may schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.](#)

Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process

The PHA is required to obtain the information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the PHA. However, the PHAs should give tenants who were not provided the opportunity to option to complete Form HUD-92006 at this time [Notive PIH 2009-36].

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PHA Policy

Families generally are required to participate in an annual reexamination briefing, which must be attended by the head of household, spouse, or cohead. If participation in an in-person briefing poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact the PHA to request a reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2).

Notification of annual reexamination briefing will be sent by first-class mail and will contain the date, time, and location of the briefing. In addition, it will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be brought to the briefing.

If the family is unable to attend a scheduled briefing, the family should contact the PHA in advance of the briefing to schedule a new appointment. If a family does not attend the scheduled briefing, the PHA will send a second notification with a new briefing appointment time.

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The family must attend their annual income reexamination. If a family fails to attend their annual income reexamination this is a violation of their family obligations as outlined in Exhibit 12-1 Statement of Family Obligations.

If a family is more than 15 minutes late to a briefing they will not be admitted to that briefing. Being more than 15 minutes late and not being admitted to the briefing will count the same as failure to attend.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, a notice of termination (see Chapter 12) will be sent to the family's address of record, and to any alternate address provided in the family's file.

An advocate, interpreter, or other assistant may assist the family in the briefing process. The family and the PHA must execute a certification attesting to the role and assistance of any such third party.

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11-I.C. CONDUCTING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

As part of the annual reexamination process, families are required to provide updated information to the PHA regarding the family's income, expenses, and composition [24 CFR 982.551(b)].

PHA Policy

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include a PHA-designated reexamination form, an Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, as well as supporting documentation related to the family's income, expenses, and family composition.

Any required documents or information that the family is unable to provide at the time of the interview must be provided within 10 business days of the interview. If the family is unable to obtain the information or materials within the required time frame, the family may request an extension.

If the family does not provide the required documents or information within the required time frame (plus any extensions), the family will be sent a notice of termination (See Chapter 12).

The information provided by the family generally must be verified in accordance with the policies in Chapter 7. Unless the family reports a change, or the agency has reason to believe a change has occurred in information previously reported by the family, certain types of information that are verified at admission typically do not need to be re-verified on an annual basis. These include:

- Legal identity
- Age
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

If adding a new family member to the unit causes overcrowding according to the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (see Chapter 8), the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

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11-I.D. DETERMINING ONGOING ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN STUDENTS
[24 CFR 982.552(b)(5)]

Section 327 of Public Law 109-115 established new restrictions on the ongoing eligibility of certain students (both part- and full-time) who are enrolled in institutions of higher education.

If a student enrolled in an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the student's eligibility must be reexamined along with the income eligibility of the student's parents on an annual basis. In these cases, both the student and the student's parents must be income eligible for the student to continue to receive HCV assistance. If, however, a student in these circumstances is determined independent from his or her parents in accordance with PHA policy, the income of the student's parents will not be considered in determining the student's ongoing eligibility.

Students who reside with parents in an HCV assisted unit are not subject to this provision. It is limited to students who are receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

PHA Policy

During the annual reexamination process, the PHA will determine the ongoing eligibility of each student who is subject to the eligibility restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by reviewing the student's individual income as well as the income of the student's parents. If the student has been determined "independent" from his/her parents based on the policies in Sections 3-II.E and 7-II.E, the parents' income will not be reviewed.

If the student is no longer income eligible based on his/her own income or the income of his/her parents, the student's assistance will be terminated in accordance with the policies in Section 12-I.D.

If the student continues to be income eligible based on his/her own income and the income of his/her parents (if applicable), the PHA will process a reexamination in accordance with the policies in this chapter.

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11-I.E. EFFECTIVE DATES

The PHA must establish policies concerning the effective date of changes that result from an annual reexamination [24 CFR 982.516].

PHA Policy

In general, an *increase* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date, and the family will be notified at least 30 days in advance.

If less than 30 days remain before the scheduled effective date, the increase will take effect on the first of the month following the end of the 30-day notice period.

If a family moves to a new unit, the increase will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract, and no 30-day notice is required.

If the PHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by the PHA, but will always allow for the 30-day notice period.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *increases* in the family share of the rent will be applied retroactively, to the scheduled effective date of the annual reexamination. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

In general, a *decrease* in the family share of the rent that results from an annual reexamination will take effect on the family's anniversary date.

If a family moves to a new unit, the decrease will take effect on the effective date of the new lease and HAP contract.

If the PHA chooses to schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the family's anniversary date for administrative purposes, the effective date will be determined by the PHA.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, *decreases* in the family share of the rent will be applied prospectively, from the first day of the month following completion of the reexamination processing.

Delays in reexamination processing are considered to be caused by the family if the family fails to provide information requested by the PHA by the date specified, and this delay prevents the PHA from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

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PART II: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS [24 CFR 982.516]

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change throughout the period between annual reexaminations. HUD and PHA policies dictate what kinds of information about changes in family circumstances must be reported, and under what circumstances the PHA must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes. HUD regulations also permit the PHA to conduct interim reexaminations of income or family composition at any time. When an interim reexamination is conducted, only those factors that have changed are verified and adjusted [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

In addition to specifying what information the family must report, HUD regulations permit the family to request an interim determination if other aspects of the family's income or composition changes. The PHA must complete the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family's request.

This part includes HUD and PHA policies describing what changes families are required to report, what changes families may choose to report, and how the PHA will process both PHA- and family-initiated interim reexaminations.

11-II.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family composition. However, due to family obligations under the program, the PHA has limited discretion in this area.

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct interim reexaminations to account for any changes in household composition that occur between annual reexaminations.

New Family Members Not Requiring Approval

The addition of a family member as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody does not require PHA approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the PHA of the addition [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)].

PHA Policy

The family must inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business days.

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New Family and Household Members Requiring Approval

With the exception of children who join the family as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, a family must request PHA approval to add a new family member [24 CFR 982.551(h)(2)] or other household member (live-in aide or foster child) [24 CFR 982.551(h)(4)].

When any new family member is added, the PHA must conduct a reexamination to determine any new income or deductions associated with the additional family member, and to make appropriate adjustments in the family share of the rent and the HAP payment [24 CFR 982.516(e)].

If a change in family size causes a violation of Housing Quality Standards (HQS) space standards (see Chapter 8), the PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the PHA must terminate the family's HAP contract in accordance with its terms [24 CFR 982.403].

PHA Policy

Families must request PHA approval to add a new family member, live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 30 consecutive days, or 90 cumulative days within a 12 month period, and therefore no longer qualifies as a "guest." Requests must be made in writing and approved by the PHA prior to the individual moving into the unit.

The PHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets the PHA's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (see Chapter 7, Part II).

The PHA will not approve the addition of a new family or household member if the current landlord does not give their prior written approval. Families in the process of transferring may request an addition to the family or household but no permission shall be granted until the family transfers to a new unit where the landlord approves the new addition.

In order to add a minor child (who is not being added as a result of birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody), the family must provide proof of starting the legal process to obtain legal custody or legal guardianship within 14 days of the request to add the child to the household. If the child is being added to the household for a limited period of time (less than six months) and there is no intention to have a permanent change in custody or guardianship, the status of guest may be extended up to six months to accommodate this temporary arrangement. The parent or legal guardian of the child must provide a notarized statement indicating the temporary change and permission for the family to have the child in their household. No change in subsidy standards will be made to allow for the extended guest status.

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The PHA will not approve the addition of a foster child or foster adult if it will cause a violation of HQS space standards.

If the PHA determines an individual meets the PHA's eligibility criteria ~~and~~ documentation requirements, the PHA will provide written approval to the family. If the approval of a new family member or live-in aide will cause overcrowding according to HQS standards, the approval letter will explain that the family will be issued a voucher and will be required to move.

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If the PHA determines that an individual does not meet the PHA's eligibility criteria ~~or~~ documentation requirments, the PHA will notify the family in writing of its decision to deny approval of the new family or household member and the reasons for the denial.

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The PHA will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

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Departure of a Family or Household Member

Families must promptly notify the PHA if any family member no longer lives in the unit [24 CFR 982.551(h)(3)]. Because household members are considered when determining the family unit (voucher) size [24 CFR 982.402], the PHA also needs to know when any live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit.

PHA Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the PHA within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to a family member who has been considered temporarily absent at the point that the family concludes the individual is permanently absent.

If a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the PHA within 10 business days.

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11-II.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Interim reexaminations can be scheduled either because the PHA has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change. When a family reports a change, the PHA may take different actions depending on whether the family reported the change voluntarily, or because it was required to do so.

PHA-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

PHA-initiated interim reexaminations are those that are scheduled based on circumstances or criteria defined by the PHA. They are not scheduled because of changes reported by the family.

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct interim reexaminations in each of the following instances:

For families receiving the Earned Income Disallowance (EID), the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination at the start and conclusion of the second 12 month exclusion period (50 percent phase-in period).

If the family has reported zero income (Zero Income is defined as having zero on line 7d of the 50058), the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination every 3 months as long as the family continues to report that they have no income. The family must attend each zero income reexamination. If a family fails to attend a zero income reexamination this is a violation of their family obligations as outlined in Exhibit 12-1 Statement of Family Obligations.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income for the next 12 months (e.g. seasonal or cyclic income), the PHA will schedule an interim reexamination to coincide with the end of the period for which it is feasible to project income.

If at the time of the annual reexamination, tenant-provided documents were used on a provisional basis due to the lack of third-party verification, and third-party verification becomes available, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

The PHA may conduct an interim reexamination at any time in order to correct an error in a previous reexamination, or to investigate a tenant fraud complaint.

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Family-Initiated Interim Reexaminations

The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family income or expenses [24 CFR 982.516(c)]. In addition, HUD regulations require that the family be permitted to obtain an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 982.516(b)(2)].

Required Reporting

HUD regulations give the PHA the freedom to determine the circumstances under which families will be required to report changes affecting income.

PHA Policy

Families are required to report all increases in income (including new employment), decreases in allowable deductions and all changes in family composition within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect.

Families are not required to report decreases in income or increases in expenses.

Optional Reporting

The family may request an interim reexamination any time the family has experienced a change in circumstances since the last determination [24 CFR 982.516(b)(2)]. The PHA must process the request if the family reports a change that will result in a reduced family income [HCV GB, p. 12-9].

If a family reports a decrease in income from the loss of welfare benefits due to fraud or non-compliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, the family's share of the rent will not be reduced [24 CFR 5.615]. For more information regarding the requirement to impute welfare income see Chapter 6.

PHA Policy

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in an increase in the family share of the rent, the PHA will note the information in the tenant file, but will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If a family reports a change that it was not required to report and that would result in a decrease in the family share of rent, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination. See Section 11-II.D. for effective dates.

Families may report changes in income or expenses at any time.

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11-IL.D. PROCESSING THE INTERIM REEXAMINATION

Method of Reporting

PHA Policy

The family must notify the PHA of changes in writing.

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Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if the PHA determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

Based on the type of change reported, the PHA will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from the PHA. This time frame may be extended for good cause with PHA approval. The PHA will accept required documentation by mail, by fax, or in person.

Effective Dates

The PHA must establish the time frames in which any changes that result from an interim reexamination will take effect [24 CFR 982.516(d)]. The changes may be applied either retroactively or prospectively, depending on whether there is to be an increase or a decrease in the family share of the rent, and whether the family reported any required information within the required time frames [HCV GB, p. 12-10].

PHA Policy

If the family share of the rent is to *increase*:

The increase generally will be effective on the first of the month following 30 days' notice to the family.

If a family fails to report a change within the required time frames, or fails to provide all required information within the required time frames, the increase will be applied retroactively, to the date it would have been effective had the information been provided on a timely basis. The family will be responsible for any overpaid subsidy and may be offered a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.

If the family share of the rent is to *decrease*:

The decrease will be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the change was reported and all required documentation was submitted. In cases where the change cannot be verified until after the date the change would have become effective, the change will be made retroactively.

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PART III: RECALCULATING FAMILY SHARE AND SUBSIDY AMOUNT

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA must recalculate the family share of the rent and the subsidy amount, and notify the family and owner of the changes [24 CFR 982.516(d)(2), HCV 12-6 and 12-10]. While the basic policies that govern these calculations are provided in Chapter 6, this part lays out policies that affect these calculations during a reexamination.

11-III.B. CHANGES IN PAYMENT STANDARDS AND UTILITY ALLOWANCES

In order to calculate the family share of the rent and HAP amount correctly, changes in payment standards, subsidy standards, or utility allowances may need to be updated and included in the PHA's calculations.

Specific policies governing how subsidy standards, payment standards, and utility allowances are applied are discussed below.

Payment Standards [24 CFR 982.505]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must use the correct payment standard for the family, taking into consideration the family unit size, the size of unit, and the area in which the unit is located [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. See Chapter 6 for information on how to select the appropriate payment standard.

When the PHA changes its payment standards or the family's situation changes, new payment standards are applied at the following times:

- If the PHA's payment standard amount changes during the term of the HAP contract, the date on which the new standard is applied depends on whether the standard has increased or decreased:
 - If the payment standard amount has *increased*, the increased payment standard will be applied at the *first annual* reexamination following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard.
 - If the payment standard amount has *decreased*, the decreased payment standard will be applied at the *second annual* reexamination following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard.
- If the family moves to a new unit, or a new HAP contract is executed due to changes in the lease (even if the family remains in place) the current payment standard applicable to the family will be used when the new HAP contract is processed.

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Subsidy Standards [24 CFR 982.505(c)(4)]

If there is a change in the family unit size that would apply to a family during the HAP contract term, either due to a change in family composition, or a change in the PHA's subsidy standards (see Chapter 5), the new family unit size must be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family at the family's *first annual* reexamination following the change in family unit size.

Utility Allowances [24 CFR 982.517(d)]

The family share of the rent and HAP calculations must reflect any changes in the family's utility arrangement with the owner, or in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [HCV GB, p. 12-5]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

When there are changes in the utility arrangement with the owner, the PHA must use the utility allowances in effect at the time the new lease and HAP contract are executed. At reexamination, the PHA must use the PHA current utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 982.517(d)(2)].

PHA Policy

Revised utility allowances will be applied to a family's rent and subsidy calculations at the first annual reexamination after the allowance is adopted.

11-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW FAMILY SHARE AND HAP AMOUNT

The PHA must notify the owner and family of any changes in the amount of the HAP payment [HUD-52641, HAP Contract]. The notice must include the following information [HCV GB, p. 12-6]:

- The amount and effective date of the new HAP payment
- The amount and effective date of the new family share of the rent
- The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent to owner

The family must be given an opportunity for an informal hearing regarding the PHA's determination of their annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment [24 CFR 982.555(a)(1)(i)] (see Chapter 16).

PHA Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the family share of the rent and the housing assistance payment. The notice also will state the procedures for requesting an informal hearing.

11-III.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the PHA may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the PHA may discover errors made by the PHA. When errors resulting in the overpayment or underpayment of subsidy are discovered, corrections will be made in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

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Chapter 12

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND TENANCY

HUD regulations specify the reasons for which a PHA can terminate a family's assistance, and the ways in which such terminations must take place. They also dictate the circumstances under which an owner may terminate the tenancy of an assisted family. This chapter presents the policies that govern voluntary and involuntary terminations of assistance, and termination of tenancy by the owner. It is presented in three parts:

Part I: Grounds for Termination of Assistance. This part discusses various reasons that a family's assistance may be terminated, including voluntary termination by the family, termination because the family no longer qualifies to receive subsidy, and termination by the PHA based on the family's behavior.

Part II: Approach to Termination of Assistance. This part describes the policies that govern how an involuntary termination takes place. It specifies the alternatives that the PHA may consider in lieu of termination, the criteria the PHA must use when deciding what action to take, and the steps the PHA must take when terminating a family's assistance.

Part III: Termination of Tenancy by the Owner. This part presents the policies that govern the owner's right to terminate an assisted tenancy.

PART I: GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires the PHA to terminate assistance for certain offenses and when the family no longer requires assistance. HUD permits the PHA to terminate assistance for certain other actions family members take or fail to take. In addition, a family may decide to stop receiving HCV assistance at any time by notifying the PHA.

12-I.B. FAMILY NO LONGER REQUIRES ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.455]

As a family's income increases, the amount of PHA subsidy goes down. If the amount of HCV assistance provided by the PHA drops to zero and remains at zero for 180 consecutive calendar days the family's assistance terminates automatically.

PHA Policy

If a participating family receiving zero assistance experiences a change in circumstances that would cause the HAP payment to rise above zero, the family must notify the PHA of the changed circumstances and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180-day period.

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12-I.C. FAMILY CHOOSES TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

The family may request that the PHA terminate the family's assistance at any time.

PHA Policy

The request to terminate assistance should be made in writing and signed by the head of household, spouse, or cohead. Before terminating the family's assistance, the PHA will follow the notice requirements in Section 12-II.F.

12-I.D. MANDATORY TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

HUD requires the PHA to terminate assistance in the following circumstances.

Eviction [24 CFR 982.552(b)(2), Pub.L. 109-162]

The PHA must terminate assistance whenever a family is evicted from a unit assisted under the HCV program for a serious or repeated violation of the lease. Incidents of actual or threatened violence, dating violence, or stalking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of such violence or stalking.

PHA Policy

A family will be considered *evicted* if the family moves after a legal eviction order has been issued, whether or not physical enforcement of the order was necessary.

If a family moves after the owner has given the family an eviction notice for serious or repeated lease violations but before a legal eviction order has been issued, termination of assistance is not mandatory. However, the PHA will determine whether the family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence and may terminate assistance or take any of the alternative measures described in Section 12-II.C and other factors as described in Sections 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criteria to be used are whether the reason for the eviction was through no fault of the tenant or guests.

Failure to Provide Consent [24 CFR 982.552(b)(3)]

The PHA must terminate assistance if any family member fails to sign and submit any consent form they are required to sign for a reexamination. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of consent requirements.

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Failure to Document Citizenship [24 CFR 982.552(b)(4) and [24 CFR 5.514(c)]

The PHA must terminate assistance if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member’s citizenship or immigration status; (2) a family submits evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status in a timely manner, but United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of the family; or (3) a family member, as determined by the PHA, has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit.

For (3) above, such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months. This does not apply to ineligible noncitizens already in the household where the family’s assistance has been prorated. See Chapter 7 for a complete discussion of documentation requirements.

Failure to Disclose and Document Social Security Numbers [24 CFR 5.218(c), Notice PIH 2010-3]

The PHA must terminate assistance if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each social security number.

However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and the PHA determines that the family’s failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family’s control, the PHA may defer the family’s termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family to be noncompliant.

PHA Policy

The PHA will defer the family’s termination and provide the family with the opportunity to comply with the requirement for a period of 90 calendar days for circumstances beyond the participant’s control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency, if there is a reasonable likelihood that the participant will be able to disclose an SSN by the deadline.

Methamphetamine Manufacture or Production [24 CFR 982.553(b)(1)(ii)]

The PHA must terminate assistance if any household member has ever been convicted of the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally-assisted housing.

Failure of Students to Meet Ongoing Eligibility Requirements [24 CFR 982.552(b)(5) and FR 4/10/06]

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If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have dependent children, is not residing with his/her parents in an HCV assisted household, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the PHA must terminate the student's assistance if, at the time of reexamination, either the student's income or the income of the student's parents (if applicable) exceeds the applicable income limit.

If a participant household consists of both eligible and ineligible students, the eligible students shall not be terminated, but must be issued a voucher to move with continued assistance in accordance with program regulations and PHA policies, or must be given the opportunity to lease in place if the terminated ineligible student members elect to move out of the assisted unit.

Death of Sole Family Member [24 CFR 982.311(d) and Notice PIH 2010-9]

The PHA must immediately terminate program assistance for deceased single member households.

12-I.E. MANDATORY POLICIES AND OTHER AUTHORIZED TERMINATIONS

Mandatory Policies [24 CFR 982.553(b) and 982.551(l)]

HUD requires the PHA to establish policies that permit the PHA to terminate assistance if the PHA determines that:

- Any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug, or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents
- Any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents
- Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related criminal activity
- Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in violent criminal activity

Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug, or has a pattern of illegal drug use that interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

The PHA will terminate assistance if any household member's abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

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Currently engaged in is defined as any use of illegal drugs during the previous six months.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests, convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

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Drug-Related and Violent Criminal Activity [24 CFR 5.100]

Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug-related criminal activity is defined by HUD as the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug.

Violent criminal activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate a family's assistance if any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related or violent criminal activity during participation in the HCV program.

The PHA will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests and/or convictions of household members related to drug-related or violent criminal activity, and any eviction or notice to evict based on drug-related or violent criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

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Other Authorized Reasons for Termination of Assistance
[24 CFR 982.552(c), Pub.L. 109-162]

HUD permits the PHA to terminate assistance under a number of other circumstances. It is left to the discretion of the PHA whether such circumstances in general warrant consideration for the termination of assistance. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 explicitly prohibits PHAs from considering incidents or actual threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking as reasons for terminating the assistance of a victim of such violence.

PHA Policy

The PHA **will not** terminate a family's assistance because of the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Family Self-Sufficiency program.

The PHA **will** terminate a family's assistance if:

The family has failed to comply with any family obligations under the program. See Exhibit 12-1 for a listing of family obligations and related PHA policies.

Any family member has been evicted from federally-assisted housing in the last five years.

Any PHA has ever terminated assistance under the program for any member of the family.

Any family member has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

The family currently owes rent or other amounts to any PHA in connection with the HCV, Certificate, Moderate Rehabilitation or public housing programs.

The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts the PHA paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.

The family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with the PHA.

A family member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward PHA personnel.

Abusive or violent behavior towards PHA personnel includes verbal as well as physical abuse or violence. Use of racial epithets, or other language, written or oral, that is customarily used to intimidate may be considered abusive or violent behavior.

Threatening refers to oral or written threats or physical gestures that communicate intent to abuse or commit violence.

In making its decision to terminate assistance, the PHA will consider alternatives as described in Section 12-II.C and other factors described in Sections 12-II.D and 12-II.E. Upon consideration of such alternatives and factors, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate assistance.

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Family Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 982.312]

The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods. The PHA must establish a policy on how long the family may be absent from the assisted unit. However, the family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive calendar days for any reason. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.

PHA Policy

If the family is absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive calendar days, the family's assistance will be terminated. Notice of termination will be sent in accordance with Section 12-II.E.

Insufficient Funding [24 CFR 982.454]

The PHA may terminate HAP contracts if the PHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine whether there is sufficient funding to pay for currently assisted families according to the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16. If the PHA determines there is a shortage of funding, prior to terminating any HAP contracts, the PHA will determine if any other actions can be taken to reduce program costs. If after implementing all reasonable cost cutting measures there is not enough funding available to provide continued assistance for current participants, the PHA will terminate HAP contracts as a last resort.

Prior to terminating any HAP contracts, the PHA will inform the local HUD field office. The PHA will terminate the minimum number needed in order to reduce HAP costs to a level within the PHA's annual budget authority.

If the PHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, the PHA will do so in accordance with the following criteria and instructions:

1. Single member families and/or couples who are not disabled or senior families and who have no children residing in the home will be selected for removal from the program. Those families who have received assistance the longest length of time (on the Section 8 program the longest) will be terminated first.
2. If additional participants need to be removed from the program the next selections will be: Single member families and/or couples who are not disabled or senior families and who have only one child residing in the home will be selected for removal from the program. These families will be selected for removal from the program on a random basis.

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PART II: APPROACH TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA is required by regulation to terminate a family's assistance if certain program rules are violated. For other types of offenses, the regulations give the PHA the discretion to either terminate the family's assistance or to take another action. This part discusses the various actions the PHA may choose to take when it has discretion, and outlines the criteria the PHA will use to make its decision about whether or not to terminate assistance. It also specifies the requirements for the notice that must be provided before terminating assistance.

12-II.B. METHOD OF TERMINATION [24 CFR 982.552(a)(3)]

The way in which the PHA terminates assistance depends upon individual circumstances. HUD permits the PHA to terminate assistance by:

- Terminating housing assistance payments under a current HAP contract,
- Refusing to approve a request for tenancy or to enter into a new HAP contract, or
- Refusing to process a request for or to provide assistance under portability procedures.

12-II.C. ALTERNATIVES TO TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Change in Household Composition

As a condition of continued assistance, the PHA may require that any household member who participated in or was responsible for an offense no longer resides in the unit [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(ii)].

PHA Policy

As a condition of continued assistance, the head of household must certify that the culpable family member has vacated the unit and will not be permitted to visit or to stay as a guest in the assisted unit. The family must present evidence of the former family member's current address upon PHA request.

Repayment of Family Debts

PHA Policy

If a family owes amounts to the PHA, as a condition of continued assistance, the PHA will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from the PHA of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

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12-II.D. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE ASSISTANCE

Evidence

For criminal activity, HUD permits the PHA to terminate assistance if a *preponderance of the evidence* indicates that a household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted [24 CFR 982.553(c)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the concept of the preponderance of the evidence as the standard for making all termination decisions.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not.

Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence

Consideration of Circumstances [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(i)]

The PHA is permitted, but not required, to consider all relevant circumstances when determining whether a family's assistance should be terminated.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider the following factors when making its decision to terminate assistance:

The seriousness of the case, especially with respect to how it would affect other residents

The effects that termination of assistance may have on other members of the family who were not involved in the action or failure

The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, including whether the culpable family member is a minor or a person with disabilities or (as discussed further in section 12-II.E) a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

The length of time since the violation occurred, the family's recent history and the likelihood of favorable conduct in the future

In the case of drug or alcohol abuse, whether the culpable household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully

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The PHA will require the participant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in or successful completion of a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

In the case of program abuse, the dollar amount of the overpaid assistance and whether or not a false certification was signed by the family

Reasonable Accommodation [24 CFR 982.552(c)(2)(iv)]

If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA's decision to terminate the family's assistance is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

PHA Policy

If a family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of assistance, the PHA will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, the PHA will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. The PHA will only consider accommodations that can reasonably be expected to address the behavior that is the basis of the proposed termination of assistance. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodation.

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12-ILE. TERMINATING THE ASSISTANCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OR STALKING VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS [24 CFR 5.2005]

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) provides that “criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a tenant’s household or any guest or other person under the tenant’s control shall not be a cause for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the tenant or an immediate member of the tenant’s family is the victim or threatened victim of that domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.”

VAWA also gives PHAs the authority to “terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others, without evicting, removing, terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant.”

VAWA does not limit the authority of the PHA to terminate the assistance of any participant if the PHA “can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if that tenant is not evicted or terminated from assistance.” However, situations where this might be relevant are extremely rare.

PHA Policy

In determining whether a participant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, the PHA will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within a short period of time

Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the victim relocate to a confidential location

If the tenant wishes to contest the PHA’s determination that he or she is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or employees, the tenant may do so as part of the informal hearing.

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Victim Documentation

PHA Policy

When a participant family is facing assistance termination because of the actions of a participant, household member, guest, or other person under the participant's control and a participant or immediate family member of the participant's family claims that she or he is the victim of such actions and that the actions are related to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the PHA will request in writing that the individual submit documentation affirming that claim. The written request will include explicit instructions on where, when, and to whom the documentation must be submitted. It will also state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation by the deadline.

The documentation will consist of a completed and signed form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking. In lieu of the certification form, the PHA will accept either of the following forms of documentation:

A police or court record documenting the actual or threatened abuse

Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; or a medical or other knowledgeable professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

The PHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the individual will suffice.

The individual claiming victim status must submit the requested documentation within 14 business days after receipt of the PHA's written request or must request an extension within that time frame. The PHA may, at its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days.

If the individual provides the requested documentation within 14 business days, or any PHA-approved extension, the PHA will reconsider its termination decision in light of the documentation.

If the individual does not provide the requested documentation within 14 business days, or any PHA-approved extension, the PHA will proceed with termination of the family's assistance in accordance with applicable law, program regulations, and the policies in this plan.

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Terminating the Assistance of a Domestic Violence Perpetrator [24 CFR 5.2005(c)]

Although VAWA provides assistance termination protection for victims of domestic violence, it does not provide protection for perpetrators. VAWA gives the PHA the explicit authority to “terminate assistance to any individual who is a tenant or lawful occupant and who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others. . .without terminating assistance to, or otherwise penalizing the victim of such violence who is also a tenant or lawful occupant.” This authority is not dependent on a bifurcated lease or other eviction action by an owner against an individual family member. Further, this authority supersedes any local, state, or other federal law to the contrary. However, if the PHA chooses to exercise this authority, it must follow any procedures prescribed by HUD or by applicable local, state, or federal law regarding termination of assistance [Pub.L. 109-271]. This means that the PHA must follow the same rules when terminating assistance to an individual as it would when terminating the assistance of an entire family [3/16/07 *Federal Register* notice on the applicability of VAWA to HUD programs].

PHA Policy

The PHA will terminate assistance to a family member if the PHA determines that the family member has committed criminal acts of physical violence against other family members or others. This action will not affect the assistance of the remaining, nonculpable family members.

In making its decision, the PHA will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification (form HUD-50066) or other documentation of abuse submitted to the PHA by the victim in accordance with this section. The PHA will also consider the factors in section 12-II.D. Upon such consideration, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the assistance of the culpable family member.

If the PHA does terminate the assistance of the culpable family member, it will do so in accordance with applicable law, HUD regulations, and the policies in this plan.

PHA Confidentiality Requirements [24 CFR 5.2007(a)(1)(v)]

All information provided to the PHA regarding domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including the fact that an individual is a victim of such violence or stalking, must be retained in confidence and may neither be entered into any shared data base nor provided to any related entity, except to the extent that the disclosure (a) is requested or consented to by the individual in writing, (b) is required for use in an eviction proceeding, or (c) is otherwise required by applicable law.

PHA Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the PHA will inform the victim before disclosure occurs so that safety risks can be identified and addressed.

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12-II.F. TERMINATION NOTICE [HCV GB, p. 15-7]

If a family's assistance is to be terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the PHA must give the family and the owner written notice that specifies:

- The reasons for which assistance has been terminated
- The effective date of the termination
- The family's right to an informal hearing as described in Chapter 16

If a criminal record is the basis of the termination, a copy of the record must accompany the notice. A copy of the criminal record also must be provided to the subject of the record [24 CFR 982.553(d)].

PHA Policy

When termination is initiated by the PHA, the notice to terminate will be sent to the family both by certified mail and regular mail and the owner at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the termination. However, if a family vacates the unit without informing the PHA, 30 days notice will not be given. In these cases, the notice to terminate will be sent at the time the PHA learns the family has vacated the unit.

When a family requests to be terminated from the program they must do so in writing to the PHA (see section 12-I.C.). The PHA will then send a confirmation notice to the family and the owner within 10 business days of the family's request, but no later than the termination effective date (as requested by the family).

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Notice of Termination Based on Citizenship Status [24 CFR 5.514 (c) and (d)]

The PHA must terminate assistance if (1) a family fails to submit required documentation within the required timeframe concerning any family member’s citizenship or eligible immigration status; (2) evidence of citizenship and eligible immigration status is submitted timely, but USCIS primary and secondary verification does not verify eligible immigration status of a family; or (3) the PHA determines that a family member has knowingly permitted another individual who is not eligible for assistance to reside (on a permanent basis) in the unit. For (3) above, such termination must be for a period of at least 24 months.

The notice of termination must advise the family of the reasons their assistance is being terminated, that they may be eligible for proration of assistance, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families, that they have the right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal, and that they have the right to request an informal hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal. Informal hearing procedures are contained in Chapter 16.

PHA Policy

The notice to terminate will be sent to the family and the owner at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the termination.

12-IL.G. HOW TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AFFECTS THE HAP CONTRACT AND LEASE

When the family’s assistance is terminated, the lease and HAP contract terminate automatically [Form HUD-52641].

The owner may offer the family a separate unassisted lease [HCV GB, p. 15-8].

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PART III: TERMINATION OF TENANCY BY THE OWNER

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

Termination of an assisted tenancy is a matter between the owner and the family; the PHA is not directly involved. However, the owner is under some constraints when terminating an assisted tenancy, and the reasons for which a tenancy is terminated dictate whether assistance also will be terminated.

12-III.B. GROUNDS FOR OWNER TERMINATION OF TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310 and Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum, Pub.L. 109-162]

During the term of the lease, the owner is not permitted to terminate the tenancy except for serious or repeated violations of the lease, certain violations of state or local law, or other good cause.

Serious or Repeated Lease Violations

The owner is permitted to terminate the family's tenancy for serious or repeated violations of the terms and conditions of the lease, including failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease, except when the violations are related to incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking against that participant. This includes failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease. However, the PHA's failure to make a HAP payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner.

Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law

The owner is permitted to terminate the tenancy if a family member violates federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any *covered person*, meaning any member of the household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity (for applicable definitions see 24 CFR 5.100):

- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises);
- Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;
- Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
- Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.

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The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:

- Fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction for a crime or an attempt to commit a crime that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or
- Violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

The owner may terminate tenancy for criminal activity by a household member in accordance with this section if the owner determines that the household member has committed the criminal activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted for such activity.

The owner may terminate tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

Evidence of Criminal Activity

The owner may terminate tenancy and evict by judicial action a family for criminal activity by a covered person if the owner determines they have engaged in the criminal activity, regardless of arrest or conviction and without satisfying the standard of proof used for a criminal conviction, except in certain incidents where the criminal activity directly relates to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and the tenant or an immediate member of the tenant's family is the victim or threatened victim of the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. (See Section 12-II.E.).

Other Good Cause

During the initial lease term, the owner may not terminate the tenancy for "other good cause" unless the owner is terminating the tenancy because of something the family did or failed to do. During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause includes the disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.

After the initial lease term, "other good cause" for termination of tenancy by the owner includes:

- Failure by the family to accept the offer of a new lease or revision;
- The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use, or for a purpose other than as a residential rental unit; or
- A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, or desire to lease the unit at a higher rent).

After the initial lease term, the owner may give the family notice at any time, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

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12-III.C. EVICTION [24 CFR 982.310(e) and (f) and Form HUD-52641-A, Tenancy Addendum]

The owner must give the tenant a written notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy during the term of the lease. The tenancy does not terminate before the owner has given this notice, and the notice must be given at or before commencement of the eviction action.

The notice of grounds may be included in, or may be combined with, any owner eviction notice to the tenant.

Owner eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used under state or local law to commence an eviction action. The owner may only evict the tenant from the unit by instituting a court action. The owner must give the PHA a copy of any eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family. The family is also required to give the PHA a copy of any eviction notice (see Chapter 5).

PHA Policy

If the eviction action is finalized in court, the owner must provide the PHA with documentation related to the eviction, including notice of the eviction date, as soon as possible, but no later than 5 business days following the court-ordered eviction.

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12-III.D. DECIDING WHETHER TO TERMINATE TENANCY [24 CFR 982.310(h),24 CFR 982.310(h)(4)]

An owner who has grounds to terminate a tenancy is not required to do so, and may consider all of the circumstances relevant to a particular case before making a decision. These might include:

- The nature of the offending action
- The seriousness of the offending action;
- The effect on the community of the termination, or of the owner’s failure to terminate the tenancy;
- The extent of participation by the leaseholder in the offending action;
- The effect of termination of tenancy on household members not involved in the offending activity;
- The demand for assisted housing by families who will adhere to lease responsibilities;
- The extent to which the leaseholder has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action;
- The effect of the owner's action on the integrity of the program.

The owner may require a family to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for action or failure to act that warrants termination.

In determining whether to terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the owner may consider whether such household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully (42 U.S.C. 13661). For this purpose, the owner may require the tenant to submit evidence of the household member's current participation in, or successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

The owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with the fair housing and equal opportunity provisions in 24 CFR 5.105.

An owner’s decision to terminate tenancy for incidents related to domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is limited by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA). (See Section 12-II.E.)

12-III.E. EFFECT OF TENANCY TERMINATION ON THE FAMILY’S ASSISTANCE

If a termination is not due to a serious or repeated violation of the lease, and if the PHA has no other grounds for termination of assistance, the PHA may issue a new voucher so that the family can move with continued assistance (see Chapter 10).

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EXHIBIT 12-1: STATEMENT OF FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

Following is a listing of a participant family's obligations under the HCV program:

- The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.

The Head of Household must attend any required briefing, meeting, or appointment for annual reexaminations, interim reexaminations, or zero income reviews. Missing two scheduled appointments in a rolling twelve month period will be a family obligations violation and may result in termination from the program. Mitigating circumstances will be considered on a case-by-case basis. If a family is more than 15 minutes late to a briefing they will not be admitted to that briefing. Being more than 15 minutes late and not being admitted to the briefing will count the same as failure to attend.

Deleted: or HQS inspections.

- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.

PHA Policy

Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit.

- The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.

Missing two scheduled HQS inspections within a rolling twelve month period will also be a family obligations violation and may result in termination from the program. Mitigating circumstances will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

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- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine if a family has committed serious or repeated violations of the lease based on available evidence, including but not limited to, a court-ordered eviction, or an owner's notice to evict.

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Serious and repeated lease violations will include, but not be limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises and criminal activity. Generally, the criteria to be used are whether the reason for the eviction was through no fault of the tenant or guests.

- The family must notify the PHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease.

PHA Policy

The family must comply with lease requirements regarding written notice to the owner. The family must provide written notice to the PHA at the same time the owner is notified.

- The family must promptly give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.
- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly notify the PHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

PHA Policy

The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit. The PHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

- The family must promptly notify the PHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- If the PHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The PHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when PHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit.

PHA Policy

Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

- The family must supply any information requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- The family must promptly notify the PHA when the family is absent from the unit.

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PHA Policy

Notice is required under this provision only when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 30 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to the PHA at the start of the extended absence.

- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and PHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and PHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

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Chapter 13

OWNERS

INTRODUCTION

Owners play a central role in the HCV program by supplying decent, safe, and sanitary housing for participating families.

The term “owner” refers to any person or entity with the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.4(b)]. The term “owner” includes a principal or other interested party [24 CFR 982.453; 24 CFR 982.306(f)], such as a designated agent of the owner.

Owners have numerous responsibilities under the program, including screening and leasing to families, maintaining the dwelling unit, enforcing the lease, and complying with various contractual obligations. However, this chapter is not meant to be an overview of all aspects of owner participation in the HCV program.

The chapter is organized in two parts:

Part I: Owners in the HCV Program. This part discusses the role of an owner in the PHA’s HCV program and highlights key owner rights and responsibilities.

Part II: HAP Contracts. This part explains provisions of the HAP contract and the relationship between the PHA and the owner as expressed in the HAP contract.

For detailed information about HCV program responsibilities and processes, including PHA policies in key areas, owners will need to refer to several other chapters in this plan. Where appropriate, Chapter 13 will reference the other chapters.

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PART I. OWNERS IN THE HCV PROGRAM

13-I.A. OWNER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION [HCV GB, pp. 2-4 to 2-6]

Recruitment

PHAs are responsible for ensuring that very low income families have access to all types and ranges of affordable housing in the PHA's jurisdiction, particularly housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. A critical element in fulfilling this responsibility is for the PHA to ensure that a sufficient number of owners, representing all types and ranges of affordable housing in the PHA's jurisdiction, are willing to participate in the HCV program.

To accomplish this objective, PHAs must identify and recruit new owners to participate in the program.

PHA Policy

The PHA will conduct owner outreach to ensure that owners are familiar with the program and its advantages. The PHA will actively recruit property owners with property located outside areas of poverty. FWHA defines "areas of poverty concentration" as census tracts that had poverty rates over 25% of households as of the last decennial census.

Maps will be created and updated that define the boundaries of this high poverty area, also taking into consideration changing features of the city such as major revitalization and redevelopment efforts in which new economic, housing, quality of life, and social service opportunities are being introduced.

To open more housing opportunities in the jurisdiction outside the defined area, FWHA will actively recruit owners to participate who have available units in higher opportunity neighborhoods. These outreach strategies will include:

- Distributing printed material about the program to property owners and managers
- Contacting property owners and managers by phone, e-mail, or in-person
- Marketing the FWHA website for a source of important information and other resources
- Inviting new owners to list available units in online listing service and in hard copy in FWHA office
- Inviting new owners to showcase available properties at housing fairs that coincide with voucher issuance
- Holding owner recruitment/information meetings at least once a year
- Participating in community based organizations comprised of private property and apartment owners and managers
- Developing working relationships with owners and real estate brokers associations
- Creating a training unit for potential owner participants, for use by local apartment association and other outreach efforts

Outreach strategies will be monitored for effectiveness, and adapted accordingly.

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Retention

In addition to recruiting owners to participate in the HCV program, the PHA must also provide the kind of customer service that will encourage participating owners to remain active in the program.

PHA Policy

All PHA activities that may affect an owner's ability to lease a unit will be processed as rapidly as possible, in order to minimize vacancy losses for owners.

The PHA will provide owners with a handbook that explains the program, including HUD and PHA policies and procedures, in easy-to-understand language.

The PHA will give special attention to helping new owners succeed through activities such as:

- Providing the owner with a designated PHA contact person.

- Coordinating inspection and leasing activities between the PHA, the owner, and the family.

- Initiating telephone contact with the owner to explain the inspection process, and providing an inspection booklet and other resource materials about HUD housing quality standards.

- Providing other written information about how the program operates, including answers to frequently asked questions.

Additional services may be undertaken on an as-needed basis, and as resources permit.

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13-I.B. BASIC HCV PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

HUD requires the PHA to aid families in their housing search by providing the family with a list of landlords or other parties known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family, or to help the family find a unit. Although the PHA cannot maintain a list of owners that are pre-qualified to participate in the program, owners may indicate to the PHA their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family, or to help the HCV family find a unit [24 CFR 982.301(b)(11)].

PHA Policy

Owners that wish to indicate their willingness to lease a unit to an eligible HCV family or to help the HCV family find a unit must notify the PHA. The PHA will maintain a listing of such owners and provide this listing to the HCV family as part of the informational briefing packet

When a family approaches an owner to apply for tenancy, the owner is responsible for screening the family and deciding whether to lease to the family, just as the owner would with any potential tenant. The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. See chapters 3 and 9 for more detail on tenant family screening policies and process.

If the owner is willing, the family and the owner must jointly complete a Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA, Form HUD 52517), which constitutes the family's request for assistance in the specified unit, and which documents the owner's willingness to lease to the family and to follow the program's requirements. When submitted to the PHA, this document is the first step in the process of obtaining approval for the family to receive the financial assistance it will need in order to occupy the unit. Also submitted with the RTA is a copy of the owner's proposed dwelling lease, including the HUD-required Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). See Chapter 9 for more detail on request for tenancy approval policies and process.

HUD regulations stipulate that an assisted tenancy can be approved only under certain conditions.

The owner must be qualified to participate in the program [24 CFR 982.306]. Some owners are precluded from participating in the program, or from renting to a particular family, either because of their past history with this or another federal housing program, or because of certain conflicts of interest. Owner qualifications are discussed later in this chapter.

The selected unit must be of a type that is eligible for the program [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. Certain types of dwelling units cannot be assisted under the HCV program. Other types may be assisted under certain conditions. In addition, the owner must document legal ownership of the specified unit. See chapter 9 for more detail on unit eligibility policies and process.

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The selected unit must meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The PHA will inspect the owner's dwelling unit at various stages of HCV program participation, to ensure that the unit continues to meet HQS requirements. See chapter 8 for a discussion of the HQS standards, as well as the process for HQS inspections at initial lease-up and throughout the family's tenancy.

The PHA must determine that the cost of the unit is reasonable [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. The rent must be reasonable in relation to comparable unassisted units in the area and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable, unassisted units on the premises. See chapter 8 for a discussion of requirements and policies on rent reasonableness, rent comparability and the rent reasonableness determination process.

At initial lease-up of a unit, the PHA must determine that the share of rent to be paid by the family does not exceed 40 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income [24 CFR 982.305(a)]. See chapter 6 for a discussion of the calculation of family income, family share of rent and HAP.

The dwelling lease must comply with all program requirements [24 CFR 982.308]. Owners are encouraged to use their standard leases when renting to an assisted family. However, the HCV program requires that the Tenancy Addendum, which helps standardize the tenancy requirements for all assisted families, be added word-for-word to that lease. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the dwelling lease and tenancy addendum, including lease terms and provisions.

The PHA and the owner enter into a formal contractual relationship by executing the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract (Form HUD-52641). The HAP contract format is prescribed by HUD. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the HAP contract execution process. Specific HAP contract provisions and responsibilities are discussed later in this chapter 13.

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13-I.C. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.452,]

The basic owner responsibilities in the HCV program are outlined in the regulations as follows:

- Performing all of the owner's obligations under the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contract and the lease
- Performing all management and rental functions for the assisted unit, including selecting a voucher-holder to lease the unit, and deciding if the family is suitable for tenancy of the unit
- Maintaining the unit in accordance with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS), including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance
- Complying with equal opportunity requirements
- Preparing and furnishing to the PHA information required under the HAP contract
- Collecting from the family any security deposit, the tenant's contribution to rent (that part of rent to owner not covered by the housing assistance payment from the PHA), and any charges for unit damage by the family.
- Enforcing tenant obligations under the dwelling lease
- Paying for utilities and services (unless paid by the family under the lease)
- Making modifications to a dwelling unit occupied or to be occupied by a disabled person [24 CFR 100.203]
- Comply with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) when screening and terminating tenants.

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13-I.D. OWNER QUALIFICATIONS

The PHA does not formally approve an owner to participate in the HCV program. However, there are a number of criteria where the PHA may deny approval of an assisted tenancy based on past owner behavior, conflict of interest, or other owner-related issues. No owner has a right to participate in the HCV program [24 CFR 982.306(e)].

Owners Barred from Participation [24 CFR 982.306(a) and (b)]

The PHA must not approve the assisted tenancy if the PHA has been informed that the owner has been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 24 CFR part 24. HUD may direct the PHA not to approve a tenancy request if a court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, or if such an action is pending.

Leasing to Relatives [24 CFR 982.306(d), HCV GB p. 11-2]

The PHA must not approve an RTA if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. The PHA may make an exception as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. The owner is required to certify that no such relationship exists. This restriction applies at the time that the family receives assistance under the HCV program for occupancy of a particular unit. Current contracts on behalf of owners and families that are related may continue, but any new leases or contracts for these families may not be approved.

Conflict of Interest [24 CFR 982.161; HCV GB p. 8-19]

The PHA must not approve a tenancy in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during tenure or for one year thereafter:

- Any present or former member or officer of the PHA (except a participant commissioner)
- Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the PHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs
- Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the programs
- Any member of the Congress of the United States

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HUD may waive the conflict of interest requirements, except for members of Congress, for good cause. The PHA must submit a waiver request to the appropriate HUD Field Office for determination.

Any waiver request submitted by the PHA must include [HCV Guidebook pp.11-2 and 11-3]:

- Complete statement of the facts of the case;
- Analysis of the specific conflict of interest provision of the HAP contract and justification as to why the provision should be waived;
- Analysis of and statement of consistency with state and local laws. The local HUD office, the PHA, or both parties may conduct this analysis. Where appropriate, an opinion by the state's attorney general should be obtained;
- Opinion by the local HUD office as to whether there would be an appearance of impropriety if the waiver were granted;
- Statement regarding alternative existing housing available for lease under the HCV program or other assisted housing if the waiver is denied;
- If the case involves a hardship for a particular family, statement of the circumstances and discussion of possible alternatives;
- If the case involves a public official or member of the governing body, explanation of his/her duties under state or local law, including reference to any responsibilities involving the HCV program;
- If the case involves employment of a family member by the PHA or assistance under the HCV program for an eligible PHA employee, explanation of the responsibilities and duties of the position, including any related to the HCV program;
- If the case involves an investment on the part of a member, officer, or employee of the PHA, description of the nature of the investment, including disclosure/divestiture plans.

Where the PHA has requested a conflict of interest waiver, the PHA may not execute the HAP contract until HUD has made a decision on the waiver request.

PHA Policy

In considering whether to request a conflict of interest waiver from HUD, the PHA will consider factors the reasons for waiving the requirement; consistency with state and local laws; the existence of alternative housing available to families; the individual circumstances of a particular family; the specific duties of individuals whose positions present a possible conflict of interest; the nature of any financial investment in the property and plans for disclosure/divestiture; and the possible appearance of impropriety.

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Owner Actions That May Result in Disapproval of a Tenancy Request [24 CFR 982.306(c)]

HUD regulations permit the PHA, at the PHA's discretion, to refuse to approve a request for tenancy if the owner has committed any of a number of different actions.

If the PHA disapproves a request for tenancy because an owner is not qualified, it may not terminate the HAP contract for any assisted families that are already living in the owner's properties unless the owner has violated the HAP contract for those units [HCV GB p. 11-4].

PHA Policy

The PHA will refuse to approve a request for tenancy if the PHA becomes aware that any of the following are true:

The owner has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f);

The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

The owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;

The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the tenant-based programs, or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other federal housing program;

The owner has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants of units assisted under Section 8 or any other federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that: (i) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents; (ii) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of the PHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing; (iii) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences, by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or (iv) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;

The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or

The owner has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessment.

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In considering whether to disapprove owners for any of the discretionary reasons listed above, the PHA will consider any mitigating factors. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, the seriousness of the violation in relation to program requirements, the impact on the ability of families to lease units under the program, health and safety of participating families, among others. Upon consideration of such circumstances, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, choose to approve an owner.

Legal Ownership of Unit

The following represents PHA policy on legal ownership of a dwelling unit to be assisted under the HCV program.

PHA Policy

The PHA will only enter into a contractual relationship with the legal owner of a qualified unit. No tenancy will be approved without acceptable documentation of legal ownership (e.g., deed of trust, proof of taxes for most recent year [or property card](#)).

13-I.E. NON-DISCRIMINATION [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641]

The owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability, in connection with any actions or responsibilities under the HCV program and the HAP contract with the PHA.

The owner must cooperate with the PHA and with HUD in conducting any equal opportunity compliance reviews and complaint investigations in connection with the HCV program and the HAP contract with the PHA.

See Chapter 2 for a more thorough discussion of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity requirements in the HCV program.

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PART II. HAP CONTRACTS

13-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAP contract represents a written agreement between the PHA and the owner of the dwelling unit occupied by a HCV assisted family. The contract spells out the owner's responsibilities under the program, as well as the PHA's obligations. Under the HAP contract, the PHA agrees to make housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of a specific family occupying a specific unit.

The HAP contract is used for all HCV program tenancies except for assistance under the Section 8 homeownership program, and assistance to families that own a manufactured home and lease the space. See chapter 15 for a discussion of any special housing types included in the PHA's HCV program.

If the PHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and the PHA execute the HAP contract. See chapter 9 for a discussion of the leasing process, including provisions for execution of the HAP contract.

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13-II.B. HAP CONTRACT CONTENTS

The HAP contract format is required by HUD, specifically Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) Contract, Form HUD-52641.

The HAP contract contains three parts.

Part A of the contract includes basic **contract information** about the name of the tenant family, address of the contract unit, names of all household members, first and last dates of initial lease term, amount of initial monthly rent to owner, amount of initial housing assistance payment, utilities and appliances to be supplied by owner and tenant, signatures of PHA and owner [HCV Guidebook, pp 11-10 and 11-11].

In general, the HAP contract cannot be modified. However, PHAs do have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract which prohibits the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practices or in excess of amounts charged to unassisted tenants. PHA policy on the amount of security deposit an owner may collect is found in chapter 9.

In addition, PHAs have the discretion to add language to Part A of the HAP contract that defines when the housing assistance payment by the PHA is deemed received by the owner (e.g., upon mailing by the PHA or actual receipt by the owner).

PHA Policy

The PHA has not adopted a policy that defines when the housing assistance payment by the PHA is deemed received by the owner. Therefore, no modifications to the HAP contract will be necessary.

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Part B is the body of the contract. It describes in detail program requirements affecting the owner and owner roles and responsibilities under the HCV program. Most of the requirements contained in Part B of the HAP contract are outlined elsewhere in this plan. Topics addressed in Part B include:

- Lease of Contract Unit
- Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services
- Term of HAP Contract
- Provision and Payment of Utilities and Appliances
- Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent
- PHA Payment to Owner
- Prohibition of Discrimination
- Owner's Breach of HAP Contract
- PHA and HUD Access to Premises and Owner's Records
- Exclusion of Third Party Rights
- Conflict of Interest
- Assignment of the HAP Contract
- Written Notices
- Entire Agreement Interpretation

Part C of the contract includes the Tenancy Addendum (Form HUD-52641-A). The addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the program and the composition of the household, as approved by the PHA. The owner must sign the HUD Tenancy Addendum with the prospective tenant, and the tenant has the right to enforce the Tenancy Addendum against the owner. The terms of the Tenancy Addendum prevail over any other provisions of the lease.

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13-II.C. HAP CONTRACT PAYMENTS

General

During the term of the HAP contract, and subject to the provisions of the HAP contract, the PHA must make monthly HAP payments to the owner on behalf of the family, at the beginning of each month. If a lease term begins after the first of the month, the HAP payment for the first month is prorated for a partial month.

The amount of the HAP payment is determined according to the policies described in Chapter 6, and is subject to change during the term of the HAP contract. The PHA must notify the owner and the family in writing of any changes in the HAP payment. HAP payments can be made only during the lease term, and only while the family is residing in the unit.

The monthly HAP payment by the PHA is credited toward the monthly rent to owner under the family's lease. The total of the rent paid by the tenant, plus the PHA HAP payment, should be equal to the rent specified in the lease (the rent to owner).

The family is not responsible for payment of the HAP payment, and the PHA is not responsible for payment of the family share of rent.

The family's share of the rent cannot be more than the difference between the total rent to the owner and the HAP payment. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of this maximum [24 CFR 982.451(b)(4)]. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises [24 CFR 982.510(c)]. See chapter 9 for a discussion of separate, non-lease agreements for services, appliances and other items that are not included in the lease.

If the owner receives any excess HAP from the PHA, the excess amount must be returned immediately. If the PHA determines that the owner is not entitled to all or a portion of the HAP, the PHA may deduct the amount of overpayment from any amounts due to the owner, including amounts due under any other Section 8 HCV contract. See Chapter 16 for additional detail on owner reimbursement of HAP overpayments.

Owner Certification of Compliance

Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner is not entitled to receive housing assistance payments under the HAP contract [HAP Contract – Form HUD-52641].

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By endorsing the monthly check from the PHA, the owner certifies to compliance with the terms of the HAP contract. This includes certification that the owner is maintaining the unit and premises in accordance with HQS; that the contract unit is leased to the tenant family and, to the best of the owner's knowledge, the family resides in the unit as the family's only residence; the rent to owner does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units on the premises; and that the owner does not receive (other than rent to owner) any additional payments or other consideration for rent of the contract unit during the HAP term.

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Late HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.451(a)(5)]

The PHA is responsible for making HAP payments promptly when due to the owner, in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. After the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term, the HAP contract provides for penalties if the PHA fails to make the HAP payment on time.

Penalties for late HAP payments can only be imposed if 1) the penalties are in accordance with generally accepted local rental market practices and law governing penalties for late payment by tenants; 2) it is the owner's normal business practice to charge late payment penalties for both assisted and unassisted families; and 3) the owner charges the assisted family for late payment of the family's share of the rent.

The PHA is not required to pay a late payment penalty if HUD determines that the payment is late for reasons beyond the PHA's control. In addition, late payment penalties are not required if the PHA intentionally delays or denies payment as a remedy to an owner breach of the HAP contract [HCV Guidebook p. 11-7].

Termination of HAP Payments [24 CFR 982.311(b)]

The PHA must continue making housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract as long as the tenant continues to occupy the unit and the HAP contract is not violated.

HAP payments terminate when the HAP contract terminates or when the tenancy is terminated in accordance with the terms of the lease.

If the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit, the PHA must continue to make housing assistance payments to the owner until the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant.

PHA Policy

The owner must inform the PHA when the owner has initiated eviction proceedings against the family and the family continues to reside in the unit.

The owner must inform the PHA when the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant, and provide the PHA with a copy of such judgment or determination.

After the owner has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the tenant, the PHA will continue to make HAP payments to the owner until the family actually moves from the unit or until the family is physically evicted from the unit, whichever is earlier. The owner must inform the PHA of the date when the family actually moves from the unit or the family is physically evicted from the unit.

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13-IL.D. BREACH OF HAP CONTRACT [24 CFR 982.453]

Any of the following actions by the owner constitutes a breach of the HAP contract:

- If the owner violates any obligations under the HAP contract including failure to maintain the unit in accordance with HQS
- If the owner has violated any obligation under any other HAP contract under Section 8
- If the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program
- For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulations for the applicable program; or if the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the mortgage or loan
- If the owner has engaged in drug-related criminal activity
- If the owner has committed any violent criminal activity

If the PHA determines that a breach of the HAP contract has occurred, it may exercise any of its rights and remedies under the HAP contract.

The PHA rights and remedies against the owner under the HAP contract including recovery of any HAP overpayment, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of the housing assistance payment, termination of the payment or termination the HAP contract. The PHA may also obtain additional relief by judicial order or action.

The PHA must notify the owner of its determination and provide in writing the reasons for the determination. The notice may require the owner to take corrective action by an established deadline. The PHA must provide the owner with written notice of any reduction in housing assistance payments or the termination of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

Before the PHA invokes a remedy against an owner, the PHA will evaluate all information and documents available to determine if the contract has been breached. If relevant, the PHA will conduct an audit of the owner's records pertaining to the tenancy or unit.

If it is determined that the owner has breached the contract, the PHA will consider all of the relevant factors including the seriousness of the breach, the effect on the family, the owner's record of compliance and the number and seriousness of any prior HAP contract violations.

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13-II.E. HAP CONTRACT TERM AND TERMINATIONS

The term of the HAP contract runs concurrently with the term of the dwelling lease [24 CFR 982.451(a)(2)], beginning on the first day of the initial term of the lease and terminating on the last day of the term of the lease, including any lease term extensions.

The HAP contract and the housing assistance payments made under the HAP contract terminate if [HCV Guidebook pp.11-4 and 11-5, pg. 15-3]:

- The owner or the family terminates the lease;
- The lease expires;
- The PHA terminates the HAP contract;
- The PHA terminates assistance for the family;
- The family moves from the assisted unit. In this situation, the owner is entitled to keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.
- 180 calendar days have elapsed since the PHA made the last housing assistance payment to the owner;
- The family is absent from the unit for longer than the maximum period permitted by the PHA;
- The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) between the PHA and HUD expires
- The PHA elects to terminate the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA may elect to terminate the HAP contract in each of the following situations:

Available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program [24 CFR 982.454];

The unit does not meet HQS size requirements due to change in family composition [24 CFR 982.403] – see chapter 8;

The unit does not meet HQS [24 CFR 982.404] – see chapter 8;

The family breaks up [HUD Form 52641] – see chapter 3;

The owner breaches the HAP contract [24 CFR 982.453(b)] – see Section 13-II.D.

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If the PHA terminates the HAP contract, the PHA must give the owner and the family written notice. The notice must specify the reasons for the termination and the effective date of the termination. Once a HAP contract is terminated, no further HAP payments may be made under that contract [HCV Guidebook pg.15-4].

PHA Policy

In all cases, the HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which the PHA gives written notice to the owner. The owner is not entitled to any housing assistance payment after this period, and must return to the PHA any housing assistance payment received after this period.

If the family moves from the assisted unit into a new unit, even if the new unit is in the same building or complex as the assisted unit, the HAP contract for the assisted unit terminates. A new HAP contract would be required [HCV GB, p. 11-17].

When the family moves from an assisted unit into a new unit, the term of the HAP contract for the new unit may begin in the same month in which the family moves out of its old unit. This is not considered a duplicative subsidy [HCV GB, p. 8-22].

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**13-ILF. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP / ASSIGNMENT OF THE HAP CONTRACT
[HUD-52641]**

The HAP contract cannot be assigned to a new owner without the prior written consent of the PHA.

An owner under a HAP contract must notify the PHA in writing prior to a change in the legal ownership of the unit. The owner must supply all information as requested by the PHA.

Prior to approval of assignment to a new owner, the new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract. The agreement between the new owner and the former owner must be in writing and in a form that the PHA finds acceptable. The new owner must provide the PHA with a copy of the executed agreement.

PHA Policy

Assignment of the HAP contract will be approved only if the new owner is qualified to become an owner under the HCV program according to the policies in Section 13-I.D. of this chapter.

The PHA must receive a signed, written request from the existing owner stating the name and address of the new HAP payee and the effective date of the assignment in order to change the HAP payee under an outstanding HAP contract.

Within 10 business days of receiving the owner's request, the PHA will inform the current owner in writing whether the assignment may take place.

The new owner must provide a written certification to the PHA that includes:

A copy of the escrow statement or other document showing the transfer of title and recorded deed;

A copy of the owner's IRS Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or the social security number of the new owner;

The effective date of the HAP contract assignment;

A written agreement to comply with the terms of the HAP contract; and

Confirmation that the new owner is not a prohibited relative.

If the new owner does not agree to an assignment of the HAP contract, or fails to provide the necessary documents, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract with the old owner. If the new owner wants to offer the family a new lease, and the family elects to stay with continued assistance, the PHA will process the leasing in accordance with the policies in chapter 9.

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Chapter 14

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is committed to ensuring that subsidy funds made available to the PHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and PHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents PHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the PHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

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PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

14-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD Created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system in its entirety in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and participants with form HUD-52675. “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations.”
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file.

PHA Policy

The PHA anticipates that the vast majority of families, owners, and PHA employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that the PHA’s HCV program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, the PHA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

The PHA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues during the voucher briefing sessions described in Chapter 5.

The PHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of “Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG) which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

The PHA will provide each applicant and participant with a copy of “What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19. In addition, the PHA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

The PHA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18, U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key PHA forms and form letters that request information from a family or owner.

PHA staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and PHA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

The PHA will require first-time owners (or their agents) to participate in a briefing session on HAP contract requirements.

The PHA will provide each PHA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization’s standards of conduct and ethics.

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For purposes of this chapter the term *error* refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

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14-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the PHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

Under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), HUD requires the PHA to review a random sample of tenant records annually to determine if the records conform to program requirements and to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure HQS compliance [24 CFR, Part 985]. (See Chapter 16 for additional information about SEMAP requirements).

PHA Policy

In addition to the SEMAP quality control requirements, the PHA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse.

The PHA routinely will use available sources of up-front income verification [including HUD's EIV system](#) to compare with family-provided information.

At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

The PHA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

OMB Circular A-133 requires all PHAs that expend \$500,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

PHA Policy

The PHA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of the PHA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

PHA Policy

The PHA will encourage staff, program participants, and the public to report possible program abuse.

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14-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the PHA Will Investigate

PHA Policy

The PHA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints, and tips from any source including other agencies, companies, and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation. In order for the PHA to investigate, the allegation must contain at least one independently-verifiable item of information, such as the name of an employer or the name of an unauthorized household member.

The PHA will investigate inconsistent information related to the family that is identified through file reviews and the verification process.

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 982.516]

The PHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available PHA and public records. If necessary, the PHA will require HCV families to give consent to the release of additional information.

Analysis and Findings

PHA Policy

The PHA will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence that as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence

For each investigation the PHA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the PHA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

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Consideration of Remedies

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether the PHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the PHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense and the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, (2) any special circumstances surrounding the case, (3) any mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

In the case of owner-caused errors or program abuse, the PHA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense, (2) the length of time since the violation has occurred, and (3) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

Notice and Appeals

PHA Policy

The PHA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies within 10 business days of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which the PHA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through the informal review or hearing process, if applicable (see Chapter 16).

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PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

14-II.A. SUBSIDY UNDER- OR OVERPAYMENTS

A subsidy under- or overpayment includes (1) an incorrect housing assistance payment to the owner, (2) an incorrect family share established for the family, and (3) an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect subsidy determination is an overpayment or underpayment of subsidy, the PHA must promptly correct the HAP, family share, and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

PHA Policy

Increases in the family share will be implemented only after the family has received 30 days notice.

Any decreases in family share will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family or owner is required to reimburse the PHA or the PHA is required to make retroactive subsidy payments to the owner or family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect subsidy payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

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14-IL.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

Family obligations and general administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout this plan. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect subsidy determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows the PHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to PHA [HCV GB pp. 22-12 to 22-13]

PHA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any excess subsidy received. The PHA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the excess subsidy, the PHA will terminate the family's assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12.

PHA Reimbursement to Family [HCV GB p. 22-12]

PHA Policy

The PHA will not reimburse the family for any underpayment of assistance when the underpayment clearly is caused by the family.

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Prohibited Actions

An applicant or participant in the HCV program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program [24 CFR 982.552(c)(iv)].

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Payment to the owner in excess of amounts authorized by the PHA for rent, security deposit, and additional services

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the PHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other PHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to the owner or a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to the PHA on the family's behalf

Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents

Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g. income, family composition)

Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

The PHA may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

Penalties for Program Abuse

In the case of program abuse caused by a family the PHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- The PHA may require the family to repay excess subsidy amounts paid by the PHA, as described earlier in this section.
- The PHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 12 (for participants).
- The PHA may deny or terminate the family's assistance following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 12 respectively.
- The PHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 14-II.E.

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14-II.C. OWNER-CAUSED ERROR OR PROGRAM ABUSE

Owner requirements that are part of the regular process of offering, leasing, and maintaining a unit (e.g., HQS compliance, fair housing) are addressed in the appropriate chapters of this plan. This section focuses on errors and program abuse by owners.

An incorrect subsidy determination caused by an owner generally would be the result of an incorrect owner statement about the characteristics of the assisted unit (e.g., the number of bedrooms, which utilities are paid by the family). It also includes accepting duplicate housing assistance payments for the same unit in the same month, or after a family no longer resides in the unit.

Owner Reimbursement to the PHA

In all cases of overpayment of subsidy caused by the owner, the owner must repay to the PHA any excess subsidy received. The PHA may recover overpaid amounts by withholding housing assistance payments due for subsequent months, or if the debt is large, the PHA may allow the owner to pay in installments over a period of time [HCV GB p. 22-13].

PHA Policy

In cases where the owner has received excess subsidy, the PHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

Prohibited Owner Actions

An owner participating in the HCV program must not:

- Make any false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program [24 CFR 982.453(a)(3)] including:

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of owner program abuse:

Charging the family rent above or below the amount specified by the PHA

Charging a security deposit other than that specified in the family's lease

Charging the family for services that are provided to unassisted tenants at no extra charge

Knowingly accepting housing assistance payments for any month(s) after the family has vacated the unit

Knowingly accepting incorrect or excess housing assistance payments

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the PHA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other PHA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to an HCV family as an inducement for the family to make false or misleading statements to the PHA

Residing in the unit with an assisted family

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Remedies and Penalties

When the PHA determines that the owner has committed program abuse, the PHA may take any of the following actions:

- Require the owner to repay excess housing assistance payments, as discussed earlier in this section and in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16.
- Terminate the HAP contract (See Chapter 13).
- Bar the owner from future participation in any PHA programs.
- Refer the case to state or federal officials for criminal prosecution as described in section 14-II.E.

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14-IL.D. PHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of PHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout this plan. This section specifically addresses actions of a PHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the HCV program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the PHA personnel policy.

PHA-caused incorrect subsidy determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply HCV rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, (2) assigning the incorrect voucher size to a family, and (3) errors in calculation.

Repayment to the PHA

Neither a family nor an owner is required to repay an overpayment of subsidy if the error or program abuse is caused by PHA staff [HCV GB. 22-12].

PHA Reimbursement to Family or Owner

The PHA must reimburse a family for any underpayment of subsidy, regardless of whether the underpayment was the result of staff-caused error or staff or owner program abuse. Funds for this reimbursement must come from the PHA's administrative fee reserves [HCV GB p. 22-12].

Prohibited Activities

PHA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by PHA staff:

- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements for personal gain
- Failing to comply with any HCV program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant, participant, or owner
- Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, participating families, vendors, owners, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to the PHA
- Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties
- Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of PHA activities, policies, or practices
- Misappropriating or misusing HCV funds
- Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the HCV program
- Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

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14-II.E. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

PHA Policy

When the PHA determines that program abuse by an owner, family, or PHA staff member has occurred and the amount of overpaid subsidy meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, the PHA will refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of overpaid assistance meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the HCV program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

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14-ILF. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

The PHA may retain a portion of program fraud losses that the PHA recovers from a family or owner through litigation, court order, or a repayment agreement [24 CFR 982.163].

The PHA must be the principal party initiating or sustaining the action to recover amounts due from tenants that are due as a result of fraud and abuse. 24 CFR 792.202 permits the PHA to retain the greater of:

- 50 percent of the amount it actually collects from a judgment, litigation (including settlement of a lawsuit) or an administrative repayment agreement, or
- Reasonable and necessary costs that the PHA incurs related to the collection including costs of investigation, legal fees, and agency collection fees.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for an informal hearing in accordance with requirements in 24 CFR 982.555.

If HUD incurs costs on behalf of the PHA related to the collection, these costs must be deducted from the amount retained by the PHA.

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Chapter 15

SPECIAL HOUSING TYPES

[24 CFR 982 Subpart M]

INTRODUCTION

The PHA may permit a family to use any of the special housing types discussed in this chapter. However, the PHA is not required to permit families receiving assistance in its jurisdiction to use these housing types, except that PHAs must permit use of any special housing type if needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. The PHA also may limit the number of families who receive HCV assistance in these housing types and cannot require families to use a particular housing type. No special funding is provided for special housing types.

PHA Policy

Families will not be permitted to use Single Room Occupancy, Congregate Housing, Group Homes or Shared Housing special housing types, unless use is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to a person with disabilities.

Special housing types include single room occupancy (SRO), congregate housing, group homes, shared housing, cooperative housing, manufactured homes where the family owns the home and leases the space, and homeownership [24 CFR 982.601].

This chapter consists of the following seven parts. Each part contains a description of the housing type and any special requirements associated with it. Except as modified by this chapter, the general requirements of the HCV program apply to special housing types.

Part I: Single Room Occupancy

Part II: Congregate Housing

Part III: Group Homes

Part IV: Shared Housing

Part V: Cooperative Housing

Part VI: Manufactured Homes (including manufactured home space rental)

Part VII: Homeownership

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PART I: SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY

[24 CFR 982.602 through 982.605]

15-I.A. OVERVIEW

A single room occupancy (SRO) unit provides living and sleeping space for the exclusive use of the occupant but requires the occupant to share sanitary and/or food preparation facilities with others. More than one person may not occupy an SRO unit. HCV regulations do not limit the number of units in an SRO facility, but the size of a facility may be limited by local ordinances.

When providing HCV assistance in an SRO unit, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted person, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-I.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for SRO housing is 75 percent of the 0-bedroom payment standard amount on the PHA's payment standard schedule.

The utility allowance for an assisted person residing in SRO housing is 75 percent of the zero bedroom utility allowance.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in an SRO facility is the lower of the SRO payment standard amount minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

15-I.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS (HQS)

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to SRO housing except as modified below.

- *Access:* Access doors to the SRO unit must have working locks for privacy. The occupant must be able to access the unit without going through any other unit. Each unit must have immediate access to two or more approved means of exit from the building, appropriately marked and leading to safe and open space at ground level. The SRO unit must also have any other means of exit required by State or local law.
- *Fire Safety:* All SRO facilities must have a sprinkler system that protects major spaces. "Major spaces" are defined as hallways, common areas, and any other areas specified in local fire, building, or safety codes. SROs must also have hard-wired smoke detectors, and any other fire and safety equipment required by state or local law.

Sanitary facilities and space and security standards must meet local code requirements for SRO housing. In the absence of local code standards the requirements discussed below apply [24 CFR 982.605].

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- *Sanitary Facilities:* At least one flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a lavatory basin, and a bathtub or shower in proper operating condition must be provided for each six persons (or fewer) residing in the SRO facility. If the SRO units are leased only to men, flush urinals may be substituted for up to one half of the required number of toilets. Sanitary facilities must be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway, and may not be located more than one floor above or below the SRO unit. They may not be located below grade unless the SRO units are located on that level.
- *Space and Security:* An SRO unit must contain at least 110 square feet of floor space, and at least four square feet of closet space with an unobstructed height of at least five feet, for use by the occupant. If the closet space is less than four square feet, the habitable floor space in the SRO unit must be increased by the amount of the deficiency. Exterior doors and windows accessible from outside the SRO unit must be lockable.

Because no children live in SRO housing, the housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

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PART II: CONGREGATE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.606 through 982.609]

15-II.A. OVERVIEW

Congregate housing is intended for use by elderly persons or persons with disabilities. A congregate housing facility contains a shared central kitchen and dining area and a private living area for the individual household that includes at least a living room, bedroom and bathroom. Food service for residents must be provided.

If approved by the PHA, a family member or live-in aide may reside with the elderly person or person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in congregate housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

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15-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for an individual unit in a congregate housing facility is based on the number of rooms in the private living area. If there is only one room in the unit (not including the bathroom or the kitchen, if a kitchen is provided), the PHA must use the payment standard for a 0-bedroom unit. If the unit has two or more rooms (other than the bathroom and the kitchen), the PHA must use the 1-bedroom payment standard.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a congregate housing facility is the lower of the applicable payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent for the unit minus the TTP.

The gross rent for the unit for the purpose of calculating HCV assistance is the shelter portion (including utilities) of the resident’s monthly housing expense only. The residents’ costs for food service should not be included in the rent for a congregate housing unit.

15-II.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

HQS requirements as described in Chapter 8 apply to congregate housing except for the requirements stated below.

Congregate housing must have (1) a refrigerator of appropriate size in the private living area of each resident; (2) a central kitchen and dining facilities located within the premises and accessible to the residents, and (3) food service for the residents, that is not provided by the residents themselves.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

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PART III: GROUP HOME

[24 CFR 982.610 through 982.614 and HCV GB p. 7-4]

15-III.A. OVERVIEW

A group home is a state-licensed facility intended for occupancy by elderly persons and/or persons with disabilities. Except for live-in aides, all persons living in a group home, whether assisted or not, must be elderly persons or persons with disabilities. Persons living in a group home must not require continuous medical or nursing care.

A group home consists of bedrooms for residents, which can be shared by no more than two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.

No more than 12 persons may reside in a group home including assisted and unassisted residents and any live-in aides.

If approved by the PHA, a live-in aide may live in the group home with a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in a group home, a separate lease and HAP contract is executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-III.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE, AND HAP CALCULATION

Unless there is a live-in aide, the family unit size for an assisted occupant of a group home must be 0- or 1-bedroom, depending on the PHA's subsidy standard. If there is a live-in aide, the aide must be counted in determining the household's unit size.

The payment standard used to calculate the HAP is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the prorata share of the payment standard for the group home size. The prorata share is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the assisted household by the number of persons (assisted and unassisted) living in the group home.

The HAP for an assisted occupant in a group home is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP.

The utility allowance for an assisted occupant in a group home is the prorata share of the utility allowance for the group home.

The rents paid for participants residing in group homes are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent for an assisted person must not exceed the prorata portion of the reasonable rent for the group home. In determining reasonable rent, the PHA should consider whether sanitary facilities and facilities for food preparation and service are common facilities or private facilities.

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15-III.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to group homes except for the requirements stated below.

- *Sanitary Facilities:* A group home must have at least one bathroom in the facility, with a flush toilet that can be used in privacy, a fixed basin with hot and cold running water, and a shower or bathtub with hot and cold running water. A group home may contain private or common bathrooms. However, no more than four residents can be required to share a bathroom.
- *Food Preparation and Service:* Group home units must contain a kitchen and dining area with adequate space to store, prepare, and serve food. The facilities for food preparation and service may be private or may be shared by the residents. The kitchen must contain a range, an oven, a refrigerator, and a sink with hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approvable public or private disposal system.
- *Space and Security:* Group homes must contain at least one bedroom of appropriate size for every two people, and a living room, kitchen, dining area, bathroom, and other appropriate social, recreational, or community space that may be shared with other residents.
- *Structure and Material:* To avoid any threat to the health and safety of the residents, group homes must be structurally sound. Elevators must be in good condition. Group homes must be accessible to and usable by residents with disabilities.
- *Site and Neighborhood:* Group homes must be located in a residential setting. The site and neighborhood should be reasonably free from hazards to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents, and should not be subject to serious adverse conditions, such as:
 - Dangerous walks or steps
 - Instability
 - Flooding, poor drainage
 - Septic tank back-ups
 - Sewage hazards
 - Mud slides
 - Abnormal air pollution
 - Smoke or dust
 - Excessive noise
 - Vibrations or vehicular traffic
 - Excessive accumulations of trash
 - Vermin or rodent infestation, and
 - Fire hazards.

The housing quality standards applicable to lead-based paint do not apply.

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PART IV: SHARED HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.615 through 982.618]

15-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Shared housing is a single housing unit occupied by an assisted family and another resident or residents. The shared unit consists of both common space for use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

An assisted family may share a unit with other persons assisted under the HCV program or with other unassisted persons. The owner of a shared housing unit may reside in the unit, but housing assistance may not be paid on behalf of the owner. The resident owner may not be related by blood or marriage to the assisted family.

If approved by the PHA, a live-in aide may reside with the family to care for a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

When providing HCV assistance in shared housing, a separate lease and HAP contract are executed for each assisted family, and the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-IV.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard for the family unit size or the prorata share of the payment standard for the shared housing unit size.

The prorata share is calculated by dividing the number of bedrooms available for occupancy by the assisted family in the private space by the total number of bedrooms in the unit.

The HAP for a family in shared housing is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP. The utility allowance for an assisted family living in shared housing is the prorata share of the utility allowance for the shared housing unit.

The rents paid for families living in shared housing are subject to generally applicable standards for rent reasonableness. The rent paid to the owner for the assisted family must not exceed the pro-rata portion of the reasonable rent for the shared unit. In determining reasonable rent, the PHA should consider whether sanitary and food preparation areas are private or shared.

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15-IV.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

The PHA may not give approval to reside in shared housing unless the entire unit, including the portion of the unit available for use by the assisted family under its lease, meets the housing quality standards.

HQS requirements described in Chapter 8 apply to shared housing except for the requirements stated below.

- *Facilities Available for the Family*: Facilities available to the assisted family, whether shared or private, must include a living room, a bathroom, and food preparation and refuse disposal facilities.
- *Space and Security*: The entire unit must provide adequate space and security for all assisted and unassisted residents. The private space for each assisted family must contain at least one bedroom for each two persons in the family. The number of bedrooms in the private space of an assisted family must not be less than the family unit size. A 0-bedroom or 1-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

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PART V: COOPERATIVE HOUSING

[24 CFR 982.619]

15-V.A. OVERVIEW

This part applies to rental assistance for a cooperative member residing in cooperative housing. It does not apply to assistance for a cooperative member who has purchased membership under the HCV homeownership option, or to rental assistance for a family that leases a cooperative housing unit from a cooperative member.

A cooperative is a form of ownership (nonprofit corporation or association) in which the residents purchase memberships in the ownership entity. Rather than being charged “rent” a cooperative member is charged a “carrying charge.”

When providing HCV assistance in cooperative housing, the standard form of the HAP contract is used.

15-V.B. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

The payment standard and utility allowance are determined according to regular HCV program requirements.

The HAP for a cooperative housing unit is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the monthly carrying charge for the unit, plus any utility allowance, minus the TTP. The monthly carrying charge includes the member’s share of the cooperative debt service, operating expenses, and necessary payments to cooperative reserve funds. The carrying charge does not include down payments or other payments to purchase the cooperative unit or to amortize a loan made to the family for this purpose.

15-V.C. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

All standard HQS requirements apply to cooperative housing units. There are no additional HQS requirements.

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PART VI: MANUFACTURED HOMES

[24 CFR 982.620 through 982.624]

15-VI.A. OVERVIEW

A manufactured home is a manufactured structure, transportable in one or more parts, that is built on a permanent chassis, and designed for use as a principal place of residence. HCV-assisted families may occupy manufactured homes in two different ways.

(1) A family can choose to rent a manufactured home already installed on a space and the PHA must permit it. In this instance program rules are the same as when a family rents any other residential housing, except that there are special HQS requirements as provided in 15-VI.D below.

(2) HUD also permits an otherwise eligible family that owns a manufactured home to rent a space for the manufactured home and receive HCV assistance with the rent for the space. PHAs may, but are not required to, provide assistance for such families.

15-VI.B. SPECIAL POLICIES FOR MANUFACTURED HOME OWNERS WHO LEASE A SPACE

Family Income

In determining the annual income of families leasing manufactured home spaces, the value of the family's equity in the manufactured home in which the family resides is not counted as a family asset.

Lease and HAP Contract

There is a separate Tenancy Addendum (Form 52642-a) and separate HAP Contract (Form 52642) for this special housing type.

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15-VI.C. PAYMENT STANDARD, UTILITY ALLOWANCE AND HAP CALCULATION

Payment Standards

The FMR for a manufactured home space is generally 40 percent of the published FMR for a 2-bedroom unit or, where approved by HUD, the 40th percentile of the rental distribution of manufactured home spaces for the FMR area. The PHA may establish a payment standard for manufactured home spaces that is between 90-110 percent of the FMR for manufactured home spaces.

Utility Allowance

The PHA must establish utility allowances for manufactured home space rental. For the first 12 months of the initial lease term only, the allowance must include an amount for a utility hook-up charge if the family actually incurred a hook-up charge because of a move. This allowance will not be given to a family that leases in place. Utility allowances for manufactured home space must not include the costs of digging a well or installing a septic system.

Space Rent

The space rent is the sum of the rent to the owner for the manufactured home space, any charges for maintenance and management provided by the owner, and the utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Housing Assistance Payment

The HAP for a manufactured home space under the housing choice voucher program is the lower of the payment standard minus the TTP or the (gross) manufactured home space rent minus the TTP.

Rent Reasonableness

Initially, and annually thereafter the PHA must determine that the rent for the manufactured home space is reasonable based on rents for comparable manufactured home spaces. The PHA must consider the location and size of the space, and any services and maintenance to be provided by the owner. By accepting the monthly HAP check, the owner certifies that the rent does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted spaces in the manufactured home park or elsewhere.

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15-VI.D. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Under either type of occupancy described in 15-VI.A above, the manufactured home must meet all HQS performance requirements and acceptability criteria discussed in Chapter 8 of this plan. In addition, the following requirement applies:

Manufactured Home Tie-Down

A manufactured home must be placed on the site in a stable manner, and must be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage. The home must be securely anchored by a tie-down device that distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors to resist overturning and sliding.

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PART VII: HOMEOWNERSHIP

[24 CFR 982.625 through 982.643]

15-VII.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.625]

The homeownership option is used to assist a family residing in a home purchased and owned by one or more members of the family. A family assisted under this option may be newly admitted or an existing participant in the HCV program. The PHA must have the capacity to operate a successful HCV homeownership program as defined by the regulations.

There are two forms of homeownership assistance a PHA may offer under this option: monthly homeownership assistance payments, or a single down payment assistance grant. PHAs may choose to offer either or both forms of homeownership assistance, or choose not to offer either. If a PHA offers both forms of assistance, a family must choose which form of assistance to receive.

The PHA must offer either form of homeownership assistance if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. It is the sole responsibility of the PHA to determine whether it is reasonable to implement a homeownership program as a reasonable accommodation. The PHA must determine what is reasonable based on the specific circumstances and individual needs of the person with a disability. The PHA may determine that it is not reasonable to offer homeownership assistance as a reasonable accommodation in cases where the PHA has otherwise opted not to implement a homeownership program.

The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the program is readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

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15-VII.B. FAMILY ELIGIBILITY [24 CFR 982.627]

The family must meet all of the requirements listed below before the commencement of homeownership assistance. The PHA may also establish additional initial requirements as long as they are described in the PHA administrative plan.

- The family must have been admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher program.
- The family must qualify as a first-time homeowner, or may be a cooperative member.
- The family must meet the Federal minimum income requirement. The family must have a gross annual income equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 2000, based on the income of adult family members who will own the home. The PHA may establish a higher income standard for families. However, a family that meets the federal minimum income requirement (but not the PHA's requirement) will be considered to meet the minimum income requirement if it can demonstrate that it has been pre-qualified or pre-approved for financing that is sufficient to purchase an eligible unit.
- For disabled families, the minimum income requirement is equal to the current SSI monthly payment for an individual living alone, multiplied by 12.
- For elderly or disabled families, welfare assistance payments for adult family members who will own the home will be included in determining whether the family meets the minimum income requirement. It will not be included for other families.
- The family must satisfy the employment requirements by demonstrating that one or more adult members of the family who will own the home at commencement of homeownership assistance is currently employed on a full-time basis (the term 'full-time employment' means not less than an average of 30 hours per week); and has been continuously so employed during the year before commencement of homeownership assistance for the family.
- The employment requirement does not apply to elderly and disabled families. In addition, if a family, other than an elderly or disabled family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA must grant an exemption from the employment requirement if the PHA determines that it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.
- The family has not defaulted on a mortgage securing debt to purchase a home under the homeownership option
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to commencement of homeownership assistance, no family member has a present ownership interest in a residence at the commencement of homeownership assistance for the purchase of any home.
- Except for cooperative members who have acquired cooperative membership shares prior to the commencement of homeownership assistance, the family has entered a contract of sale in accordance with 24 CFR 982.631(c).

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15-VII.C. SELECTION OF FAMILIES [24 CFR 982.626]

Unless otherwise provided (under the homeownership option), the PHA may limit homeownership assistance to families or purposes defined by the PHA, and may prescribe additional requirements for commencement of homeownership assistance for a family. Any such limits or additional requirements must be described in the PHA administrative plan.

If the PHA limits the number of families that may participate in the homeownership option, the PHA must establish a system by which to select families to participate.

PHA Policy

The PHA will only assist 50 households and shall increase the program size at its sole discretion. The program size shall not exceed five percent of the FWHA’s total tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program.

15-VII.D. ELIGIBLE UNITS [24 CFR 982.628]

In order for a unit to be eligible, the PHA must determine that the unit satisfies all of the following requirements:

- The unit must meet HUD’s “eligible housing” requirements. The unit may not be any of the following:
 - A public housing or Indian housing unit;
 - A unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
 - A nursing home, board and care home, or facility providing continual psychiatric, medical or nursing services;
 - A college or other school dormitory;
 - On the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institutions.
- The unit must be under construction or already exist at the time the family enters into the contract of sale.
- The unit must be a one-unit property or a single dwelling unit in a cooperative or condominium.

The unit must have been inspected by the PHA and by an independent inspector designated by the family

PHA Policy

The PHA may establish standards for qualification of the home inspector selected by the family.

- The unit must meet Housing Quality Standards (see Chapter 8).

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- For a unit where the family will not own fee title to the real property (such as a manufactured home), the home must have a permanent foundation and the family must have the right to occupy the site for at least 40 years.
- For PHA-owned units all of the following conditions must be satisfied:
 - The PHA informs the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to purchase any eligible unit and a PHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family without PHA pressure or steering;
 - The unit is not ineligible housing;
 - The PHA obtains the services of an independent agency to inspect the unit for compliance with HQS, review the independent inspection report, review the contract of sale, determine the reasonableness of the sales price and any PHA provided financing. All of these actions must be completed in accordance with program requirements.

The PHA must not approve the unit if the PHA has been informed that the seller is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation.

15-VI.E. ADDITIONAL PHA REQUIREMENTS FOR SEARCH AND PURCHASE [24 CFR 982.629]

It is the family's responsibility to find a home that meets the criteria for voucher homeownership assistance. The PHA may establish the maximum time that will be allowed for a family to locate and purchase a home, and may require the family to report on their progress in finding and purchasing a home. If the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by the PHA, the PHA may issue the family a voucher to lease a unit or place the family's name on the waiting list for a voucher.

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15-VII.F. HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING [24 CFR 982.630]

Before commencement of homeownership assistance for a family, the family must attend and satisfactorily complete the pre-assistance homeownership and housing counseling program required by the PHA. HUD suggests the following topics for the PHA-required pre-assistance counseling:

- Home maintenance (including care of the grounds);
- Budgeting and money management;
- Credit counseling;
- How to negotiate the purchase price of a home;
- How to obtain homeownership financing and loan pre-approvals, including a description of types of financing that may be available, and the pros and cons of different types of financing;
- How to find a home, including information about homeownership opportunities, schools, and transportation in the PHA jurisdiction;
- Advantages of purchasing a home in an area that does not have a high concentration of low-income families and how to locate homes in such areas;
- Information on fair housing, including fair housing lending and local fair housing enforcement agencies; and
- Information about the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) (RESPA), state and Federal truth-in-lending laws, and how to identify and avoid loans with oppressive terms and conditions.

The PHA may adapt the subjects covered in pre-assistance counseling (as listed) to local circumstances and the needs of individual families.

The PHA may also offer additional counseling after commencement of homeownership assistance (ongoing counseling). If the PHA offers a program of ongoing counseling for participants in the homeownership option, the PHA shall have discretion to determine whether the family is required to participate in the ongoing counseling.

If the PHA does not use a HUD-approved housing counseling agency to provide the counseling, the PHA should ensure that its counseling program is consistent with the counseling provided under HUD's Housing Counseling program.

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15-VII.G. HOME INSPECTIONS, CONTRACT OF SALE, AND PHA DISAPPROVAL OF SELLER [24 CFR 982.631]

Home Inspections

The PHA may not commence monthly homeownership assistance payments or provide down payment assistance grants for a family until the PHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit passes HQS.

An independent professional inspector selected by and paid for by the family must also inspect the unit. The independent inspection must cover major building systems and components, including foundation and structure, housing interior and exterior, and the roofing, plumbing, electrical, and heating systems. The independent inspector must be qualified to report on property conditions, including major building systems and components.

The PHA may not require the family to use an independent inspector selected by the PHA. The independent inspector may not be a PHA employee or contractor, or other person under control of the PHA. However, the PHA may establish standards for qualification of inspectors selected by families under the homeownership option.

The PHA may disapprove a unit for assistance based on information in the independent inspector's report, even if the unit was found to comply with HQS.

Contract of Sale

Before commencement of monthly homeownership assistance payments or receipt of a down payment assistance grant, a member or members of the family must enter into a contract of sale with the seller of the unit to be acquired by the family. The family must give the PHA a copy of the contract of sale. The contract of sale must:

- Specify the price and other terms of sale by the seller to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser will arrange for a pre-purchase inspection of the dwelling unit by an independent inspector selected by the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to purchase the unit unless the inspection is satisfactory to the purchaser;
- Provide that the purchaser is not obligated to pay for any necessary repairs; and
- Contain a certification from the seller that the seller has not been debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under CFR part 24.

Disapproval of a Seller

In its administrative discretion, the PHA may deny approval of a seller for the same reasons a PHA may disapprove an owner under the regular HCV program [see 24 CFR 982.306(c)].

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15-VII.H. FINANCING [24 CFR 982.632]

The PHA may establish requirements for financing purchase of a home under the homeownership option. This may include requirements concerning qualification of lenders, terms of financing, restrictions concerning debt secured by the home, lender qualifications, loan terms, and affordability of the debt. The PHA must establish policies describing these requirements in the administrative plan.

A PHA may not require that families acquire financing from one or more specified lenders, thereby restricting the family's ability to secure favorable financing terms.

PHA Policy

The family is responsible for securing their own loan financing for participation in the HOA program. All loans must comply with secondary mortgage market underwriting requirements. If the loan is financed with FHA mortgage insurance, such financing is subject to FHA mortgage insurance requirements. FWHA reserves the right to review lender qualifications, loan terms, or other debt to determine that the debt is affordable. The family must provide FWHA with a copy of their loan documents for approval by FWHA prior to an offer to purchase or execution of a "contract of sale". The loan document must include the names of all persons that are party to the loan.

FWHA may disapprove proposed financing, refinancing or other debt if it is determined that the debt is unaffordable or loan terms do not meet FWHA's qualifications. If FWHA disapproves a loan, we will notify the family and lender in writing within 14 business days of the decision.

If a mortgage is not FHA insured, FWHA will require the lender to comply with generally accepted mortgage underwriting standards consistent with those of HUD/FHA, Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Indiana Finance Agency (IFA), the Federal Home Loan Bank or other private lending institutions.

The family's loan terms must be approved by FWHA and before the family executes a "contract of sale". FWHA will determine the family's affordability of their finance terms, taking into account other family expenses including, but not limited to, childcare, unreimbursed medical expenses, transportation cost, education and training expenses.

FWHA has identified that certain types of funding sources are considered high-risk and are detrimental to the family's successful participation in the HOA program. Listed below are types of financing that are not approved:

1. Balloon payments;
2. Variable rate loans without a maximum ten percent interest rate cap;
3. Fixed rate loans with interest rates exceeding ten percent;
4. Loans including other persons other than those listed in the family HOA application with FWHA;

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5. Seller financed loans (exemption to this provision will be reviewed on a case by case basis);
6. Other types of loans that come to the attention of FWHA that demonstrates a high-risk factor – (to be decided on a case by case basis);
7. High ratio family debt to income;
8. Loans with pre-payment penalties; and
9. Loans with excessive fees or fees packed into the loan amounts.

When available, FWHA will utilize funds from local or State Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Funds or other subsidized financing in conjunction with the HOA program.

Loan Disapproval

FWHA reserves the right to determine if the family's finance terms to secure a mortgage are acceptable under the HOA program. FWHA decision to deny a loan shall be based on the following:

- a) The loan terms are considered high-risk, i.e. (balloon payment);
- b) Includes a variable interest rate with a cap exceeding 10%;
- c) The family's income, combined with housing assistance is insufficient to cover all housing costs;
- d) The loan or purchase contract has terms and conditions that are burdensome and inconsistent with the HOA program rules and objectives.

In the event of an appeal of the decision by the family, the FWHA's Director or its assignee will review the decision.

During the initial HOA program briefing, the family will receive a list of certain types of loans that are not approved for use with the HOA program. However, in the event a family secures a loan type that has been categorized as "unapproved", FWHA will take the following action:

1. The family will be issued a "Notice of Loan Disapproval". The notice will state the reason for the disapproval, and inform the family that they must seek another type of financing.
2. The time between submission of the loan documents and the disapproval will not be counted against the family time to find a home under the HOA program.

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A PHA may not require that families acquire financing from one or more specified lenders, thereby restricting the family's ability to secure favorable financing terms.

15-VIII. CONTINUED ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS; FAMILY OBLIGATIONS [24 CFR 982.633]

Homeownership assistance may only be paid while the family is residing in the home. If the family moves out of the home, the PHA may not continue homeownership assistance after the month when the family moves out. The family or lender is not required to refund to the PHA the homeownership assistance for the month when the family moves out.

Before commencement of homeownership assistance, the family must execute a statement in which the family agrees to comply with all family obligations under the homeownership option.

The family must comply with the following obligations:

- The family must comply with the terms of the mortgage securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.
- The family may not convey or transfer ownership of the home, except for purposes of financing, refinancing, or pending settlement of the estate of a deceased family member. Use and occupancy of the home are subject to 24 CFR 982.551 (h) and (i).
- The family must supply information to the PHA or HUD as specified in 24 CFR 982.551(b). The family must further supply any information required by the PHA or HUD concerning mortgage financing or refinancing, sale or transfer of any interest in the home, or homeownership expenses.
- The family must notify the PHA before moving out of the home.
- The family must notify the PHA if the family defaults on the mortgage used to purchase the home.
- No family member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.
- The family must comply with the obligations of a participant family described in 24 CFR 982.551, except for the following provisions which do not apply to assistance under the homeownership option: 24 CFR 982.551(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (j).

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15-VII.J. MAXIMUM TERM OF HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.634]

Except in the case of a family that qualifies as an elderly or disabled family, other family members (described below) shall not receive homeownership assistance for more than:

- Fifteen years, if the initial mortgage incurred to finance purchase of the home has a term of 20 years or longer; or
- Ten years, in all other cases.

The maximum term described above applies to any member of the family who:

- Has an ownership interest in the unit during the time that homeownership payments are made; or
- Is the spouse of any member of the household who has an ownership interest in the unit during the time homeownership payments are made.

In the case of an elderly family, the exception only applies if the family qualifies as an elderly family at the start of homeownership assistance. In the case of a disabled family, the exception applies if at any time during receipt of homeownership assistance the family qualifies as a disabled family.

If, during the course of homeownership assistance, the family ceases to qualify as a disabled or elderly family, the maximum term becomes applicable from the date homeownership assistance commenced. However, such a family must be provided at least 6 months of homeownership assistance after the maximum term becomes applicable (provided the family is otherwise eligible to receive homeownership assistance).

If the family has received such assistance for different homes, or from different PHAs, the total of such assistance terms is subject to the maximum term described in this part.

15-VII.K. HOMEOWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND HOMEOWNERSHIP EXPENSES [24 CFR 982.635]

The monthly homeownership assistance payment is the lower of: the voucher payment standard minus the total tenant payment, or the monthly homeownership expenses minus the total tenant payment.

In determining the amount of the homeownership assistance payment, the PHA will use the same payment standard schedule, payment standard amounts, and subsidy standards as those described in elsewhere in this plan for the Housing Choice Voucher program.

The PHA may pay the homeownership assistance payments directly to the family, or at the PHA's discretion, to a lender on behalf of the family. If the assistance payment exceeds the amount due to the lender, the PHA must pay the excess directly to the family.

Homeownership assistance for a family terminates automatically 180 calendar days after the last homeownership assistance payment on behalf of the family. However, a PHA may grant relief from this requirement in those cases where automatic termination would result in extreme hardship for the family.

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The PHA must adopt policies for determining the amount of homeownership expenses to be allowed by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

Homeownership expenses (not including cooperatives) only include amounts allowed by the PHA to cover:

- Principal and interest on initial mortgage debt, any refinancing of such debt, and any mortgage insurance premium incurred to finance purchase of the home;
- Real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Home insurance;
- The PHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- The PHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- The PHA utility allowance for the home;
- Principal and interest on mortgage debt incurred to finance costs for major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if the PHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person;
- Land lease payments where a family does not own fee title to the real property on which the home is located; [see 24 CFR 982.628(b)].
- For a condominium unit, condominium operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the condominium homeowner association.

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Homeownership expenses for a cooperative member may only include amounts allowed by the PHA to cover:

- The cooperative charge under the cooperative occupancy agreement including payment for real estate taxes and public assessments on the home;
- Principal and interest on initial debt incurred to finance purchase of cooperative membership shares and any refinancing of such debt;
- Home insurance;
- The PHA allowance for maintenance expenses;
- The PHA allowance for costs of major repairs and replacements;
- The PHA utility allowance for the home; and
- Principal and interest on debt incurred to finance major repairs, replacements or improvements for the home. If a member of the family is a person with disabilities, such debt may include debt incurred by the family to finance costs needed to make the home accessible for such person, if the PHA determines that allowance of such costs as homeownership expenses is needed as a reasonable accommodation so that the homeownership option is readily accessible to and usable by such person.
- Cooperative operating charges or maintenance fees assessed by the cooperative homeowner association.

PHA Policy

Compliance with the Mortgage

1. The family must comply with the terms of the mortgage, securing debt incurred to purchase the home, and any refinancing of such debt.
2. The family must obtain written approval from FWHA before securing any refinancing or equity loan.
3. During the time the family receives homeownership assistance, no family member may have any ownership interest in any other residential property.

Occupancy of the Home

HOA will be paid while the family is residing in the home. If the family moves out of the home, FWHA will not continue HOA payments beyond the month the family moved out. The family or lender is not required to refund to FWHA the HOA payments for the balance of the month the family moved out.

Amount and Distribution of Monthly Home Ownership Assistance Payments

The family's Section 8 monthly homeownership assistance payment will be the lower of 1) the Section 8 voucher payment standard minus the Total Tenant Payment; or 2) the

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monthly homeowner expenses minus the Total Tenant Payment.

The payment standard for the family is the lower of:

- 1) The payment standard for the family unit size; or
- 2) The payment standard for the size of the home

The payment standard is established at one of the following points:

- 1) Commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home; or
- 2) The most recent regular reexamination of the family income and composition since the commencement of homeownership assistance for occupancy of the home.

FWHA does establish a separate payment standard for assistance under the HOA program.

Homeownership expenses include principal and interest on the mortgage debt, refinancing charges of the mortgage debt, taxes and public assessments, insurance, maintenance allowance expenses, major repairs and replacements will be based on recommended allowances provided by a FWHA designee.

The monthly HOA payment will be made directly to the lender on behalf of the family. An exception to this provision will be made on a case-by-case basis, and will be approved only when direct lender payments have been determined to be unacceptable by the lender from whom the family has received their mortgage financing.

If the family's income increases to a level that is no longer eligible to receive a homeownership assistance payment, eligibility for such payments will continue for 180 calendar days. At the end of a continuous period of 180 days without any assistance payments, eligibility for homeownership assistance will automatically terminate.

Relocation and Portability

The family is prohibited from moving more than once in a 60-month period, unless extenuating circumstances occur. The following outlines the process and requirements of the homeowner wishing to relocate or port to the jurisdiction of another Housing Authority:

1. The family will be required to participate in post housing counseling;
2. The homeowner must properly dispose of all existing debt incurred from the purchase of any home under the FWHA's HOA program.
3. Satisfy other requirements of the receiving Housing Authority; and
4. Obtain written approval prior to re-housing from FWHA,

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A family that is determined eligible for homeownership assistance may opt to exercise their right of portability under the HOA program to an area outside of FWHA's jurisdiction. The family may exercise this option, if the receiving Housing Authority is administering an HOA program, accepting new families, and is willing to absorb vouchers from FWHA into their HOA program.

The receiving PHA may absorb or use the normal portability billing process, if FWHA has sufficient budget authority to do so.

When moving to another county, a family must adhere to the receiving PHA's administrative policies. The family is required to attend a briefing and counseling sessions required by the receiving PHA. The receiving PHA, not FWHA will determine whether the financing for and the physical conditions of the home are acceptable.

A family cannot exercise portability to a county that does not have an HOA program, or is not accepting new participants.

When a family decides to exercise portability, the FWHA will take the following steps:

1. Contact the receiving PHA to determine if it is operating an HOA program and if they are accepting new participants. If the receiving PHA does have a HOA program and they are accepting new participants, FWHA will complete the following task(s):
 - a. Notify the family that the receiving PHA does have a HOA program and is accepting new participants.
 - b. Complete a review and verification of all family income, and request recent documentation to verify such income.
 - c. Submit a letter of portability to the receiving PHA; copies of family data including documentation of all sources of income, copies of social security cards, birth certificates, bank statements and other necessary information needed to assist the receiving PHA in determining the family's HOA assistance amount.
 - d. Submit to the receiving PHA a copy of the family's HUD-50058 "Family Summary" report.
 - e. Submit a letter of intent to the receiving PHA of their intent to absorb the family or bill FWHA; and
 - f. Establish an account with the receiving PHA if a determination is made that they will not absorb the family into their HOA program.

Recapture

Upon sale or refinancing, FWHA shall recapture a percentage of the homeownership assistance out of proceeds retained by the family. The family is required to execute documentation as required by HUD that secures FWHA's right to recapture homeownership assistance payments.

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The recapture amount for sale is the lesser of:

1. Homeownership assistance subject to recapture;
2. Difference between the sales price and the purchase price, less any of the following:
 - a. Any capital expenditures;
 - b. Sales costs (closing costs, sales commission)
 - c. Amounts used toward the purchase of a new home;
 - d. Previous recaptured amounts

The recapture amount upon refinancing is the lesser of:

1. Homeownership assistance subject to recapture;
2. Difference between the current mortgage debt and the new mortgage debt (cash-out) less any of the following:
 - a) Costs of any capital expenditures;
 - b) Refinancing costs;
 - c) Amounts previously recaptured

The recapture amount will be reduced over a 10-year period and the reduction will commence one year from the initial purchase date. The reduction will occur in annual increments of ten percent (10%).

Notice of Move-Out and Mortgage Default

The family must notify FWHA of its intent to move out of the home by supplying FWHA with an advance written 30-day notice.

The family will notify FWHA in advance if any family member who owns, in whole or in part, any ownership interest in the home moves out. The family may not have an interest in another home or purchase another home.

The family must notify FWHA if the mortgage is delinquent after the 15th of the month.

Moving with Continued HOA Payments

If a family chooses to move to another home with continued assistance from the HOA program, they must meet the statutory employment and minimum income requirements. If a family cannot meet the statutory employment and minimum income requirements, the family will be denied permission to move with continued HOA payments.

Denied to Move with Continued Assistance

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FWHA may exercise the right to deny a family continued assistance when relocating for one or more of the following reason(s):

1. Lack of funding: FWHA may deny permission to move with continued voucher assistance if FWHA does not have sufficient funding to provide continued assistance;
2. If a family has not met its family obligations as outlined in the HOA program “Statement of Family Obligation”;
3. If the family has committed fraud in connection with the HOA program;
4. If the family has defaulted on a FHA insured mortgage, (they will not be able to receive rental assistance, but may re-apply to the Section 8 program)

FWHA will deny the family permission to move with continued voucher assistance unless the family demonstrates:

- a) The family has conveyed title to the home, as required by HUD, to HUD or to HUD’s designee; and

The family has moved from the home within the period established or approved by HUD and/or the FWHA.

Switching from HOA to Rental Assistance

FWHA may allow a family to switch from the HOA program to the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. The family must meet the following criteria for determination of transfer:

- i. The family has not defaulted on a loan with the HOA program;
- ii. The family has met all of its obligations while participating in the HOA program;
- iii. The family vacates the home and conveys the title to the appropriate designee or representative. (The family must sign a “Conveyance Acknowledgement Notice”, indicating the requirement to completely transfer and convey the property, and failure to do so will result in termination of their rental assistance) if such assistance has commenced.

If the family is approved for transfer from the HOA program to rental assistance, FWHA will issue the family a rental voucher, and the family will complete the normal voucher home search process. During the period the family is searching for a rental unit, and, if no mortgage default has occurred, the FWHA will continue to provide the family with HOA payments.

If the family fails to transfer or convey the property, the FWHA will not provide the family with rental assistance. If a rental assistance lease has commenced, FWHA will terminate the family’s Section 8 Voucher and rental assistance payments.

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A family member who owns an interest in the home cannot split and receive both HOA payments and rental assistance concurrently. Other family members must apply to the Section 8 wait list.

Denied to Participate in the HOA Program

FWHA reserves the right to deny or terminate the assistance for the family, and will deny voucher rental assistance for the family, in accordance with HUD regulations governing any failure to comply with the family obligations, mortgage default, failure to demonstrate that the family has conveyed title to the home as required, or if the family has moved from the home within the period established or approved. A family may be denied participation in the HOA program for the following reasons:

1. It does not meet the minimum employment and income requirements.
2. The family has defaulted on a loan with the HOA program.
3. The family is not complying with their family obligations on the Section 8 rental assistance program.
4. The family has committed fraud in connection with the Section 8 rental assistance program.
5. The family has an outstanding debt with FWHA or another PHA.

Terminations

FWHA may terminate a family from the HOA program for one or more of the following reasons:

1. The family has defaulted on a loan with the HOA program.
2. The family has not complied with the requirements of the HOA program, and has failed to maintain their family obligations as required.
3. The family has committed fraud in connection with the HOA program.
4. The family has committed fraud in connection with the FSS program.
5. If the family moves from the home without prior consent of FWHA.
6. The family request to be withdrawn from the HOA program.
7. The family moves outside of the jurisdiction of FWHA, and has entered he HOA program of another Housing Authority.
8. A family member engages in and are convicted of a violent or criminal activity, such as:
 - i. Fleeing to avoid prosecution;
 - ii. Violating a condition of probation or parole;
 - iii. Drug-related;
 - iv. Fraud and other program violations;
9. In accordance with HUD requirements, and;
10. When the HOA family fails to comply with “Additional FWHA requirements” i.e. (annual HQS inspection and/or post housing counseling)

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If the FWHA proposes to terminate a family's HOA program participation, the family has the right to request an Informal Hearing to appeal the decision to terminate, as outlined in this administrative plan.

Informal Hearing

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15-VIII. PORTABILITY [24 CFR 982.636, 982.637, 982.353(b) and (c), 982.552, 982.553]

Subject to the restrictions on portability included in HUD regulations and PHA policies, a family may exercise portability if the receiving PHA is administering a voucher homeownership program and accepting new homeownership families. The receiving PHA may absorb the family into its voucher program, or bill the initial PHA.

The family must attend the briefing and counseling sessions required by the receiving PHA. The receiving PHA will determine whether the financing for, and the physical condition of the unit, are acceptable. The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has purchased an eligible unit under the program, or if the family is unable to purchase a home within the maximum time established by the PHA.

15-VII.M. MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.637]

A family receiving homeownership assistance may move with continued tenant-based assistance. The family may move with voucher rental assistance or with voucher homeownership assistance. Continued tenant-based assistance for a new unit cannot begin so long as any family member holds title to the prior home.

The PHA may deny permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher assistance as follows:

- Lack of funding to provide continued assistance.
- At any time, the PHA may deny permission to move with continued rental or homeownership assistance in accordance with 24 CFR 982.638, regarding denial or termination of assistance.
- In accordance with the PHA's policy regarding number of moves within a 12-month period.

The PHA must deny the family permission to move to a new unit with continued voucher rental assistance if:

- The family defaulted on an FHA-insured mortgage; and
- The family fails to demonstrate that the family has conveyed, or will convey, title to the home, as required by HUD, to HUD or HUD's designee; and the family has moved, or will move, from the home within the period established or approved by HUD.

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15-VII.N. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 982.638]

At any time, the PHA may deny or terminate homeownership assistance in accordance with HCV program requirements in 24 CFR 982.552 (Grounds for denial or termination of assistance) or 24 CFR 982.553 (Crime by family members).

The PHA may also deny or terminate assistance for violation of participant obligations described in 24 CFR Parts 982.551 or 982.633 and in accordance with its own policy.

The PHA must terminate voucher homeownership assistance for any member of family receiving homeownership assistance that is dispossessed from the home pursuant to a judgment or order of foreclosure on any mortgage (whether FHA insured or non-FHA) securing debt incurred to purchase the home, or any refinancing of such debt.

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Chapter 16

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices that are relevant to the activities covered in this plan. The policies are discussed in seven parts as described below:

Part I: Administrative Fee Reserve. This part describes the PHA's policies with regard to oversight of expenditures from its administrative fee reserve.

Part II: Setting Program Standards and Schedules. This part describes what payment standards are, and how they are updated, as well as how utility allowances are established and revised.

Part III: Informal Reviews and Hearings. This part outlines the requirements and procedures for informal reviews and hearings, and for informal hearings regarding citizenship status.

Part IV: Owner or Family Debts to the PHA. This part describes policies for recovery of monies that the PHA has overpaid on behalf of families, or to owners, and describes the circumstances under which the PHA will offer repayment agreements to owners and families. Also discussed are the consequences for failure to make payments in accordance with a repayment agreement.

Part V: Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP). This part describes what the SEMAP scores represent, how they are established, and how those scores affect a PHA.

Part VI: Record-Keeping. All aspects of the program involve certain types of record-keeping. This part outlines the privacy rights of applicants and participants and record retention policies the PHA will follow.

Part VII: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level. This part describes the PHA's responsibilities for reporting, data collection, and record keeping relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are less than six years of age, and are receiving HCV assistance.

Part VIII: Determination of Insufficient Funding. This part describes the PHA's policies for determining if there is sufficient funding to issue vouchers, to approve moves to higher cost units or areas, and to continue assistance for all participant families.

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PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVE [24 CFR 982.155]

The PHA must maintain an administrative fee reserve for the program to pay program administrative expenses in excess of administrative fees paid by HUD for a PHA fiscal year. If funds in the administrative fee reserve are not needed to cover PHA administrative expenses, the PHA may use these funds for other housing purposes permitted by Federal, State and local law. If the PHA has not adequately administered any Section 8 program, HUD may prohibit use of funds in the administrative fee reserve, and may direct the PHA to use funds in the reserve to improve administration of the program or to reimburse ineligible expenses. HUD also may prohibit use of the funds for certain purposes.

HUD requires the PHA Board of Commissioners or other authorized officials to establish the maximum amount that may be charged against the administrative fee reserve without specific approval.

PHA Policy

Expenditures from the administrative fee reserve will be made in accordance with all applicable Federal requirements. Expenditures will not exceed \$10,000 per occurrence without the prior approval of the PHA's Board of Commissioners.

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PART II: SETTING PROGRAM STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES

16-II.A. OVERVIEW

Although many of the program's requirements are established centrally by HUD, the HCV program's regulations recognize that some flexibility is required to allow the PHA to adapt the program to local conditions. This part discusses how the PHA establishes and updates certain schedules and standards that are used to administer the program locally. Details about how these schedules are applied to individual families are provided in other chapters. The schedules and standards discussed here include:

- *Payment Standards*, which dictate the maximum subsidy a family can receive (application of the payment standards is discussed in Chapter 6); and
- *Utility Allowances*, which specify how a family's payment should be adjusted to account for tenant-paid utilities (application of utility allowances is discussed in Chapter 6).

PHA Policy

Copies of the payment standard and utility allowance schedules are available for review in the PHA's offices during normal business hours.

Families, owners, and members of the public may submit written comments on the schedules discussed in this part, at any time, for consideration during the next revision cycle.

The PHA will maintain documentation to support its annual review of payment standards and utility allowance schedules. This documentation will be retained for at least 3 years.

16-II.B. PAYMENT STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.503; HCV GB, Chapter 7]

The payment standard sets the maximum subsidy payment a family can receive from the PHA each month [24 CFR 982.505(a)]. Payment standards are based on fair market rents (FMRs) published annually by HUD. FMRs are set at a percentile within the rent distribution of standard quality rental housing units in each FMR area. For most jurisdictions FMRs are set at the 40th percentile of rents in the market area.

The PHA must establish a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts for each FMR area within the PHA's jurisdiction, and for each unit size within each of the FMR areas. For each unit size, the PHA may establish a single payment standard amount for the whole FMR area, or may set different payment standards for different parts of the FMR area. Unless HUD grants an exception, the PHA is required to establish a payment standard within a "basic range" established by HUD – between 90 and 110 percent of the published FMR for each unit size.

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Updating Payment Standards

When HUD updates its FMRs, the PHA must update its payment standards if the standards are no longer within the basic range [24 CFR 982.503(b)]. HUD may require the PHA to make further adjustments if it determines that rent burdens for assisted families in the PHA's jurisdiction are unacceptably high 24 CFR 982.503(g)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will review the appropriateness of the payment standards on an annual basis when the new FMR is published. In addition to ensuring the payment standards are always within the "basic range" the PHA will consider the following factors when determining whether an adjustment should be made to the payment standard schedule:

Funding Availability: The PHA will review the budget to determine the impact projected subsidy adjustments will have on funding available for the program and the number of families served. The PHA will compare the number of families who could be served under revised payment standard amounts with the number assisted under current payment standard amounts.

Rent Burden of Participating Families: Rent burden will be determined by identifying the percentage of families, for each unit size, that are paying more than 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income as the family share. When 40 percent or more of families, for any given unit size, are paying more than 30 percent of adjusted monthly income as the family share, the PHA will consider increasing the payment standard. In evaluating rent burdens, the PHA will not include families renting a larger unit than their family unit size.

Quality of Units Selected: The PHA will review the quality of units selected by participant families when making the determination of the percent of income families are paying for housing, to ensure that payment standard increases are only made when needed to reach the mid-range of the market.

Changes in Rent to Owner: The PHA may review a sample of the units to determine how often owners are increasing or decreasing rents and the average percent of increases/decreases by bedroom size.

Unit Availability: The PHA will review the availability of units for each unit size, particularly in areas with low concentrations of poor and minority families.

Lease-up Time and Success Rate: The PHA will consider the percentage of families that are unable to locate suitable housing before the voucher expires and whether families are leaving the jurisdiction to find affordable housing.

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Changes to payment standard amounts will be effective on January 1st of every year and will be based on the final FMRs. If the PHA has already processed reexaminations that will be effective on or after January 1st prior to the January 1st adoption of the new payment standards, the PHA will make retroactive adjustments to any such reexaminations if the new payment standard amount is higher than the one used by the PHA at the time the reexamination was originally processed.

Exception Payment Standards [982.503(c)]

The PHA must request HUD approval to establish payment standards that are higher than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve a payment standard amount that is higher than the basic range for a designated part of the FMR area. HUD may approve an exception payment standard amount (in accordance with program requirements) for all units, or for all units of a given size, leased by program families in the exception area. Any PHA with jurisdiction in the exception area may use the HUD-approved exception payment standard amount. The total population of all HUD-approved exception areas in an FMR area may not include more than 50 percent of the population of the FMR area.

Unit-by-Unit Exceptions [24 CFR 982.503(c)(2)(ii)]

Unit-by-unit exceptions to the PHA's payment standards generally are not permitted. However, an exception may be made as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with disabilities. (See Chapter 2 for a discussion of reasonable accommodations.) This type of exception does not affect the PHA's payment standard schedule.

When needed as a reasonable accommodation, the PHA may make an exception to the payment standard without HUD approval if the exception amount does not exceed 110 percent of the applicable FMR for the unit size [HCV GB 7-9]. The PHA may request HUD approval for an exception to the payment standard for a particular family if the required amount falls between 110 and 120 percent of the FMR.

PHA Policy

A family that requires a reasonable accommodation may request a higher payment standard at the time the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) is submitted. The family must document the need for the exception. In order to approve an exception, or request an exception from HUD, the PHA must determine that:

There is a shortage of affordable units that would be appropriate for the family;

The family's TTP would otherwise exceed 40 percent of adjusted monthly income; and

The rent for the unit is reasonable.

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"Success Rate" Payment Standard Amounts [24 CFR 982.503(e)]

If a substantial percentage of families have difficulty finding a suitable unit, the PHA may request a "success rate payment standard" that applies to the entire jurisdiction. If approved by HUD, a success rate payment standard allows the PHA to set its payment standards at 90-110 percent of a higher FMR (the 50th, rather than the 40th percentile FMR). To support the request, the PHA must demonstrate that during the most recent 6-month period for which information is available:

- Fewer than 75 percent of families who were issued vouchers became participants;
- The PHA had established payment standards for all unit sizes, and for the entire jurisdiction, at 110 percent of the published FMR; and
- The PHA had a policy of allowing voucher holders who made sustained efforts to locate units at least 90 days to search for a unit.

Although HUD approves the success rate payment standard for all unit sizes in the FMR area, the PHA may choose to adjust the payment standard for only some unit sizes in all, or a designated part, of the PHA's jurisdiction within the FMR area.

Decreases in the Payment Standard Below the Basic Range [24 CFR 982.503(d)]

The PHA must request HUD approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve establishment of a payment standard lower than the basic range. HUD will not approve a lower payment standard if the family share for more than 40 percent of program participants exceeds 30 percent of adjusted monthly income.

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16-IL.C. UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 982.517]

A PHA-established utility allowance schedule is used in determining family share and PHA subsidy. The PHA must maintain a utility allowance schedule for (1) all tenant-paid utilities, (2) the cost of tenant-supplied refrigerators and ranges, and (3) other tenant-paid housing services such as trash collection.

The utility allowance schedule must be determined based on the typical cost of utilities and services paid by energy-conservative households that occupy housing of similar size and type in the same locality. In developing the schedule, the PHA must use normal patterns of consumption for the community as a whole, and current utility rates.

The utility allowance must include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with housing quality standards. Costs for telephone, cable/satellite television, and internet services are not included in the utility allowance schedule.

In the utility allowance schedule, the PHA must classify utilities and other housing services according to the following general categories: space heating; air conditioning; cooking; water heating; water; sewer; trash collection; other electric; cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator; cost of tenant-supplied range; and other specified housing services.

The cost of each utility and housing service must be stated separately by unit size and type. Chapter 18 of the *HCV Guidebook* provides detailed guidance to the PHA about establishing utility allowance schedules.

Air Conditioning

An allowance for air-conditioning must be provided when the majority of housing units in the market have central air-conditioning or are wired for tenant-installed air conditioners.

PHA Policy

The PHA has included an allowance for air-conditioning in its schedule. Central air-conditioning or a permanently installed air conditioner must be present in a unit before the PHA will apply this allowance to a family's rent and subsidy calculations.

Reasonable Accommodation

HCV program regulations require a PHA to approve a utility allowance amount higher than shown on the PHA's schedule if a higher allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a family member with a disability. For example, if a family member with a disability requires such an accommodation, the PHA will approve an allowance for air-conditioning, even if the PHA has determined that an allowance for air-conditioning generally is not needed (See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations).

Utility Allowance Revisions

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The PHA must review its schedule of utility allowances each year, and must revise the schedule if there has been a change of 10 percent or more in any utility rate since the last time the allowance for that utility was revised.

The PHA must maintain information supporting its annual review of utility allowance and any revisions made in its utility allowance schedule.

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PART III: INFORMAL REVIEWS AND HEARINGS

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

When the PHA makes a decision that has a negative impact on a family, the family is often entitled to appeal the decision. For applicants, the appeal takes the form of an informal review; for participants, or for applicants denied admission because of citizenship issues, the appeal takes the form of an informal hearing.

PHAs are required to include in their administrative plans, informal review procedures for applicants, and informal hearing procedures for participants [24 CFR 982.54(d)(12) and (13)].

16-III.B. INFORMAL REVIEWS

Informal reviews are provided for program applicants. An applicant is someone who has applied for admission to the program, but is not yet a participant in the program. Informal reviews are intended to provide a “minimum hearing requirement” [24 CFR 982.554], and need not be as elaborate as the informal hearing requirements. (Federal Register Volume 60, No. 127, p 36490).

Decisions Subject to Informal Review

The PHA must give an applicant the opportunity for an informal review of a decision denying assistance [24 CFR 982.554(a)]. Denial of assistance may include any or all of the following [24 CFR 982.552(a)(2)]:

- Denying listing on the PHA waiting list
- Denying or withdrawing a voucher
- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures
- Denial of assistance based on an unfavorable history that may be the result of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking. (See Section 3-III.G.)

Informal reviews are *not* required for the following reasons [24 CFR 982.554(c)]:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards
- A PHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy
- A PHA determination that the unit is not in compliance with the HQS
- A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with the HQS due to family size or composition

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PHA Policy

The PHA will only offer an informal review to applicants for whom assistance is being denied. Denial of assistance includes: denying listing on the PHA waiting list; denying or withdrawing a voucher; refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease; refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

Notice to the Applicant [24 CFR 982.554(a)]

The PHA must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying assistance. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the PHA decision, and must also state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision. The notice must describe how to obtain the informal review.

Scheduling an Informal Review

PHA Policy

A request for an informal review must be made in writing and delivered to the PHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 business days from the date of the PHA's denial of assistance.

Except as provided in Section 3-III.G, the PHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal review within 10 business days of the family's request.

Informal Review Procedures [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

PHA Policy

The informal review must be conducted by a person other than the one who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of this person.

The applicant must be provided an opportunity to present written or oral objections to the decision of the PHA.

The person conducting the review will make a recommendation to the PHA, but the PHA is responsible for making the final decision as to whether assistance should be granted or denied.

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Informal Review Decision [24 CFR 982.554(b)]

The PHA must notify the applicant of the PHA's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

PHA Policy

In rendering a decision, the PHA will evaluate the following matters:

Whether or not the grounds for denial were stated factually in the Notice.

The validity of grounds for denial of assistance. If the grounds for denial are not specified in the regulations, then the decision to deny assistance will be overturned.

The validity of the evidence. The PHA will evaluate whether the facts presented prove the grounds for denial of assistance. If the facts prove that there are grounds for denial, and the denial is required by HUD, the PHA will uphold the decision to deny assistance.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, the PHA will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal review in making the final decision whether to deny assistance.

The PHA will notify the applicant of the final decision, including a statement explaining the reason(s) for the decision. The notice will be mailed within 10 business days of the informal review, to the applicant and his or her representative, if any, along with proof of mailing.

If the decision to deny is overturned as a result of the informal review, processing for admission will resume.

If the family fails to appear for their informal review, the denial of admission will stand and the family will be so notified.

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16-III.C. INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PARTICIPANTS [24 CFR 982.555, Pub.L. 109-162]

PHAs must offer an informal hearing for certain PHA determinations relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family. A participant is defined as a family that has been admitted to the PHA's HCV program and is currently assisted in the program. The purpose of the informal hearing is to consider whether the PHA's decisions related to the family's circumstances are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and PHA policies.

The PHA is not permitted to terminate a family's assistance until the time allowed for the family to request an informal hearing has elapsed, and any requested hearing has been completed. Termination of assistance for a participant may include any or all of the following:

- Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease
- Terminating housing assistance payments under an outstanding HAP contract
- Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures

Decisions Subject to Informal Hearing

Circumstances for which the PHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing are as follows:

- A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment
- A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from the PHA utility allowance schedule
- A determination of the family unit size under the PHA's subsidy standards
- A determination that a certificate program family is residing in a unit with a larger number of bedrooms than appropriate for the family unit size under the PHA's subsidy standards, or the PHA determination to deny the family's request for exception from the standards
- A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's actions or failure to act
- A determination to terminate assistance because the participant has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under PHA policy and HUD rules
- A determination to terminate a family's Family Self Sufficiency contract, withhold supportive services, or propose forfeiture of the family's escrow account [24 CFR 984.303(i)]
- A determination to deny admission based on an unfavorable history that may be the result of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

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Circumstances for which an informal hearing is not required are as follows:

- Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA
- General policy issues or class grievances
- Establishment of the PHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program
- A PHA determination not to approve an extension or suspension of a voucher term
- A PHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy
- A PHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with the HQS
- A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of family size
- A determination by the PHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against an owner under a HAP contract

PHA Policy

The PHA will only offer participants the opportunity for an informal hearing when required to by the regulations.

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Informal Hearing Procedures

Notice to the Family [24 CFR 982.555(c)]

When the PHA makes a decision that is subject to informal hearing procedures, the PHA must inform the family of its right to an informal hearing at the same time that it informs the family of the decision.

For decisions related to the family's annual or adjusted income, the determination of the appropriate utility allowance, and the determination of the family unit size, the PHA must notify the family that they may ask for an explanation of the basis of the determination, and that if they do not agree with the decision, they may request an informal hearing on the decision.

For decisions related to the termination of the family's assistance, or the denial of a family's request for an exception to the PHA's subsidy standards, the notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the decision, a statement that if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may request an informal hearing on the decision, and a statement of the deadline for the family to request an informal hearing.

PHA Policy

In cases where the PHA makes a decision for which an informal hearing must be offered, the notice to the family will include all of the following:

The proposed action or decision of the PHA.

A brief statement of the reasons for the decision including the regulatory reference.

The date the proposed action will take place.

A statement of the family's right to an explanation of the basis for the PHA's decision.

A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision the family may request an informal hearing of the decision.

A deadline for the family to request the informal hearing.

To whom the hearing request should be addressed.

A copy of the PHA's hearing procedures.

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Scheduling an Informal Hearing [24 CFR 982.555(d)]

When an informal hearing is required, the PHA must proceed with the hearing in a reasonably expeditious manner upon the request of the family.

PHA Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to the PHA either in person or by first class mail, by the close of the business day, no later than 10 business days from the date of the PHA's decision or notice to terminate assistance.

The PHA must schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing to the family within 10 business days of the family's request.

The family may request to reschedule a hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made orally or in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, the PHA may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

If the family does not appear at the scheduled time, and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance due to the nature of the conflict, the family must contact the PHA within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. The PHA will reschedule the hearing only if the family can show good cause for the failure to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

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Pre-Hearing Right to Discovery [24 CFR 982.555(e)]

Participants and the PHA are permitted pre-hearing discovery rights. The family must be given the opportunity to examine before the hearing any PHA documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The family must be allowed to copy any such documents at their own expense. If the PHA does not make the document available for examination on request of the family, the PHA may not rely on the document at the hearing.

The PHA hearing procedures may provide that the PHA must be given the opportunity to examine at the PHA offices before the hearing, any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. The PHA must be allowed to copy any such document at the PHA's expense. If the family does not make the document available for examination on request of the PHA, the family may not rely on the document at the hearing.

For the purpose of informal hearings, *documents* include records and regulations.

PHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.20 per page. The family must request discovery of PHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date

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The PHA must be given an opportunity to examine at the PHA offices before the hearing any family documents that are directly relevant to the hearing. Whenever a participant requests an informal hearing, the PHA will automatically mail a letter to the participant requesting a copy of all documents that the participant intends to present or utilize at the hearing. The participant must make the documents available no later than 12:00 pm on the business day prior to the scheduled hearing date.

Participant's Right to Bring Counsel [24 CFR 982.555(e)(3)]

At its own expense, the family may be represented by a lawyer or other representative at the informal hearing.

Informal Hearing Officer [24 CFR 982.555(e)(4)]

Informal hearings will be conducted by a person or persons approved by the PHA, other than the person who made or approved the decision or a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

PHA Policy

The PHA has designated the following to serve as hearing officers:

Housing Services Specialist
Customer Service Representative

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Accounting
Public Housing Manager
Administrative Assistant
Non employees as appointed by the agency

Attendance at the Informal Hearing

PHA Policy

Hearings may be attended by a hearing officer and the following applicable persons:

A PHA representative(s) and any witnesses for the PHA

The participant and any witnesses for the participant

The participant's counsel or other representative

Any other person approved by the PHA as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability

Conduct at Hearings

The person who conducts the hearing may regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with the PHA's hearing procedures [24 CFR 982.555(4)(ii)].

PHA Policy

The hearing officer is responsible to manage the order of business and to ensure that hearings are conducted in a professional and businesslike manner. Attendees are expected to comply with all hearing procedures established by the hearing officer and guidelines for conduct. Any person demonstrating disruptive, abusive or otherwise inappropriate behavior will be excused from the hearing at the discretion of the hearing officer.

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Evidence [24 CFR 982.555(e)(5)]

The PHA and the family must be given the opportunity to present evidence and question any witnesses. In general, all evidence is admissible at an informal hearing. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

PHA Policy

Any evidence to be considered by the hearing officer must be presented at the time of the hearing. There are four categories of evidence.

Oral evidence: the testimony of witnesses

Documentary evidence: a writing which is relevant to the case, for example, a letter written to the PHA. Writings include all forms of recorded communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, videotapes or symbols or combinations thereof.

Demonstrative evidence: Evidence created specifically for the hearing and presented as an illustrative aid to assist the hearing officer, such as a model, a chart or other diagram.

Real evidence: A tangible item relating directly to the case.

Hearsay Evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing and that is offered to prove the truth of the matter. Even though evidence, including hearsay, is generally admissible, hearsay evidence alone cannot be used as the sole basis for the hearing officer's decision.

If either the PHA or the family fail to comply with the discovery requirements described above, the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of a party to comply with discovery, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

Hearing Officer's Decision [24 CFR 982.555(e)(6)]

The person who conducts the hearing must issue a written decision, stating briefly the reasons for the decision. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family must be based on a preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing. A copy of the hearing must be furnished promptly to the family.

PHA Policy

In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

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PHA Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for the PHA's decision are factually stated in the Notice.

Discovery: The hearing officer will determine if the PHA and the family were given the opportunity to examine any relevant documents in accordance with PHA policy.

PHA Evidence to Support the PHA Decision: The evidence consists of the facts presented. Evidence is not conclusion and it is not argument. The hearing officer will evaluate the facts to determine if they support the PHA's conclusion.

Validity of Grounds for Termination of Assistance (when applicable): The hearing officer will determine if the termination of assistance is for one of the grounds specified in the HUD regulations and PHA policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with PHA policies, then the decision of the PHA will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and the PHA no later than 10 business days after the hearing. The report will contain the following information:

Hearing information:

- Name of the participant;
- Date, time and place of the hearing;
- Name of the hearing officer;
- Name of the PHA representative; and
- Name of family representative (if any).

Background: A brief, impartial statement of the reason for the hearing.

Summary of the Evidence: The hearing officer will summarize the testimony of each witness and identify any documents that a witness produced in support of his/her testimony and that are admitted into evidence.

Findings of Fact: The hearing officer will include all findings of fact, based on a preponderance of the evidence. *Preponderance of the evidence* is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of the evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

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Conclusions: The hearing officer will render a conclusion derived from the facts that were found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. The conclusion will result in a determination of whether these facts uphold the PHA's decision.

Order: The hearing report will include a statement of whether the PHA's decision is upheld or overturned. If it is overturned, the hearing officer will instruct the PHA to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. In the case of termination of assistance, the hearing officer will instruct the PHA to restore the participant's program status.

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Procedures for Rehearing or Further Hearing

PHA Policy

The hearing officer may ask the family for additional information and/or might adjourn the hearing in order to reconvene at a later date, before reaching a decision. If the family misses an appointment or deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the action of the PHA will take effect and another hearing will not be granted.

In addition, within 10 business days after the date the hearing officer's report is mailed to the PHA and the participant, the PHA or the participant may request a rehearing or a further hearing. Such request must be made in writing and postmarked or hand-delivered to the hearing officer and to the other party within the 10 business day period. The request must demonstrate cause, supported by specific references to the hearing officer's report, why the request should be granted.

A rehearing or a further hearing may be requested for the purpose of rectifying any obvious mistake of law made during the hearing or any obvious injustice not known at the time of the hearing.

It shall be within the sole discretion of the PHA to grant or deny the request for further hearing or rehearing. A further hearing may be limited to written submissions by the parties, in the manner specified by the hearing officer.

PHA Notice of Final Decision [24 CFR 982.555(f)]

The PHA is not bound by the decision of the hearing officer for matters in which the PHA is not required to provide an opportunity for a hearing, decisions that exceed the authority of the hearing officer, decisions that conflict with or contradict HUD regulations, requirements, or are otherwise contrary to Federal, State or local laws.

If the PHA determines it is not bound by the hearing officer's decision in accordance with HUD regulations, the PHA must promptly notify the family of the determination and the reason for the determination.

PHA Policy

The PHA will mail a "Notice of Final Decision" including the hearing officer's report, to the participant and their representative. This Notice will be sent by first-class mail, postage pre-paid with an affidavit of mailing enclosed. The participant will be mailed the original "Notice of Final Decision" and a copy of the proof of mailing. A copy of the "Notice of Final Decision" along with the original proof mailing will be maintained in the PHA's file.

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16-III.D. HEARING AND APPEAL PROVISIONS FOR NON-CITIZENS [24 CFR 5.514]

Denial or termination of assistance based on immigration status is subject to special hearing and notice rules. Applicants who are denied assistance due to immigration status are entitled to an informal hearing, not an informal review.

Assistance to a family may not be delayed, denied, or terminated on the basis of immigration status at any time prior to a decision under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the PHA hearing is pending, but assistance to an applicant may be delayed pending the completion of the informal hearing.

A decision against a family member, issued in accordance with the USCIS appeal process or the PHA informal hearing process, does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 5.514(d)]

As discussed in Chapters 3 and 11, the notice of denial or termination of assistance for noncitizens must advise the family:

- That financial assistance will be denied or terminated, and provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed denial or termination of assistance.
- The family may be eligible for proration of assistance.
- In the case of a participant, the criteria and procedures for obtaining relief under the provisions for preservation of families [24 CFR 5.514 and 5.518].
- That the family has a right to request an appeal to the USCIS of the results of secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or explanation in support of the appeal.
- That the family has a right to request an informal hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal.
- For applicants, assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the USCIS appeal process, but assistance may be delayed during the period of the informal hearing process.

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USCIS Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]

When the PHA receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the PHA must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and the proof of mailing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family in writing of the results of the USCIS secondary verification within 10 business days of receiving the results.

The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 10 business days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to the PHA, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies the PHA of the decision, the PHA must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will send written notice to the family of its right to request an informal hearing within 10 business days of receiving notice of the USCIS decision regarding the family's immigration status.

Informal Hearing Procedures for Applicants [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA notice of denial, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

Informal Hearing Officer

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The PHA must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision. See Section 16-III.C. for a listing of positions that serve as informal hearing officers.

Evidence

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the PHA pertaining to the family's eligibility status, or in the possession of the USCIS (as permitted by USCIS requirements), including any records and regulations that may be relevant to the hearing.

PHA Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at a cost of \$.20 per page. The family must request discovery of PHA documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

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The family must be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by the PHA, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the PHA relies.

Representation and Interpretive Services

The family is entitled to be represented by an attorney or other designee, at the family's expense, and to have such person make statements on the family's behalf.

The family is entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the hearing, at the expense of the family, or the PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties.

Recording of the Hearing

The family is entitled to have the hearing recorded by audiotape. The PHA may, but is not required to provide a transcript of the hearing.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide a transcript of an audio taped hearing.

Hearing Decision

The PHA must provide the family with a written final decision, based solely on the facts presented at the hearing, within 14 calendar days of the date of the informal hearing. The decision must state the basis for the decision.

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Informal Hearing Procedures for Residents [24 CFR 5.514(f)]

After notification of the USCIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of an appeal to the USCIS, the family may request that the PHA provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the PHA notice of termination, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

For the informal hearing procedures that apply to participant families whose assistance is being terminated based on immigration status, see Section 16-III.C.

Retention of Documents [24 CFR 5.514(h)]

The PHA must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to the PHA by the family, or provided to the PHA as part of the USCIS appeal or the PHA informal hearing process:

- The application for assistance
- The form completed by the family for income reexamination
- Photocopies of any original documents, including original USCIS documents
- The signed verification consent form
- The USCIS verification results
- The request for a USCIS appeal
- The final USCIS determination
- The request for an informal hearing
- The final informal hearing decision

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PART IV: OWNER OR FAMILY DEBTS TO THE PHA

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

PHAs are required to include in the administrative plan, policies concerning repayment by a family of amounts owed to the PHA [24 CFR 982.54]. This part describes the PHA's policies for recovery of monies owed to the PHA by families, or owners.

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PHA Policy

When an action or inaction of an owner or participant results in the overpayment of housing assistance, the PHA holds the owner or participant liable to return any overpayments to the PHA.

The PHA will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover overpayments.

When an owner or participant refuses to repay monies owed to the PHA, the PHA will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

Collection agencies

Small claims court

Civil law suit

State income tax set-off program

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16-IV.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Owner Debts to the PHA

PHA Policy

Any amount due to the PHA by an owner must be repaid by the owner within 30 days of the PHA determination of the debt.

If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required time frame and is entitled to future HAP payments, the PHA will reduce the future HAP payments by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.

If the owner is not entitled to future HAP payments the PHA may, in its sole discretion, offer to enter into a repayment agreement on terms prescribed by the PHA. If the owner refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, the PHA will ban the owner from future participation in the program and pursue other modes of collection.

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Family Debts to the PHA

PHA Policy

Any amount owed to the PHA by an HCV family must be repaid by the family. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, the PHA will offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

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The PHA will not enter into a repayment agreement with any participant more than once in a five year period.

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, the PHA will terminate assistance in accordance with the policies in Chapter 12 and pursue other modes of collection.

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Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103]

The term *repayment agreement* refers to a formal written document signed by a tenant or owner and provided to the PHA in which a tenant or owner acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

General Repayment Agreement Guidelines for Families

Down Payment Requirement

PHA Policy

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Before executing a repayment agreement with a family, the PHA will generally require a down payment of 50 percent of the total amount owed. If the family can provide evidence satisfactory to the PHA that a down payment of 50 percent would impose an undue hardship, the PHA may, in its sole discretion, require a lesser percentage or waive the requirement.

Payment Thresholds

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Notice PIH 2010-19 recommends that the total amount that a family must pay each month – the family’s monthly share of rent plus the monthly debt repayment amount – should not exceed 40 percent of the family’s monthly adjusted income. However, a family may already be paying 40 percent or more of its monthly adjusted income in rent. Moreover, Notice PIH 2010-19 acknowledges that PHAs have the discretion to establish “thresholds and policies” for repayment agreement with families [24 CFR 982.522©(1)(vii)]

PHA Policy

The PHA has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

The maximum amount for which the Fort Wayne Housing Authority will enter into a payment agreement with a family is \$1,500.00. The maximum length of time the PHA will enter into a payment agreement with a family is 12 months.

Payment Schedule for Monies Owed to the PHA

<u>Initial Payment Due (% of Total Amount)</u>	<u>Amount Owed</u>	<u>Maximum Term</u>
50%	0 - \$500	6 months
50%	\$501 - \$1,000	9 months
50%	\$1001 - \$1,500	12 months

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to the PHA that the threshold applicable to the family’s debt would impose an undue hardship, the PHA may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. In making its determination, the PHA will consider all relevant information, including the following:

The amount owed by the family to the PHA

The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family’s control

The family’s current and potential income and expenses

The family’s current family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515

The family’s history of meeting its financial responsibilities

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Execution of the Agreement

PHA Policy

Any repayment agreement between the PHA and a family must be signed and dated by the PHA and by the head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable).

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Due Dates

PHA Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 5th day of the month. If the 5th does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 5th.

Late or Missed Payments

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PHA Policy

If a payment is not received by the end of the business day on the date due, and prior approval for the missed payment has not been given by the PHA, the delinquency payment will be considered a breach of the agreement and the PHA will terminate in accordance with the polices in Chapter 12.

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No Offer of Repayment Agreement

PHA Policy

The PHA generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family or owner, or if the amounts owed by the family exceeds the federal or state threshold for criminal prosecution.

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The PHA may enter into a second repayment agreement with a family but has no obligation to do so.

Repayment Agreements Involving Improper Payments

Notice PIH 2010-19 requires certain provisions to be included in any repayment agreement involving amounts owed by a family because it underreported or failed to report income:

- A reference to the items in the family briefing packet that state the family’s obligation to provide true and complete information at every reexamination and the grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance because of a family’s action or failure to act

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- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to the PHA the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to the owner the family's monthly share of the rent to owner
- A statement that the terms of the repayment agreement may be renegotiated if the family's income decreases or increases
- A statement that late or missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of assistance

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- **PART V: MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT (SEMAP)**

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) is a tool that allows HUD to measure PHA performance in key areas to ensure program integrity and accountability. SEMAP scores translate into a rating for each PHA as high performing, standard, or troubled. Scores on individual SEMAP indicators, as well as overall SEMAP ratings, can affect the PHA in several ways.

- High-performing PHAs can be given a competitive advantage under notices of funding availability [24 CFR 985.103].
- PHAs with deficiencies on one or more indicators are required to correct the deficiencies and report to HUD [24 CFR 985.106].
- PHAs with an overall rating of “troubled” are subject to additional HUD oversight, including on-site reviews by HUD staff, a requirement to develop a corrective action plan, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of the corrective action plan. In addition, PHAs that are designated “troubled” may not use any part of the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes [24 CFR 985.107].
- HUD may determine that a PHA's failure to correct identified SEMAP deficiencies or to prepare and implement a corrective action plan required by HUD constitutes a default under the ACC [24 CFR 985.109].

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16-V.B. SEMAP CERTIFICATION [24 CFR 985.101]

PHAs must submit the HUD-required SEMAP certification form within 60 calendar days after the end of its fiscal year. The certification must be approved by PHA board resolution and signed by the PHA executive director. If the PHA is a unit of local government or a state, a resolution approving the certification is not required, and the certification must be executed by the Section 8 program director.

PHAs with less than 250 voucher units are only required to be assessed every other PHA fiscal year. HUD will assess such PHAs annually if the PHA elects to have its performance assessed on an annual basis; or is designated as “troubled” [24 CFR 985.105].

Failure of a PHA to submit its SEMAP certification within the required time frame will result in an overall performance rating of “troubled.”

A PHA’s SEMAP certification is subject to HUD verification by an on-site confirmatory review at any time.

Upon receipt of the PHA’s SEMAP certification, HUD will rate the PHA’s performance under each SEMAP indicator in accordance with program requirements.

HUD Verification Method

Several of the SEMAP indicators are scored based on a review of a quality control sample selected for this purpose. The PHA or the Independent Auditor must select an unbiased sample that provides an adequate representation of the types of information to be assessed, in accordance with SEMAP requirements [24 CFR 985.2].

If the HUD verification method for the indicator relies on data in the Form-50058 module (formerly known as MTCS) in the PIH Information Center (PIC), and HUD determines that those data are insufficient to verify the PHA’s certification on the indicator due to the PHA’s failure to adequately report family data, HUD will assign a zero rating for the indicator [24 CFR 985.3].

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16-V.C. SEMAP INDICATORS [24 CFR 985.3 and form HUD-52648]

The table below lists each of the SEMAP indicators, contains a description of each indicator, and explains the basis for points awarded under each indicator.

A PHA that expends less than \$300,000 in Federal awards and whose Section 8 programs are not audited by an independent auditor, is not be rated under SEMAP indicators 1-7.

SEMAP Indicators
<p>Indicator 1: Selection from the waiting list Maximum Score: 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA has written policies in its administrative plan for selecting applicants from the waiting list and whether the PHA follows these policies when selecting applicants for admission from the waiting list. • Points are based on the percent of families that are selected from the waiting list in accordance with the PHA’s written policies, according to the PHA’s quality control sample.
<p>Indicator 2: Rent reasonableness Maximum Score: 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA has and implements a reasonable written method to determine and document for each unit leased that the rent to owner is reasonable based on current rents for comparable unassisted units • Points are based on the percent of units for which the PHA follows its written method to determine reasonable rent and has documented its determination that the rent to owner is reasonable, according to the PHA’s quality control sample.
<p>Indicator 3: Determination of adjusted income Maximum Score: 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator measures whether the PHA verifies and correctly determines adjusted income for each assisted family, and where applicable, uses the appropriate utility allowances for the unit leased in determining the gross rent. • Points are based on the percent of files that are calculated and verified correctly, according to the PHA’s quality control sample.
<p>Indicator 4: Utility allowance schedule Maximum Score: 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA maintains an up-to-date utility allowance schedule. • Points are based on whether the PHA has reviewed the utility allowance schedule and adjusted it when required, according to the PHA’s certification.

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<p>Indicator 5: HQS quality control inspections Maximum Score: 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether a PHA supervisor reinspects a sample of units under contract during the PHA fiscal year, which meets the minimum sample size requirements for quality control of HQS inspections. • Points are based on whether the required quality control reinspections were completed, according to the PHA’s certification.
<p>Indicator 6: HQS enforcement Maximum Score: 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether, following each HQS inspection of a unit under contract where the unit fails to meet HQS, any cited life-threatening deficiencies are corrected within 24 hours from the inspection and all other deficiencies are corrected within no more than 30 calendar days from the inspection or any PHA-approved extension. • Points are based on whether the PHA corrects all HQS deficiencies in accordance with required time frames, according to the PHA’s certification.
<p>Indicator 7: Expanding housing opportunities Maximum Points: 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only applies to PHAs with jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas. • This indicator shows whether the PHA has adopted and implemented a written policy to encourage participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty or minority concentration; informs voucher holders of the full range of areas where they may lease units both inside and outside the PHA’s jurisdiction; and supplies a list of landlords or other parties who are willing to lease units or help families find units, including units outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. • Points are based on whether the PHA has adopted and implemented written policies in accordance with SEMAP requirements, according to the PHA’s certification.
<p>Indicator 8: FMR limit and payment standards Maximum Points: 5 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA has adopted a payment standard schedule that establishes payment standard amounts by unit size for each FMR area in the PHA’s jurisdiction, that are within the basic range of 90 to 110 percent of the published FMR. • Points are based on whether the PHA has appropriately adopted a payment standard schedule(s), according to the PHA’s certification.
<p>Indicator 9: Annual reexaminations Maximum Points: 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA completes a reexamination for each participating family at least every 12 months. • Points are based on the percent of reexaminations that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.

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<p>Indicator 10: Correct tenant rent calculations Maximum Points: 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA correctly calculates the family’s share of the rent to owner. • Points are based on the percent of correct calculations of family share of the rent, according to data from PIC.
<p>Indicator 11: Pre-contract HQS inspections Maximum Points: 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether newly leased units pass HQS inspection on or before the effective date of the assisted lease and HAP contract. • Points are based on the percent of newly leased units that passed HQS inspection prior to the effective date of the lease and HAP contract, according to data from PIC.
<p>Indicator 12: Annual HQS inspections Maximum Points: 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA inspects each unit under contract at least annually. • Points are based on the percent of annual HQS inspections of units under contract that are more than 2 months overdue, according to data from PIC.
<p>Indicator 13: Lease-up Maximum Points: 20 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator shows whether the PHA enters HAP contracts for the number of units or funding reserved under ACC for at least one year. • Points are based on the percent of units leased during the last completed PHA fiscal year, or the percent of allocated budget authority that has been expended by the PHA, according to data from the PHA’s last year-end operating statement that is recorded in HUD’s accounting system.
<p>Indicator 14: Family self-sufficiency (FSS) enrollment and escrow account balances Maximum Points: 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only applies to PHAs with mandatory FSS programs. • This indicator shows whether the PHA has enrolled families in the FSS program as required, and measures the percent of current FSS participants that have had increases in earned income which resulted in escrow account balances. • Points are based on the percent of mandatory FSS slots that are filled and the percent of families with escrow account balances, according to data from PIC.

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Success Rate of Voucher Holders

Maximum Points: 5

- Only applies to PHAs that have received approval to establish success rate payment standard amounts, and isn't effective until the second full PHA fiscal year following the date of HUD approval of success rate payment standard amounts.
- This indicator shows whether voucher holders were successful in leasing units with voucher assistance.
- Points are based on the percent of families that were issued vouchers, and that became participants in the voucher program.

Deconcentration Bonus Indicator

Maximum Points: 5

- Submission of data for this indicator is mandatory for a PHA using one or more payment standard amount(s) that exceed(s) 100 percent of the published FMR set at the 50 percentile rent, starting with the second full PHA fiscal year following initial use of payment standard amounts based on the FMRs set at the 50th percentile.
- Additional points are available to PHAs that have jurisdiction in metropolitan FMR areas and that choose to submit the required data.
- Points are based on whether the data that is submitted meets the requirements for bonus points.

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PART VI: RECORD KEEPING

16-VI.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, the PHA must ensure that all applicant and participant files are maintained in a way that protects an individual's privacy rights.

16-VI.B. RECORD RETENTION [24 CFR 982.158]

During the term of each assisted lease, and for at least three years thereafter, the PHA must keep:

- A copy of the executed lease;
- The HAP contract; and
- The application from the family.

In addition, the PHA must keep the following records for at least three years:

- Records that provide income, racial, ethnic, gender, and disability status data on program applicants and participants;
- An application from each ineligible family and notice that the applicant is not eligible;
- HUD-required reports;
- Unit inspection reports;
- Lead-based paint records as required by 24 CFR 35, Subpart B.
- Accounts and other records supporting PHA budget and financial statements for the program;
- Records to document the basis for PHA determination that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract); and
- Other records specified by HUD.

If an informal hearing to establish a family's citizenship status is held, longer retention requirements apply for some types of documents. For specific requirements, see Section 16-III.D., Retention of Documents.

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16-VI.C. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

PHAs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

PHA Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized PHA staff.

PHA staff will not discuss personal family information unless there is a business reason to do so. Inappropriate discussion of family information or improper disclosure of family information by staff will result in disciplinary action.

Privacy Act Requirements [24 CFR 5.212 and Form-9886]

The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income information of applicants and participants must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. This form incorporates the Federal Privacy Act Statement and describes how the information collected using the form may be used, and under what conditions HUD or the PHA may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records

PHAs that access UIV data through HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System are required to adopt and follow specific security procedures to ensure that all EIV data is protected in accordance with Federal laws, regardless of the media on which the data is recorded (e.g. electronic, paper). These requirements are contained in the HUD issued document, *Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System, Security Procedures for Upfront Income Verification data*.

PHA Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, the PHA will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

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Criminal Records

The PHA may only disclose the criminal conviction records which the PHA receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of the PHA, or to authorized representatives of the PHA who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by the PHA from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

The PHA must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by the PHA from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the PHA action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information, or is obtained by a PHA other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records

PHAs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. The PHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the PHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the PHA should not place this information in the tenant file. The PHA should destroy the document.

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PART VII: REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILDREN WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA has certain responsibilities relative to children with environmental intervention blood lead levels that are receiving HCV assistance. The notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements are discussed in Chapter 8. This part deals with the reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities that the PHA is subject to.

16-VII.B. REPORTING REQUIREMENT [24 CFR 35.1225(e)]

The PHA must report the name and address of a child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level to the public health department within 5 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level.

16-VII.C. DATA COLLECTION AND RECORD KEEPING [24 CFR 35.1225(f)]

At least quarterly, the PHA must attempt to obtain from the public health department(s) with a similar area of jurisdiction, the names and/or addresses of children less than 6 years old with an identified environmental intervention blood lead level.

If the PHA obtains names and addresses of environmental intervention blood lead level children from the public health department(s), the PHA must match this information with the names and addresses of families receiving HCV assistance, unless the public health department performs such a procedure. If a match occurs, the PHA must carry out the notification, verification, and hazard reduction requirements discussed in Chapter 8, and the reporting requirement discussed above.

At least quarterly, the PHA must also report an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program to the same public health department(s), unless the public health department(s) states that it does not wish to receive such a report.

PHA Policy

The public health department(s) has stated they **do not** wish to receive a report of an updated list of the addresses of units receiving assistance under the HCV program, on a quarterly basis. Therefore, the PHA is not providing such a report.

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PART VIII: DETERMINATION OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING

16-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The HCV regulations allow PHAs to deny families permission to move and to terminate Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) contracts if funding under the consolidated ACC is insufficient to support continued assistance [24 CFR 982.314(e)(1) and 982.454]. Insufficient funding may also impact the PHA's ability to issue vouchers to families on the waiting list. This part discusses the methodology the PHA will use to determine whether or not the PHA has sufficient funding to issue vouchers, approve moves, and to continue subsidizing all families currently under a HAP contract.

16-VIII.B. METHODOLOGY

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine whether there is adequate funding to issue vouchers, approve moves to higher cost units and areas, and continue subsidizing all current participants by comparing the PHA's annual budget authority to the annual total HAP needs on a monthly basis. The total HAP needs for the calendar year will be projected by establishing the actual HAP costs year to date. To that figure, the PHA will add anticipated HAP expenditures for the remainder of the calendar year. Projected HAP expenditures will be calculated by multiplying the projected number of units leased per remaining months by the most current month's average HAP. The projected number of units leased per month will take into account the average monthly turnover of participant families. If the total annual HAP needs equal or exceed the annual budget authority, or if the PHA cannot support the cost of the proposed subsidy commitment (voucher issuance or move) based on the funding analysis, the PHA will be considered to have insufficient funding.

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PART IX: NOTIFICATION REGARDING APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005 (VAWA)

The Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA) requires PHAs to inform assisted tenants of their rights under this law, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof. Since VAWA provides protections for applicants as well as tenants, PHAs may elect to provide the same information to applicants. VAWA also requires PHAs to inform owners and managers of their obligations under this law [24 CFR 5.2007(3)].

This part describes the steps that the PHA will take to ensure that all actual and potential beneficiaries of its housing choice voucher program are notified about their rights and that owners and managers are notified of their obligations under VAWA.

PHA Policy

The PHA will post the following information regarding VAWA in its offices and on its Web site. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

A summary of the rights and protections provided by VAWA to housing choice voucher program applicants and participants who are or have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking (see sample notices in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

The definitions of *domestic violence*, *dating violence*, and *stalking* provided in VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

An explanation of the documentation that the PHA may require from an individual who claims the protections provided by VAWA (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

A copy of form HUD-50066, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

A statement of the PHA's obligation to keep confidential any information that it receives from a victim unless (a) the PHA has the victim's written permission to release the information, (b) it needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, or (c) it is compelled by law to release the information (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

The National Domestic Violence Hot Line: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) (included in Exhibits 16-1 and 16-2)

Contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers

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16-IX.A. NOTIFICATION TO PARTICIPANTS [24 CFR 5.2007(3)(i)]

VAWA requires PHAs to notify HCV program participants of their rights under this law, including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all participants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time of admission and at annual reexamination.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law, inform the participant of PHA confidentiality requirements, and provide contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

The PHA will also include in all assistance termination notices a statement explaining assistance termination protection provided by VAWA (see Section 12-II.E).

16-IX.B. NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANTS

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide all applicants with notification of their protections and rights under VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance.

The notice will explain the protections afforded under the law, inform each applicant of PHA confidentiality requirements, and provide contact information for local victim advocacy groups or service providers.

The PHA will also include in all notices of denial a statement explaining the protection against denial provided by VAWA (see section 3-III.G).

16-IX.C. NOTIFICATION TO OWNERS AND MANAGERS [24 CFR 5.2007(3)(ii)]

VAWA requires PHAs to notify owners and managers of their rights and responsibilities under this law.

PHA Policy

Inform property owners and managers of their screening and termination responsibilities related to VAWA. The PHA may utilize any or all of the following means to notify owners of their VAWA responsibilities:

As appropriate in day to day interactions with owners and managers.

Inserts in HAP payments, 1099s, owner workshops, classes, orientations, and/or newsletters.

Signs in the PHA lobby and/or mass mailings which include model VAWA certification forms

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EXHIBIT 16-1: SAMPLE NOTICE TO HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER APPLICANTS AND TENANTS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

This sample notice was adapted from a notice prepared by the National Housing Law Project. A federal law that went into effect in 2006 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or “VAWA.” This notice explains your rights under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

If you are eligible for a Section 8 voucher, the housing authority cannot deny you rental assistance solely because you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

If you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, you cannot be terminated from the Section 8 program or evicted based on acts or threats of violence committed against you. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking that are caused by a member of your household or a guest can’t be the reason for evicting you or terminating your rental assistance if you were the victim of the abuse.

Reasons You Can Be Evicted

You can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated if the housing authority or your landlord can show there is an *actual* and *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if you remain in your housing. Also, you can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking committed against you. The housing authority and your landlord cannot hold you to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

Your landlord may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the assisted unit. Also, the housing authority can terminate the abuser’s Section 8 rental assistance while allowing you to continue to receive assistance. If the landlord or housing authority chooses to remove the abuser, it may not take away the remaining tenants’ rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, your landlord must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

Moving to Protect Your Safety

The housing authority may permit you to move and still keep your rental assistance, even if your current lease has not yet expired. The housing authority may require that you be current on your rent or other obligations in the housing choice voucher program. The housing authority may ask you to provide proof that you are moving because of incidences of abuse.

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Proving that You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

The housing authority and your landlord can ask you to prove or “certify” that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. The housing authority and your landlord must give you at least 14 business days (i.e. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays do not count) to provide this proof. The housing authority and your landlord are free to extend the deadline. There are three ways you can prove that you are a victim:

- Complete the certification form given to you by the housing authority or your landlord. The form will ask for your name, the name of your abuser, the abuser’s relationship to you, the date, time, and location of the incident of violence, and a description of the violence.
- Provide a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both you and the professional must sign the statement, and both of you must state that you are signing “under penalty of perjury.”
- Provide a police or court record, such as a protective order.

If you fail to provide one of these documents within the required time, the landlord may evict you, and the housing authority may terminate your rental assistance.

Confidentiality

The housing authority and your landlord must keep confidential any information you provide about the violence against you, unless:

- You give written permission to the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.
- Your landlord needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict your abuser.
- A law requires the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.

If release of the information would put your safety at risk, you should inform the housing authority and your landlord.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit the housing authority’s or your landlord’s duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

VAWA does not replace any federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

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For Additional Information

If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact _____ at _____.

For help and advice on escaping an abusive relationship, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim AND (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *stalking* as (A)(i) to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person OR (ii) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person AND (B) in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (i) that person, (ii) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (iii) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

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EXHIBIT 16-2: SAMPLE NOTICE TO HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER OWNERS AND MANAGERS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

This sample notice was adapted from a notice prepared by the National Housing Law Project.

A federal law that went into effect in 2006 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or “VAWA.” This notice explains your obligations under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

You cannot refuse to rent to an applicant solely because he or she is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

You cannot evict a tenant who is the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking based on acts or threats of violence committed against the victim. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking that are caused by a household member or guest cannot be cause for evicting the victim of the abuse.

Permissible Evictions

You can evict a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking if you can demonstrate that there is an *actual* or *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if the victim is not evicted. Also, you may evict a victim for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. You cannot hold a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to a more demanding standard than tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

You may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the unit. If you choose to remove the abuser, you may not take away the remaining tenants’ rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, you must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

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Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If a tenant asserts VAWA's protections, you can ask the tenant to certify that he or she is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. You are not required to demand official documentation and may rely upon the victim's statement alone. If you choose to request certification, you must do so in writing and give the tenant at least 14 business days to provide documentation. You are free to extend this deadline. A tenant can certify that he or she is a victim by providing any one of the following three documents:

- By completing a HUD-approved certification form. The most recent form is HUD-50066. This form is available at the housing authority, or online at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/>.
- By providing a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, or medical professional who has helped the victim address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both the victim and the professional must sign the statement under penalty of perjury.
- By providing a police or court record, such as a protective order.

If the tenant fails to provide one of these documents within 14 business days, you may evict the tenant if authorized by otherwise applicable law and lease provisions.

Confidentiality

You must keep confidential any information a tenant provides to certify that he or she is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. You cannot enter the information into a shared database or reveal it to outside entities unless:

- The tenant provides written permission releasing the information.
- The information is required for use in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict the abuser.
- Release of the information is otherwise required by law.

The victim should inform you if the release of the information would put his or her safety at risk.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit your obligation to honor court orders regarding access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect the victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

VAWA does not replace any federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

Additional Information

- If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact [Betty Anderson at 260-449-7088](mailto:Betty.Anderson@hud.gov).
- HUD Notice PIH 2006-42 contains detailed information regarding VAWA's certification requirements. The notice is available at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/>.
- An overview of VAWA's housing provisions is available at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2007/pdf/E7-4795.pdf>

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Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim AND (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *stalking* as (A)(i) to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person OR (ii) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person AND (B) in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (i) that person, (ii) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (iii) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

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Chapter 17

PROJECT-BASED VOUCHERS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to the project-based voucher (PBV) program in nine parts:

Part I: General Requirements. This part describes general provisions of the PBV program including maximum budget authority requirements, relocation requirements, and equal opportunity requirements.

Part II: PBV Owner Proposals. This part includes policies related to the submission and selection of owner proposals for PBV assistance. It describes the factors the PHA will consider when selecting proposals, the type of housing that is eligible to receive PBV assistance, the cap on assistance at projects receiving PBV assistance, subsidy layering requirements, site selection standards, and environmental review requirements.

Part III: Dwelling Units. This part describes requirements related to housing quality standards, the type and frequency of inspections, and housing accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Part IV: Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units. This part describes requirements and policies related to the development and completion of rehabilitated and newly constructed housing units that will be receiving PBV assistance.

Part V: Housing Assistance Payments Contract. This part discusses HAP contract requirements and policies including the execution, term, and termination of the HAP contract. In addition, it describes how the HAP contract may be amended and identifies provisions that may be added to the HAP contract at the PHA's discretion.

Part VI: Selection of PBV Program Participants. This part describes the requirements and policies governing how the PHA and the owner will select a family to receive PBV assistance.

Part VII: Occupancy. This part discusses occupancy requirements related to the lease, and describes under what conditions families are allowed or required to move. In addition, exceptions to the occupancy cap (which limits PBV assistance to 25 percent of the units in any project) are also discussed.

Part VIII: Determining Rent to Owner. This part describes how the initial rent to owner is determined, and how rent will be redetermined throughout the life of the HAP contract. Rent reasonableness requirements are also discussed.

Part IX: Payments to Owner. This part describes the types of payments owners may receive under this program.

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PART I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

17-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.5]

The project-based voucher (PBV) program allows PHAs that already administer a tenant-based voucher program under an annual contributions contract (ACC) with HUD to take up to 20 percent of its voucher program budget authority and attach the funding to specific units rather than using it for tenant-based assistance [24 CFR 983.6]. PHAs may only operate a PBV program if doing so is consistent with the PHA's Annual Plan, and the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities [42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will operate a project-based voucher program using up to 20 percent of its budget authority for project-based assistance.

PBV assistance may be attached to existing housing or newly constructed or rehabilitated housing [24 CFR 983.52]. If PBV units are already selected for project-based assistance either under an agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) or a HAP contract, the PHA is not required to reduce the number of these units if the amount of budget authority is subsequently reduced. However, the PHA is responsible for determining the amount of budget authority that is available for project-based vouchers and ensuring that the amount of assistance that is attached to units is within the amounts available under the ACC [24 CFR 983.6].

17-I.B. TENANT-BASED VS. PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.2]

Much of the tenant-based voucher program regulations also apply to the PBV program. Consequently, many of the PHA policies related to tenant-based assistance also apply to PBV assistance. The provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations that do not apply to the PBV program are listed at 24 CFR 983.2.

PHA Policy

Except as otherwise noted in this chapter, or unless specifically prohibited by PBV program regulations, the PHA policies for the tenant-based voucher program contained in this administrative plan also apply to the PBV program and its participants.

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17-I.C. RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.7]

Any persons displaced as a result of implementation of the PBV program must be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA)[42 U.S.C. 4201-4655] and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24.

The cost of required relocation assistance may be paid with funds provided by the owner, local public funds, or funds available from other sources. PHAs may not use voucher program funds to cover relocation costs, except that PHAs may use their administrative fee reserve to pay for relocation expenses after all other program administrative expenses are satisfied, and provided that payment of the relocation benefits is consistent with state and local law. Use of the administrative fee for these purposes must also be consistent with other legal and regulatory requirements, including the requirement in 24 CFR 982.155 and other official HUD issuances.

The acquisition of real property for a PBV project is subject to the URA and 49 CFR part 24, subpart B. It is the responsibility of the PHA to ensure the owner complies with these requirements.

17-I.D. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.8]

The PHA must comply with all equal opportunity requirements under federal law and regulations in its implementation of the PBV program. This includes the requirements and authorities cited at 24 CFR 5.105(a). In addition, the PHA must comply with the PHA Plan certification on civil rights and affirmatively furthering fair housing, submitted in accordance with 24 CFR 903.7(o).

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PART II: PBV OWNER PROPOSALS

17-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for PHA selection of PBV proposals [24 CFR 983.51]. Before selecting a PBV proposal, the PHA must determine that the PBV proposal complies with HUD program regulations and requirements, including a determination that the property is eligible housing [24 CFR 983.53 and 983.54], complies with the cap on the number of PBV units per project [24 CFR 983.56, FR Notice 11/24/08], and meets the site selection standards [24 CFR 983.57].

17-II.B. OWNER PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCEDURES [24 CFR 983.51]

The PHA must select PBV proposals in accordance with the selection procedures in the PHA administrative plan. The PHA must select PBV proposals by either of the following two methods.

- PHA request for PBV Proposals. The PHA may solicit proposals by using a request for proposals to select proposals on a competitive basis in response to the PHA request. The PHA may not limit proposals to a single site or impose restrictions that explicitly or practically preclude owner submission of proposals for PBV housing on different sites.
- The PHA may select proposal that were previously selected based on a competition. This may include selection of a proposal for housing assisted under a federal, state, or local government housing assistance program that was subject to a competition in accordance with the requirements of the applicable program, community development program, or supportive services program that requires competitive selection of proposals (e.g., HOME, and units for which competitively awarded LIHTCs have been provided), where the proposal has been selected in accordance with such program's competitive selection requirements within three years of the PBV proposal selection date, and the earlier competitive selection proposal did not involve any consideration that the project would receive PBV assistance.

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Solicitation and Selection of PBV Proposals [24 CFR 983.51(b) and (c)]

PHA procedures for selecting PBV proposals must be designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice of the opportunity to offer PBV proposals for consideration by the PHA. The public notice procedures may include publication of the public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice. The public notice of the PHA request for PBV proposals must specify the submission deadline. Detailed application and selection information must be provided at the request of interested parties.

PHA Policy

PHA Request for Proposals for Rehabilitated and Newly Constructed Units

The PHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing in the following newspapers and trade journals.

[Fort Wayne Journal Gazette](#)

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In addition, the PHA will post the RFP and proposal submission and rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

The PHA will publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units the PHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding the PHA is making available. Proposals will be due in the PHA office by close of business 30 calendar days from the date of the last publication.

In order for the proposal to be considered, the owner must submit the proposal to the PHA by the published deadline date, and the proposal must respond to all requirements as outlined in the RFP. Incomplete proposals will not be reviewed.

The PHA will rate and rank proposals for rehabilitated and newly constructed housing using the following criteria:

Owner experience and capability to build or rehabilitate housing as identified in the RFP;

Extent to which the project furthers the PHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;

If applicable, the extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and

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Projects with less than 25 percent of the units assisted will be rated higher than projects with 25 percent of the units assisted. In the case of projects for occupancy by the elderly, persons with disabilities or families needing other services, the PHA will rate partially assisted projects on the percent of units assisted. Projects with the lowest percent of assisted units will receive the highest score.

PHA Requests for Proposals for Existing Housing Units

The PHA will advertise its request for proposals (RFP) for existing housing in the following newspapers and trade journals.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette

In addition, the PHA will post the notice inviting such proposal submission and the rating and ranking procedures on its electronic web site.

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The PHA will periodically publish its advertisement in the newspapers and trade journals mentioned above for at least one day per week for three consecutive weeks. The advertisement will specify the number of units the PHA estimates that it will be able to assist under the funding the PHA is making available. Owner proposals will be accepted on a first-come first-served basis and will be evaluated using the following criteria:

Experience as an owner in the tenant-based voucher program and owner compliance with the owner's obligations under the tenant-based program;

Extent to which the project furthers the PHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities;

If applicable, extent to which services for special populations are provided on site or in the immediate area for occupants of the property; and

Extent to which units are occupied by families that are eligible to participate in the PBV program.

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PHA Selection of Proposals Subject to a Previous Competition under a Federal, State, or Local Housing Assistance Program

The PHA will accept proposals for PBV assistance from owners that were competitively selected under another federal, state or local housing assistance program, including projects that were competitively awarded Low-Income Housing Tax Credits on an ongoing basis.

The PHA may periodically advertise that it is accepting proposals, in the following newspapers and trade journals:

[Fort Wayne Journal Gazette](#),

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In addition to, or in place of advertising, the PHA may also directly contact specific owners that have already been selected for Federal, state, or local housing assistance based on a previously held competition, to inform them of available PBV assistance.

Proposals will be reviewed on a first-come first-served basis. The PHA will evaluate each proposal on its merits using the following factors:

Extent to which the project furthers the PHA goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities; and

Extent to which the proposal complements other local activities such as the redevelopment of a public housing site under the HOPE VI program, the HOME program, CDBG activities, other development activities in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community.

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PHA-owned Units [24 CFR 983.51(e) and 983.59]

A PHA-owned unit may be assisted under the PBV program only if the HUD field office or HUD-approved independent entity reviews the selection process and determines that the PHA-owned units were appropriately selected based on the selection procedures specified in the PHA administrative plan. If the PHA selects a proposal for housing that is owned or controlled by the PHA, the PHA must identify the entity that will review the PHA proposal selection process and perform specific functions with respect to rent determinations and inspections.

In the case of PHA-owned units, the initial contract rent must be approved by an independent entity based on an appraisal by a licensed, state-certified appraiser. In addition, housing quality standards inspections must be conducted by an independent entity.

The independent entity that performs these program services may be the unit of general local government for the PHA jurisdiction (unless the PHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government) or another HUD-approved public or private independent entity.

PHA Policy

The PHA may submit a proposal for project-based housing that is owned or controlled by the PHA. If the proposal for PHA-owned housing is selected, the PHA will use **[insert name of the entity]** to review the PHA selection and to administer the PBV program. The PHA will obtain HUD approval of **[insert name of entity]** prior to selecting the proposal for PHA-owned housing.

The PHA may only compensate the independent entity and appraiser from PHA ongoing administrative fee income (including amounts credited to the administrative fee reserve). The PHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent entity and appraiser for their services. The PHA, independent entity, and appraiser may not charge the family any fee for the appraisal or the services provided by the independent entity.

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PHA Notice of Owner Selection [24 CFR 983.51(d)]

The PHA must give prompt written notice to the party that submitted a selected proposal and must also give prompt public notice of such selection. Public notice procedures may include publication of public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and other means designed and actually operated to provide broad public notice.

PHA Policy

Within 10 business days of the PHA making the selection, the PHA will notify the selected owner in writing of the owner’s selection for the PBV program. The PHA will also notify in writing all owners that submitted proposals that were not selected and advise such owners of the name of the selected owner.

In addition, the PHA will publish its notice for selection of PBV proposals for two consecutive days in the same newspapers and trade journals the PHA used to solicit the proposals. The announcement will include the name of the owner that was selected for the PBV program. The PHA will also post the notice of owner selection on its electronic web site.

The PHA will make available to any interested party its rating and ranking sheets and documents that identify the PHA basis for selecting the proposal. These documents will be available for review by the public and other interested parties for one month after publication of the notice of owner selection. The PHA will not make available sensitive owner information that is privileged, such as financial statements and similar information about the owner.

The PHA will make these documents available for review at the PHA during normal business hours. The cost for reproduction of allowable documents will be \$.25 per page.

17-II.C. HOUSING TYPE [24 CFR 983.52]

The PHA may attach PBV assistance for units in existing housing or for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing developed under and in accordance with an agreement to enter into a housing assistance payments contract that was executed prior to the start of construction. A housing unit is considered an existing unit for purposes of the PBV program, if, at the time of notice of PHA selection, the units substantially comply with HQS. Units for which new construction or rehabilitation was started in accordance with PBV program requirements do not qualify as existing housing.

The PHA must decide what housing type, new construction, rehabilitation, or existing housing, will be used to develop project-based housing. The PHA choice of housing type must be reflected in its solicitation for proposals.

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17-IL.D. PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN UNITS

Ineligible Housing Types [24 CFR 983.53]

The PHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to shared housing units; units on the grounds of a penal reformatory, medical, mental, or similar public or private institution; nursing homes or facilities providing continuous psychiatric, medical, nursing services, board and care, or intermediate care (except that assistance may be provided in assisted living facilities); units that are owned or controlled by an educational institution or its affiliate and are designated for occupancy by students; manufactured homes; and transitional housing. In addition, the PHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance for a unit occupied by an owner and the PHA may not select or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for a unit occupied by a family ineligible for participation in the PBV program.

Subsidized Housing [24 CFR 983.54]

A PHA may not attach or pay PBV assistance to units in any of the following types of subsidized housing:

- A public housing unit;
- A unit subsidized with any other form of Section 8 assistance;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental rent subsidy;
- A unit subsidized with any governmental subsidy that covers all or any part of the operating costs of the housing;
- A unit subsidized with Section 236 rental assistance payments (except that a PHA may attach assistance to a unit subsidized with Section 236 interest reduction payments);
- A Section 202 project for non-elderly with disabilities;
- Section 811 project-based supportive housing for persons with disabilities;
- Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
- A Section 101 rent supplement project;
- A unit subsidized with any form of tenant-based rental assistance;
- A unit with any other duplicative federal, state, or local housing subsidy, as determined by HUD or the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

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17-IL.E. SUBSIDY LAYERING REQUIREMENTS [24 CFR 983.55, FR Notice 11/24/08, and FR Notice 7/9/10]

The PHA may provide PBV assistance only in accordance with HUD subsidy layering regulations [24 CFR 4.13] and other requirements.

The subsidy layering review is intended to prevent excessive public assistance by combining (layering) housing assistance payment subsidy under the PBV program with other governmental housing assistance from federal, state, or local agencies, including assistance such as tax concessions or tax credits.

The PHA must submit the necessary documentation to HUD for a subsidy layering review. Except in cases of HAP contracts for existing structure, or if such reviews have been conducted by the applicable state and local agencies ([defined by HUD as qualified housing credit agencies or HCAs](#)), the PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract until HUD or an independent entity approved by HUD has conducted any required subsidy layering review and determined that the PBV assistance is in accordance with HUD subsidy layering requirements. [However, in order to satisfy applicable requirements, HCAs must conduct subsidy layering review in compliance with the guidelines set forth in the Federal Register notice published July 9, 2010.](#)

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The HAP contract must contain the owner's certification that the project has not received and will not receive (before or during the term of the HAP contract) any public assistance for acquisition, development, or operation of the housing other than assistance disclosed in the subsidy layering review in accordance with HUD requirements.

17-IL.F. CAP ON NUMBER OF PBV UNITS IN EACH PROJECT
25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56(a), FR Notice 11/24/08]

In general, the PHA may not select a proposal to provide PBV assistance for units in a project or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP or a HAP contract to provide PBV assistance for units in a project, if the total number of dwelling units in the project that will receive PBV assistance during the term of the PBV HAP contract is more than 25 percent of the number of dwelling units (assisted or unassisted) in the project.

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Exceptions to 25 Percent per Project Cap [24 CFR 983.56(b), FR Notice 11/24/08]

Exceptions are allowed and PBV units are not counted against the 25 percent per project cap if:

- The units are in a single-family building (one to four units);
- The units are *excepted units* in a multifamily building because they are specifically made available for elderly or disabled families or families receiving supportive services (also known as *qualifying families*).

PHAs must include in the PHA administrative plan the type of services offered to families for a project to qualify for the exception and the extent to which such services will be provided. It is not necessary that the services be provided at or by the project, if they are approved services. To qualify, a family must have at least one member receiving at least one qualifying supportive service. A PHA may not require participation in medical or disability-related services other than drug and alcohol treatment in the case of current abusers as a condition of living in an excepted unit, although such services may be offered.

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving, and while the resident of an excepted unit has received, FSS supportive services or any other supportive services as defined in the PHA administrative plan, and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit.

The PHA must monitor the excepted family's continued receipt of supportive services and take appropriate action regarding those families that fail without good cause to complete their supportive services requirement. The PHA administrative plan must state the form and frequency of such monitoring.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not provide PBV assistance for excepted units.

Promoting Partially-Assisted Buildings [24 CFR 983.56(c)]

A PHA may establish local requirements designed to promote PBV assistance in partially assisted buildings. A *partially assisted building* is a building in which there are fewer units covered by a HAP contract than residential units [24 CFR 983.3].

A PHA may establish a per-building cap on the number of units that will receive PBV assistance or other project-based assistance in a multifamily building containing excepted units or in a single-family building. A PHA may also determine not to provide PBV assistance for excepted units, or the PHA may establish a per-building cap of less than 25 percent.

PHA Policy:

The PHA will not provide assistance for excepted units. Beyond that, the PHA will not impose any further cap on the number of PBV units assisted per building.

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17-II.G. SITE SELECTION STANDARDS

Compliance with PBV Goals, Civil Rights Requirements, and HQS Site Standards [24 CFR 983.57(b)]

The PHA may not select a proposal for existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated PBV housing on a site or enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or HAP contract for units on the site, unless the PHA has determined that PBV assistance for housing at the selected site is consistent with the goal of deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. The standard for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities must be consistent with the PHA Plan under 24 CFR 903 and the PHA administrative plan.

In addition, prior to selecting a proposal, the PHA must determine that the site is suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable Civil Rights Laws, regulations, and Executive Orders, and that the site meets the HQS site and neighborhood standards at 24 CFR 982.401(l).

PHA Policy

It is the PHA goal to select sites for PBV housing that provide for deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing and economic opportunities. In complying with this goal the PHA will limit approval of sites for PBV housing in census tracts that have poverty concentrations of 20 percent or less.

However, the PHA will grant exceptions to the 20 percent standard where the PHA determines that the PBV assistance will complement other local redevelopment activities designed to deconcentrate poverty and expand housing and economic opportunities in census tracts with poverty concentrations greater than 20 percent, such as sites in:

A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located in a HUD-designated Enterprise Zone, Economic Community, or Renewal Community;

A census tract where the concentration of assisted units will be or has decreased as a result of public housing demolition and HOPE VI redevelopment;

A census tract in which the proposed PBV development will be located is undergoing significant revitalization as a result of state, local, or federal dollars invested in the area;

A census tract where new market rate units are being developed where such market rate units will positively impact the poverty rate in the area;

A census tract where there has been an overall decline in the poverty rate within the past five years; or

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A census tract where there are meaningful opportunities for educational and economic advancement.

Under no circumstances will the PHA approve PBV assistance in a census tract with a concentration factor greater than 75 percent of the community-wide poverty rate or forty percent, whichever is lower.

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Existing and Rehabilitated Housing Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(d)]

The PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract for existing or rehabilitated housing until it has determined that the site complies with the HUD required site and neighborhood standards. The site must:

- Be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- Have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- Promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- Be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and
- Be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

New Construction Site and Neighborhood Standards [24 CFR 983.57(e)]

In order to be selected for PBV assistance, a site for newly constructed housing must meet the following HUD required site and neighborhood standards:

- The site must be adequate in size, exposure, and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed;
- The site must have adequate utilities and streets available to service the site;
- The site must not be located in an area of minority concentration unless the PHA determines that sufficient, comparable opportunities exist for housing for minority families in the income range to be served by the proposed project outside areas of minority concentration or that the project is necessary to meet overriding housing needs that cannot be met in that housing market area;
- The site must not be located in a racially mixed area if the project will cause a significant increase in the proportion of minority to non-minority residents in the area.
- The site must promote a greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons;
- The neighborhood must not be one that is seriously detrimental to family life or in which substandard dwellings or other undesirable conditions predominate;
- The housing must be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services and other municipal facilities and services equivalent to those found in neighborhoods consisting largely of unassisted similar units; and

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- Except for housing designed for elderly persons, the housing must be located so that travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile from the neighborhood to places of employment is not excessive.

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17-II.H. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW [24 CFR 983.58]

The PHA activities under the PBV program are subject to HUD environmental regulations in 24 CFR parts 50 and 58. The *responsible entity* is responsible for performing the federal environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract nor enter into a HAP contract until it has complied with the environmental review requirements.

In the case of existing housing, the responsible entity that is responsible for the environmental review under 24 CFR part 58 must determine whether or not PBV assistance is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act and whether or not the assistance is subject to review under the laws and authorities listed in 24 CFR 58.5.

The PHA may not enter into an agreement to enter into a HAP contract or a HAP contract with an owner, and the PHA, the owner, and its contractors may not acquire, rehabilitate, convert, lease, repair, dispose of, demolish, or construct real property or commit or expend program or local funds for PBV activities under this part, until the environmental review is completed.

The PHA must supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform any required environmental review for any site. The PHA must require the owner to carry out mitigating measures required by the responsible entity (or HUD, if applicable) as a result of the environmental review.

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PART III: DWELLING UNITS

17-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part identifies the special housing quality standards that apply to the PBV program, housing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and special procedures for conducting housing quality standards inspections.

17-III.B. HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS [24 CFR 983.101]

The housing quality standards (HQS) for the tenant-based program, including those for special housing types, generally apply to the PBV program. HQS requirements for shared housing, manufactured home space rental, and the homeownership option do not apply because these housing types are not assisted under the PBV program.

The physical condition standards at 24 CFR 5.703 do not apply to the PBV program.

Lead-based Paint [24 CFR 983.101(c)]

The lead-based paint requirements for the tenant-based voucher program do not apply to the PBV program. Instead, The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, and R, apply to the PBV program.

17-III.C. HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The housing must comply with program accessibility requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8. The PHA must ensure that the percentage of accessible dwelling units complies with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as implemented by HUD's regulations at 24 CFR 8, subpart C.

Housing first occupied after March 13, 1991, must comply with design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 100.205, as applicable. (24 CFR 983.102)

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17-III.D. INSPECTING UNITS

Pre-selection Inspection [24 CFR 983.103(a)]

The PHA must examine the proposed site before the proposal selection date. If the units to be assisted already exist, the PHA must inspect all the units before the proposal selection date, and must determine whether the units substantially comply with HQS. To qualify as existing housing, units must substantially comply with HQS on the proposal selection date. However, the PHA may not execute the HAP contract until the units fully comply with HQS.

Pre-HAP Contract Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(b)]

The PHA must inspect each contract unit before execution of the HAP contract. The PHA may not enter into a HAP contract covering a unit until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Turnover Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(c)]

Before providing assistance to a new family in a contract unit, the PHA must inspect the unit. The PHA may not provide assistance on behalf of the family until the unit fully complies with HQS.

Annual Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(d)]

At least annually during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must inspect a random sample, consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. Turnover inspections are not counted toward meeting this annual inspection requirement.

If more than 20 percent of the annual sample of inspected contract units in a building fails the initial inspection, the PHA must reinspect 100 percent of the contract units in the building.

Other Inspections [24 CFR 983.103(e)]

The PHA must inspect contract units whenever needed to determine that the contract units comply with HQS and that the owner is providing maintenance, utilities, and other services in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA must take into account complaints and any other information coming to its attention in scheduling inspections.

The PHA must conduct follow-up inspections needed to determine if the owner (or, if applicable, the family) has corrected an HQS violation, and must conduct inspections to determine the basis for exercise of contractual and other remedies for owner or family violation of HQS.

In conducting PHA supervisory quality control HQS inspections, the PHA should include a representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units.

Inspecting PHA-owned Units [24 CFR 983.103(f)]

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In the case of PHA-owned units, the inspections must be performed by an independent agency designated by the PHA and approved by HUD. The independent entity must furnish a copy of each inspection report to the PHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located. The PHA must take all necessary actions in response to inspection reports from the independent agency, including exercise of contractual remedies for violation of the HAP contract by the PHA-owner.

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PART IV: REHABILITATED AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS

17-IV.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 983.151]

There are specific requirements that apply to PBV assistance for newly constructed or rehabilitated housing that do not apply to PBV assistance in existing housing. This part describes the requirements unique to this type of assistance.

Housing selected for this type of assistance may not at a later date be selected for PBV assistance as existing housing.

17-IV.B. AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO HAP CONTRACT

In order to offer PBV assistance in rehabilitated or newly constructed units, the PHA must enter into an agreement to enter into HAP contract (Agreement) with the owner of the property. The Agreement must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.152(a)].

In the Agreement the owner agrees to develop the PBV contract units to comply with HQS, and the PHA agrees that upon timely completion of such development in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, the PHA will enter into a HAP contract with the owner for the contract units [24 CFR 983.152(b)].

Content of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.152(c)]

At a minimum, the Agreement must describe the following features of the housing to be developed and assisted under the PBV program:

- Site and the location of the contract units;
- Number of contract units by area (size) and number of bedrooms and bathrooms;
- Services, maintenance, or equipment to be supplied by the owner without charges in addition to the rent;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- An indication of whether or not the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 apply to units under the Agreement. If applicable, any required work item resulting from these requirements must be included in the description of work to be performed under the Agreement;
- Estimated initial rents to owner for the contract units;
- Description of the work to be performed under the Agreement. For rehabilitated units, the description must include the rehabilitation work write up and, where determined necessary by the PHA, specifications and plans. For new construction units, the description must include the working drawings and specifications.
- Any additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design over and above HQS.

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Execution of the Agreement [24 CFR 983.153, FR Notice 11/24/08]

The Agreement must be executed promptly after PHA notice of proposal selection to the selected owner. Generally, the PHA may not enter into the Agreement with the owner until the subsidy layering review is completed. Likewise, the PHA may not enter into the Agreement until the environmental review is completed and the PHA has received environmental approval. However, the PHA does not need to conduct a subsidy layering review in the case of a HAP contract for an existing structure or if the applicable state or local agency has conducted such a review. Similarly environmental reviews are not required for existing structures unless otherwise required by law or regulation.

PHA Policy

The PHA will enter into the Agreement with the owner within 10 business days of receiving both environmental approval and notice that subsidy layering requirements have been met, and before construction or rehabilitation work is started.

17-IV.C. CONDUCT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK

Labor Standards [24 CFR 983.154(b)]

If an Agreement covers the development of nine or more contract units (whether or not completed in stages), the owner and the owner’s contractors and subcontractors must pay Davis-Bacon wages to laborers and mechanics employed in the development of housing. The HUD-prescribed form of the Agreement will include the labor standards clauses required by HUD, such as those involving Davis-Bacon wage rates.

The owner, contractors, and subcontractors must also comply with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR part 5, and other applicable federal labor relations laws and regulations. The PHA must monitor compliance with labor standards.

Equal Opportunity [24 CFR 983.154(c)]

The owner must comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 135. The owner must also comply with federal equal employment opportunity requirements.

Owner Disclosure [24 CFR 983.154(d) and (e)]

The Agreement and HAP contract must include a certification by the owner that the owner and other project principals are not on the U.S. General Services Administration list of parties excluded from federal procurement and non-procurement programs.

The owner must also disclose any possible conflict of interest that would be a violation of the Agreement, the HAP contract, or HUD regulations.

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17-IV.D. COMPLETION OF HOUSING

The Agreement must specify the deadlines for completion of the housing, and the owner must develop and complete the housing in accordance with these deadlines. The Agreement must also specify the deadline for submission by the owner of the required evidence of completion.

Evidence of Completion [24 CFR 983.155(b)]

At a minimum, the owner must submit the following evidence of completion to the PHA in the form and manner required by the PHA:

- Owner certification that the work has been completed in accordance with HQS and all requirements of the Agreement; and
- Owner certification that the owner has complied with labor standards and equal opportunity requirements in development of the housing.

At the PHA's discretion, the Agreement may specify additional documentation that must be submitted by the owner as evidence of housing completion.

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine the need for the owner to submit additional documentation as evidence of housing completion on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the PBV project. The PHA will specify any additional documentation requirements in the Agreement to enter into HAP contract.

PHA Acceptance of Completed Units [24 CFR 983.156]

Upon notice from the owner that the housing is completed, the PHA must inspect to determine if the housing has been completed in accordance with the Agreement, including compliance with HQS and any additional requirements imposed under the Agreement. The PHA must also determine if the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

If the work has not been completed in accordance with the Agreement, the PHA must not enter into the HAP contract.

If the PHA determines the work has been completed in accordance with the Agreement and that the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion, the PHA must submit the HAP contract for execution by the owner and must then execute the HAP contract.

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PART V: HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT (HAP)

17-V.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must enter into a HAP contract with an owner for units that are receiving PBV assistance. The purpose of the HAP contract is to provide housing assistance payments for eligible families. Housing assistance is paid for contract units leased and occupied by eligible families during the HAP contract term. The HAP contract must be in the form required by HUD [24 CFR 983.202].

17-V.B. HAP CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Contract Information [24 CFR 983.203, FR Notice 11/24/08]

The HAP contract must specify the following information:

- The total number of contract units by number of bedrooms;
- The project's name, street address, city or county, state and zip code, block and lot number (if known), and any other information necessary to clearly identify the site and the building;
- The number of contract units in each building, the location of each contract unit, the area of each contract unit, and the number of bedrooms and bathrooms in each contract unit;
- Services, maintenance, and equipment to be supplied by the owner and included in the rent to owner;
- Utilities available to the contract units, including a specification of utility services to be paid by the owner (included in rent) and utility services to be paid by the tenant;
- Features provided to comply with program accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8;
- The HAP contract term;
- The number of units in any project that will exceed the 25 percent per project cap, which will be set-aside for occupancy by qualifying families; and
- The initial rent to owner for the first 12 months of the HAP contract term.

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Execution of the HAP Contract [24 CFR 983.204]

The PHA may not enter into a HAP contract until each contract unit has been inspected and the PHA has determined that the unit complies with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS). For existing housing, the HAP contract must be executed promptly after the PHA selects the owner proposal and inspects the housing units. For newly constructed or rehabilitated housing the HAP contract must be executed after the PHA has inspected the completed units and has determined that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, and the owner furnishes all required evidence of completion.

PHA Policy

For existing housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the PHA determining that all units pass HQS.

For rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the HAP contract will be executed within 10 business days of the PHA determining that the units have been completed in accordance with the agreement to enter into HAP, all units meet HQS, and the owner has submitted all required evidence of completion.

Term of HAP Contract [FR Notice 11/24/08]

The PHA may enter into a HAP contract with an owner for an initial term of no less than one year and no more than 15 years.

PHA Policy

The term of all PBV HAP contracts will be negotiated with the owner on a case-by-case basis.

At any time before expiration of the HAP contract, the PHA may extend the term of the contract for an additional term of up to 15 years if the PHA determines an extension is appropriate to continue providing affordable housing for low-income families or to expand housing opportunities. Subsequent extensions are subject to the same limitations. All extensions must be on the form and subject to the conditions prescribed by HUD at the time of the extension.

PHA Policy

When determining whether or not to extend an expiring PBV contract, the PHA will consider several factors including, but not limited to:

- The cost of extending the contract and the amount of available budget authority;
- The condition of the contract units;
- The owner’s record of compliance with obligations under the HAP contract and lease(s);

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Whether the location of the units continues to support the goals of
deconcentrating poverty and expanding housing opportunities; and
Whether the funding could be used more appropriately for tenant-based
assistance.

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Termination by PHA [24 CFR 983.205(c)]

The HAP contract must provide that the term of the PHA's contractual commitment is subject to the availability of sufficient appropriated funding as determined by HUD or by the PHA in accordance with HUD instructions. For these purposes, sufficient funding means the availability of appropriations, and of funding under the ACC from such appropriations, to make full payment of housing assistance payments payable to the owner for any contract year in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.

If it is determined that there may not be sufficient funding to continue housing assistance payments for all contract units and for the full term of the HAP contract, the PHA may terminate the HAP contract by notice to the owner. The termination must be implemented in accordance with HUD instructions.

Termination by Owner [24 CFR 983.205(d) FR Notice 11/24/08]

If in accordance with program requirements the amount of rent to an owner for any contract unit is reduced below the amount of the rent to owner at the beginning of the HAP contract term, the owner may terminate the HAP contract by giving notice to the PHA. In this case, families living in the contract units must be offered tenant-based assistance.

At their discretion PHAs may specify in the HAP contract that the maximum rent on a unit will not be less than the initial rent.

Remedies for HQS Violations [24 CFR 983.207(b)]

The PHA may not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If the PHA determines that a contract does not comply with HQS, the PHA may exercise any of its remedies under the HAP contract, for any or all of the contract units. Available remedies include termination of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, reduction of contract units, and termination of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA will abate and terminate PBV HAP contracts for non-compliance with HQS in accordance with the policies used in the tenant-based voucher program. These policies are contained in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

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17-V.C. AMENDMENTS TO THE HAP CONTRACT

Substitution of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.206(a)]

At the PHA's discretion and subject to all PBV requirements, the HAP contract may be amended to substitute a different unit with the same number of bedrooms in the same building for a previously covered contract unit. Before any such substitution can take place, the PHA must inspect the proposed unit and determine the reasonable rent for the unit.

Addition of Contract Units [24 CFR 983.206(b)]

At the PHA's discretion and subject to the restrictions on the number of dwelling units that can receive PBV assistance per building and on the overall size of the PHA's PBV program, a HAP contract may be amended during the three-year period following the execution date of the HAP contract to add additional PBV units in the same building. This type of amendment is subject to all PBV program requirements except that a new PBV proposal is not required.

PHA Policy

The PHA will consider adding contract units to the HAP contract when the PHA determines that additional housing is needed to serve eligible low-income families. Circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

The local housing inventory is reduced due to a disaster (either due to loss of housing units, or an influx of displaced families); and

Voucher holders are having difficulty finding units that meet program requirements.

17-V.D. HAP CONTRACT YEAR, ANNIVERSARY AND EXPIRATION DATES [24 CFR 983.206(c) and 983.302(e)]

The HAP contract year is the period of 12 calendar months preceding each annual anniversary of the HAP contract during the HAP contract term. The initial contract year is calculated from the first day of the first calendar month of the HAP contract term.

The annual anniversary of the HAP contract is the first day of the first calendar month after the end of the preceding contract year.

There is a single annual anniversary and expiration date for all units under a particular HAP contract, even in cases where contract units are placed under the HAP contract in stages (on different dates) or units are added by amendment. The anniversary and expiration dates for all units coincide with the dates for the contract units that were originally placed under contract.

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17-V.E. OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE HAP [24 CFR 983.209]

When the owner executes the HAP contract s/he certifies that at such execution and at all times during the term of the HAP contract:

- All contract units are in good condition and the owner is maintaining the premises and contract units in accordance with HQS;
- The owner is providing all services, maintenance, equipment and utilities as agreed to under the HAP contract and the leases;
- Each contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, is leased to an eligible family referred by the PHA, and the lease is in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements;
- To the best of the owner's knowledge the family resides in the contract unit for which the owner is receiving HAP, and the unit is the family's only residence;
- The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of a family residing in a contract unit;
- The amount of the HAP the owner is receiving is correct under the HAP contract;
- The rent for contract units does not exceed rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units;
- Except for HAP and tenant rent, the owner has not received and will not receive any other payment or consideration for rental of the contract unit; and
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit.

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17-V.F. ADDITIONAL HAP REQUIREMENTS

Housing Quality and Design Requirements [24 CFR 983.101(e) and 983.207(a)]

The owner is required to maintain and operate the contract units and premises in accordance with HQS, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance. The owner must provide all the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities specified in the HAP contract with the PHA and in the lease with each assisted family. In addition, maintenance, replacement and redecoration must be in accordance with the standard practice for the building as established by the owner.

The PHA may elect to establish additional requirements for quality, architecture, or design of PBV housing. Any such additional requirements must be specified in the Agreement to enter into a HAP contract and the HAP contract. These requirements must be in addition to, not in place of, compliance with HQS.

PHA Policy

The PHA will identify the need for any special features on a case-by-case basis depending on the intended occupancy of the PBV project. The PHA will specify any special design standards or additional requirements in the invitation for PBV proposals, the agreement to enter into HAP contract, and the HAP contract.

Vacancy Payments [24 CFR 983.352(b)]

At the discretion of the PHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner for a PHA-determined period of vacancy extending from the beginning of the first calendar month after the move-out month for a period not exceeding two full months following the move-out month. The amount of the vacancy payment will be determined by the PHA and cannot exceed the monthly rent to owner under the assisted lease, minus any portion of the rental payment received by the owner (including amounts available from the tenant's security deposit).

PHA Policy

The PHA will decide on a case-by-case basis if the PHA will provide vacancy payments to the owner. The HAP contract with the owner will contain any such agreement, including the amount of the vacancy payment and the period for which the owner will qualify for these payments.

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PART VI: SELECTION OF PBV PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

17-VI.A. OVERVIEW

Many of the provisions of the tenant-based voucher regulations [24 CFR 982] also apply to the PBV program. This includes requirements related to determining eligibility and selecting applicants from the waiting list. Even with these similarities, there are requirements that are unique to the PBV program. This part describes the requirements and policies related to eligibility and admission to the PBV program.

17-VI.B. ELIGIBILITY FOR PBV ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 983.251(a) and (b)]

The PHA may select families for the PBV program from those who are participants in the PHA's tenant-based voucher program and from those who have applied for admission to the voucher program. For voucher participants, eligibility was determined at original admission to the voucher program and does not need to be redetermined at the commencement of PBV assistance. For all others, eligibility for admission must be determined at the commencement of PBV assistance.

Applicants for PBV assistance must meet the same eligibility requirements as applicants for the tenant-based voucher program. Applicants must qualify as a family as defined by HUD and the PHA, have income at or below HUD-specified income limits, and qualify on the basis of citizenship or the eligible immigration status of family members [24 CFR 982.201(a) and 24 CFR 983.2(a)]. In addition, an applicant family must provide social security information for family members [24 CFR 5.216 and 5.218] and consent to the PHA's collection and use of family information regarding income, expenses, and family composition [24 CFR 5.230]. An applicant family must also meet HUD requirements related to current or past criminal activity.

PHA Policy

The PHA will determine an applicant family's eligibility for the PBV program in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.

In-Place Families [24 CFR 983.251(b)]

An eligible family residing in a proposed PBV contract unit on the date the proposal is selected by the PHA is considered an "in-place family." These families are afforded protection from displacement under the PBV rule. If a unit to be placed under contract (either an existing unit or a unit requiring rehabilitation) is occupied by an eligible family on the date the proposal is selected, the in-place family must be placed on the PHA's waiting list. Once the family's continued eligibility is determined (the PHA may deny assistance to an in-place family for the grounds specified in 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553), the family must be given an absolute selection preference and the PHA must refer these families to the project owner for an appropriately sized PBV unit in the project. Admission of eligible in-place families is not subject to income targeting requirements.

This regulatory protection from displacement does not apply to families that are not eligible to participate in the program on the proposal selection date.

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17-VI.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

The PHA may establish a separate waiting list for PBV units or it may use the same waiting list for both tenant-based and PBV assistance. The PHA may also merge the PBV waiting list with a waiting list for other assisted housing programs offered by the PHA. If the PHA chooses to offer a separate waiting list for PBV assistance, the PHA must offer to place applicants who are listed on the tenant-based waiting list on the waiting list for PBV assistance.

If a PHA decides to establish a separate PBV waiting list, the PHA may use a single waiting list for the PHA’s whole PBV program, or it may establish separate waiting lists for PBV units in particular projects or buildings or for sets of such units.

PHA Policy

The PHA will establish and manage separate waiting lists for individual projects or buildings that are receiving PBV assistance. The PHA currently has waiting lists for the following PBV projects:

McMillen Park Apartments

17-VI.D. SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST [24 CFR 983.251(c)]

Applicants who will occupy units with PBV assistance must be selected from the PHA’s waiting list. The PHA may establish selection criteria or preferences for occupancy of particular PBV units. The PHA may place families referred by the PBV owner on its PBV waiting list.

Income Targeting [24 CFR 983.251(c)(6)]

At least 75 percent of the families admitted to the PHA’s tenant-based and project-based voucher programs during the PHA fiscal year from the waiting list must be extremely-low income families. The income targeting requirement applies to the total of admissions to both programs.

Units with Accessibility Features [24 CFR 983.251(c)(7)]

When selecting families to occupy PBV units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, the PHA must first refer families who require such features to the owner.

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Preferences [24 CFR 983.251(d), FR Notice 11/24/08]

The PHA may use the same selection preferences that are used for the tenant-based voucher program, establish selection criteria or preferences for the PBV program as a whole, or for occupancy of particular PBV developments or units. The PHA must provide an absolute selection preference for eligible in-place families as described in Section 17-VI.B. above.

Although the PHA is prohibited from granting preferences to persons with a specific disability, the PHA may give preference to disabled families who need services offered at a particular project or site if the preference is limited to families (including individuals):

- With disabilities that significantly interfere with their ability to obtain and maintain themselves in housing;
- Who, without appropriate supportive services, will not be able to obtain or maintain themselves in housing; and
- For whom such services cannot be provided in a non-segregated setting.

In advertising such a project, the owner may advertise the project as offering services for a particular type of disability; however, the project must be open to all otherwise eligible disabled persons who may benefit from services provided in the project. In these projects, disabled residents may not be required to accept the particular services offered as a condition of occupancy.

If the PHA has projects with more than 25 percent of the units receiving project-based assistance because those projects include “excepted units” (units specifically made available for elderly or disabled families, or families receiving supportive services), the PHA must give preference to such families when referring families to these units [24 CFR 983.261(b)].

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide a selection preference when required by the regulation (e.g., eligible in-place families, qualifying families for “excepted units,” mobility impaired persons for accessible units). The PHA will not offer any additional preferences for the PBV program or for particular PBV projects or units.

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17-VI.E. OFFER OF PBV ASSISTANCE

Refusal of Offer [24 CFR 983.251(e)(3)]

The PHA is prohibited from taking any of the following actions against a family who has applied for, received, or refused an offer of PBV assistance:

- Refuse to list the applicant on the waiting list for tenant-based voucher assistance;
- Deny any admission preference for which the applicant qualifies;
- Change the applicant's place on the waiting list based on preference, date, and time of application, or other factors affecting selection under the PHA's selection policy;
- Remove the applicant from the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

Disapproval by Landlord [24 CFR 983.251(e)(2)]

If a PBV owner rejects a family for admission to the owner's units, such rejection may not affect the family's position on the tenant-based voucher waiting list.

Acceptance of Offer [24 CFR 983.252]

Family Briefing

When a family accepts an offer for PBV assistance, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on how the program works and the responsibilities of the family and owner. In addition to the oral briefing, the PHA must provide a briefing packet that explains how the PHA determines the total tenant payment for a family, the family obligations under the program, and applicable fair housing information.

Persons with Disabilities

If an applicant family's head or spouse is disabled, the PHA must assure effective communication, in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6, in conducting the oral briefing and in providing the written information packet. This may include making alternative formats available (see Chapter 2). In addition, the PHA must have a mechanism for referring a family that includes a member with a mobility impairment to an appropriate accessible PBV unit.

Persons with Limited English Proficiency

The PHA should take reasonable steps to assure meaningful access by persons with limited English proficiency in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 (see Chapter 2).

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17-VI.F. OWNER SELECTION OF TENANTS

The owner is responsible for developing written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to fulfill their obligations under the lease. An owner must promptly notify in writing any rejected applicant of the grounds for any rejection [24 CFR 983.253(b)].

Leasing [24 CFR 983.253(a)]

During the term of the HAP contract, the owner must lease contract units to eligible families that are selected and referred by the PHA from the PHA's waiting list. The contract unit leased to the family must be the appropriate size unit for the size of the family, based on the PHA's subsidy standards.

Filling Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(a)]

The owner must promptly notify the PHA of any vacancy or expected vacancy in a contract unit. After receiving such notice, the PHA must make every reasonable effort to promptly refer a sufficient number of families for the owner to fill such vacancies. The PHA and the owner must make reasonable efforts to minimize the likelihood and length of any vacancy.

PHA Policy

The owner must notify the PHA in writing (mail, fax, or e-mail) within 5 business days of learning about any vacancy or expected vacancy.

The PHA will make every reasonable effort to refer families to the owner within 10 business days of receiving such notice from the owner.

Reduction in HAP Contract Units Due to Vacancies [24 CFR 983.254(b)]

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 or more days since owner notice of the vacancy, the PHA may give notice to the owner amending the HAP contract to reduce the number of contract units by subtracting the number of contract units (according to the bedroom size) that have been vacant for this period.

PHA Policy

If any contract units have been vacant for 120 days, the PHA will give notice to the owner that the HAP contract will be amended to reduce the number of contract units that have been vacant for this period. The PHA will provide the notice to the owner within 10 business days of the 120th day of the vacancy. The amendment to the HAP contract will be effective the 1st day of the month following the date of the PHA's notice.

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17-VI.G. TENANT SCREENING [24 CFR 983.255]

PHA Responsibility

The PHA is not responsible or liable to the owner or any other person for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, the PHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy and may deny applicants based on such screening.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not conduct screening to determine a PBV applicant family's suitability for tenancy.

The PHA must provide the owner with an applicant family's current and prior address (as shown in PHA records) and the name and address (if known by the PHA) of the family's current landlord and any prior landlords.

In addition, the PHA may offer the owner other information the PHA may have about a family, including information about the tenancy history of family members or about drug trafficking and criminal activity by family members. The PHA must provide applicant families a description of the PHA policy on providing information to owners, and the PHA must give the same types of information to all owners.

PHA Policy

The PHA will inform owners of their responsibility to screen prospective tenants, and will provide owners with the required known name and address information, at the time of the turnover HQS inspection or before. The PHA will not provide any additional information to the owner, such as tenancy history, criminal history, etc.

Owner Responsibility

The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit. When screening families the owner may consider a family's background with respect to the following factors:

- Payment of rent and utility bills;
- Caring for a unit and premises;
- Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
- Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others; and
- Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

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PART VII: OCCUPANCY

17-VII.A. OVERVIEW

After an applicant has been selected from the waiting list, determined eligible by the PHA, referred to an owner and determined suitable by the owner, the family will sign the lease and occupancy of the unit will begin.

17-VII.B. LEASE [24 CFR 983.256]

The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under state and local law. *Legal capacity* means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

Form of Lease [24 CFR 983.256(b)]

The tenant and the owner must enter into a written lease agreement that is signed by both parties. If an owner uses a standard lease form for rental units to unassisted tenants in the locality or premises, the same lease must be used for assisted tenants, except that the lease must include a HUD-required tenancy addendum. The tenancy addendum must include, word-for-word, all provisions required by HUD.

If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease, such as a PHA model lease.

The PHA may review the owner's lease form to determine if the lease complies with state and local law. If the PHA determines that the lease does not comply with state or local law, the PHA may decline to approve the tenancy.

PHA Policy

The PHA will not review the owner's lease for compliance with state or local law.

Lease Requirements [24 CFR 983.256(c)]

The lease for a PBV unit must specify all of the following information:

- The names of the owner and the tenant;
- The unit rented (address, apartment number, if any, and any other information needed to identify the leased contract unit);
- The term of the lease (initial term and any provision for renewal);
- The amount of the tenant rent to owner, which is subject to change during the term of the lease in accordance with HUD requirements;
- A specification of the services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities that will be provide by the owner; and
- The amount of any charges for food, furniture, or supportive services.

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Tenancy Addendum [24 CFR 983.256(d)]

The tenancy addendum in the lease must state:

- The program tenancy requirements;
- The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (the names of family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide);
- All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be included in the lease. The terms of the tenancy addendum prevail over other provisions of the lease.

Initial Term and Lease Renewal [24 CFR 983.256(f) and 983.257(b)]

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. Upon expiration of the lease, an owner may renew the lease, refuse to renew the lease for “good cause,” or refuse to renew the lease without good cause. If the owner refuses to renew the lease without good cause, the PHA must provide the family with a tenant-based voucher and remove the unit from the PBV HAP contract.

Changes in the Lease [24 CFR 983.256(e)]

If the tenant and owner agree to any change in the lease, the change must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of all changes.

The owner must notify the PHA in advance of any proposed change in the lease regarding the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may only be made if approved by the PHA and in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. The PHA must redetermine reasonable rent, in accordance with program requirements, based on any change in the allocation of the responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant. The redetermined reasonable rent will be used in calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

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Owner Termination of Tenancy [24 CFR 983.257]

With two exceptions, the owner of a PBV unit may terminate tenancy for the same reasons an owner may in the tenant-based voucher program (see Section 12-III.B. and 24 CFR 982.310). In the PBV program, terminating tenancy for “good cause” does not include doing so for a business or economic reason, or a desire to use the unit for personal or family use or other non-residential purpose.

Non-Compliance with Supportive Services Requirement [24 CFR 983.257(c), FR Notice 11/24/08]

If a family is living in a project-based unit that is excepted from the 25 percent per project cap on project-basing because of participation in a supportive services program (e.g., Family Self-Sufficiency), and the family fails to complete its supportive services requirement without good cause, such failure is grounds for lease termination by the owner.

Tenant Absence from the Unit [24 CFR 983.256(g) and 982.312(a)]

The owner may specify in the lease a maximum period of tenant absence from the unit that is shorter than the maximum period permitted by PHA policy. According to program requirements, the family’s assistance must be terminated if they are absent from the unit for more than 180 consecutive days.

Security Deposits [24 CFR 983.258]

The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. The PHA may prohibit security deposits in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.

PHA Policy

The PHA will allow the owner to collect a security deposit amount the owner determines is appropriate.

When the tenant moves out of a contract unit, the owner, subject to state and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, in accordance with the lease, as reimbursement for any unpaid tenant rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the tenant under the lease.

The owner must give the tenant a written list of all items charged against the security deposit and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the balance to the tenant.

If the security deposit does not cover the amount owed by the tenant under the lease, the owner may seek to collect the balance from the tenant. The PHA has no liability or responsibility for payment of any amount owed by the family to the owner.

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17-VII.C. MOVES

Overcrowded, Under-Occupied, and Accessible Units [24 CFR 983.259]

If the PHA determines that a family is occupying a wrong size unit, based on the PHA's subsidy standards, or a unit with accessibility features that the family does not require, and the unit is needed by a family that does require the features, the PHA must promptly notify the family and the owner of this determination, and the PHA must offer the family the opportunity to receive continued housing assistance in another unit.

PHA Policy

The PHA will notify the family and the owner of the family's need to move based on the occupancy of a wrong-size or accessible unit within 10 business days of the PHA's determination. The PHA will offer the family the following types of continued assistance in the following order, based on the availability of assistance:

- PBV assistance in the same building or project;
- PBV assistance in another project; and
- Tenant-based voucher assistance.

If the PHA offers the family a tenant-based voucher, the PHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for a wrong-sized or accessible unit at expiration of the term of the family's voucher (including any extension granted by the PHA).

If the PHA offers the family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, and the family does not accept the offer, does not move out of the PBV unit within a reasonable time as determined by the PHA, or both, the PHA must terminate the housing assistance payments for the unit at the expiration of a reasonable period as determined by the PHA.

PHA Policy

When the PHA offers a family another form of assistance that is not a tenant-based voucher, the family will be given 30 days from the date of the offer to accept the offer and move out of the PBV unit. If the family does not move out within this 30-day time frame, the PHA will terminate the housing assistance payments at the expiration of this 30-day period.

The PHA may make exceptions to this 30-day period if needed for reasons beyond the family's control such as death, serious illness, or other medical emergency of a family member.

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Family Right to Move [24 CFR 983.260]

The family may terminate the lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give advance written notice to the owner in accordance with the lease and provide a copy of such notice to the PHA. If the family wishes to move with continued tenant-based assistance, the family must contact the PHA to request the rental assistance prior to providing notice to terminate the lease.

If the family terminates the lease in accordance with these requirements, the PHA is required to offer the family the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance, in the form of a voucher or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance. If voucher or other comparable tenant-based assistance is not immediately available upon termination of the family’s lease in the PBV unit, the PHA must give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

If the family terminates the assisted lease before the end of the first year, the family relinquishes the opportunity for continued tenant-based assistance.

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17-VII.D. EXCEPTIONS TO THE OCCUPANCY CAP [24 CFR 983.261, FR Notice 11/24/08]

The PHA may not pay housing assistance under a PBV HAP contract for more than 25 percent of the number of dwelling units in a project unless the units are [24 CFR 983.56]:

- In a single-family building;
- Specifically made available for elderly or disabled families; or
- Specifically made available for families receiving supportive services as defined by the PHA. At least one member must be receiving at least one qualifying supportive service.

If a family at the time of initial tenancy is receiving and while the resident of an excepted unit has received Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) supportive services or any other service as defined as defined by the PHA and successfully completes the FSS contract of participation or the supportive services requirement, the unit continues to count as an excepted unit for as long as the family resides in the unit.

A family (or remaining members of a family) residing in an excepted unit that no longer meets the criteria for a “qualifying family” in connection with the 25 percent per project cap exception (e.g., the family does not successfully complete supportive services requirements, or due to a change in family composition the family is no longer elderly or disabled), must vacate the unit within a reasonable period of time established by the PHA, and the PHA must cease paying housing assistance payments on behalf of the non-qualifying family.

If the family fails to vacate the unit within the established time, the unit must be removed from the HAP contract unless the project is partially assisted, and it is possible for the HAP contract to be amended to substitute a different unit in the building in accordance with program requirements; or the owner terminates the lease and evicts the family. The housing assistance payments for a family residing in an excepted unit that is not in compliance with its family obligations to comply with supportive services requirements must be terminated by the PHA.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide PBV assistance for excepted units.

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PART VIII: DETERMINING RENT TO OWNER

17-VIII.A. OVERVIEW

The amount of the initial rent to an owner of units receiving PBV assistance is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term. Although for rehabilitated or newly constructed housing, the agreement to enter into HAP Contract (Agreement) states the estimated amount of the initial rent to owner, the actual amount of the initial rent to owner is established at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

During the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner is redetermined at the owner's request in accordance with program requirements, and at such time that there is a five percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

17-VIII.B. RENT LIMITS [24 CFR 983.301]

Except for certain tax credit units (discussed below), the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of the following amounts:

- An amount determined by the PHA, not to exceed 110 percent of the applicable fair market rent (or any HUD-approved exception payment standard) for the unit bedroom size minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

Certain Tax Credit Units [24 CFR 983.301(c), FR Notice 11/24/08]

For certain tax credit units, the rent limits are determined differently than for other PBV units. These different limits apply to contract units that meet all of the following criteria:

- The contract unit receives a low-income housing tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
- The contract unit is not located in a qualified census tract;
- There are comparable tax credit units of the same bedroom size as the contract unit in the same building, and the comparable tax credit units do not have any form of rental assistance other than the tax credit; and
- The tax credit rent exceeds a PHA-determined amount (not to exceed 110 percent of the fair market rent or any approved exception payment standard);

For contract units that meet all of these criteria, the rent to owner must not exceed the lowest of:

- The tax credit rent minus any utility allowance;
- The reasonable rent; or
- The rent requested by the owner.

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However, PHAs are permitted to use the higher Section 8 rent for a tax credit unit if the tax credit rent is less than the amount that would be permitted under Section 8. In these cases, Section 8 rent reasonableness requirements must continue to be met.

Definitions

A *qualified census tract* is any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Bureau of the Census) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income of less than 60 percent of Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or where the poverty rate is at least 25 percent and where the census tract is designated as a qualified census tract by HUD.

Tax credit rent is the rent charged for comparable units of the same bedroom size in the building that also receive the low-income housing tax credit but do not have any additional rental assistance (e.g., tenant-based voucher assistance).

Use of FMRs, Exception Payment Standards, and Utility Allowances [24 CFR 983.301(f)]

When determining the initial rent to owner, the PHA must use the most recently published FMR in effect and the utility allowance schedule in effect at execution of the HAP contract. When redetermining the rent to owner, the PHA must use the most recently published FMR and the utility allowance schedule in effect at the time of redetermination. At its discretion, the PHA may for initial rent, use the amounts in effect at any time during the 30-day period immediately before the beginning date of the HAP contract, or for redeterminations of rent, the 30-day period immediately before the redetermination date.

Any HUD-approved exception payment standard amount under the tenant-based voucher program also applies to the project-based voucher program. HUD will not approve a different exception payment stand amount for use in the PBV program.

Likewise, the PHA may not establish or apply different utility allowance amounts for the PBV program. The same utility allowance schedule applies to both the tenant-based and project-based voucher programs.

PHA Policy

Upon written request by the owner, the PHA will consider using the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent. The owner must explain the need to use the previous FMRs or utility allowances and include documentation in support of the request. The PHA will review and make a decision based on the circumstances and merit of each request.

In addition to considering a written request from an owner, the PHA may decide to use the FMR or utility allowances in effect during the 30-day period before the start date of the HAP, or redetermination of rent, if the PHA determines it is necessary due to PHA budgetary constraints.

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Redetermination of Rent [24 CFR 983.302, FR Notice 11/24/08]

The PHA must redetermine the rent to owner upon the owner’s request or when there is a five percent or greater decrease in the published FMR.

Rent Increase

If an owner wishes to request an increase in the rent to owner from the PHA, it must be requested at the annual anniversary of the HAP contract (see Section 17-V.D.). The request must be in writing and in the form and manner required by the PHA. The PHA may only make rent increases in accordance with the rent limits described previously. There are no provisions in the PBV program for special adjustments (e.g., adjustments that reflect increases in the actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates, or similar costs).

PHA Policy

An owner’s request for a rent increase must be submitted to the PHA 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the HAP contract, and must include the new rent amount the owner is proposing.

The PHA may not approve and the owner may not receive any increase of rent to owner until and unless the owner has complied with requirements of the HAP contract, including compliance with HQS. The owner may not receive any retroactive increase of rent for any period of noncompliance.

Rent Decrease

If there is a decrease in the rent to owner, as established in accordance with program requirements such as a change in the FMR or exception payment standard, or reasonable rent amount, the rent to owner must be decreased regardless of whether the owner requested a rent adjustment. However, the PHA may stipulate in the HAP contract that the maximum rent on a unit will not be less than the initial rent.

Notice of Rent Change

The rent to owner is redetermined by written notice by the PHA to the owner specifying the amount of the redetermined rent. The PHA notice of rent adjustment constitutes an amendment of the rent to owner specified in the HAP contract. The adjusted amount of rent to owner applies for the period of 12 calendar months from the annual anniversary of the HAP contract.

PHA Policy

The PHA will provide the owner with at least 30 days written notice of any change in the amount of rent to owner.

PHA-owned Units [24 CFR 983.301(g)]

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For PHA-owned PBV units, the initial rent to owner and the annual redetermination of rent at the anniversary of the HAP contract are determined by the independent entity approved by HUD. The PHA must use the rent to owner established by the independent entity.

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17-VIII.C. REASONABLE RENT [24 CFR 983.303]

At the time the initial rent is established and all times during the term of the HAP contract, the rent to owner for a contract unit may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as determined by the PHA.

When Rent Reasonable Determinations are Required

The PHA must redetermine the reasonable rent for a unit receiving PBV assistance whenever any of the following occur:

- There is a five percent or greater decrease in the published FMR in effect 60 days before the contract anniversary (for the unit sizes specified in the HAP contract) as compared with the FMR that was in effect one year before the contract anniversary date;
- The PHA approves a change in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and the tenant;
- The HAP contract is amended to substitute a different contract unit in the same building; or
- There is any other change that may substantially affect the reasonable rent.

How to Determine Reasonable Rent

The reasonable rent of a unit receiving PBV assistance must be determined by comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. When making this determination, the PHA must consider factors that affect market rent. Such factors include the location, quality, size, type and age of the unit, as well as the amenities, housing services maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner.

Comparability Analysis

For each unit, the comparability analysis must use at least three comparable units in the private unassisted market. This may include units in the premises or project that is receiving project-based assistance. The analysis must show how the reasonable rent was determined, including major differences between the contract units and comparable unassisted units, and must be retained by the PHA. The comparability analysis may be performed by PHA staff or by another qualified person or entity. Those who conduct these analyses or are involved in determining the housing assistance payment based on the analyses may not have any direct or indirect interest in the property.

PHA-owned Units

For PHA-owned units, the amount of the reasonable rent must be determined by an independent agency approved by HUD in accordance with PBV program requirements. The independent entity must provide a copy of the determination of reasonable rent for PHA-owned units to the PHA and to the HUD field office where the project is located.

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Owner Certification of Reasonable Rent

By accepting each monthly housing assistance payment, the owner certifies that the rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for other comparable unassisted units in the premises. At any time, the PHA may require the owner to submit information on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

17-VIIL.D. EFFECT OF OTHER SUBSIDY AND RENT CONTROL

In addition to the rent limits discussed in Section 17-VIII.B above, other restrictions may limit the amount of rent to owner in a PBV unit. In addition, certain types of subsidized housing are not even eligible to receive PBV assistance (see Section 17-II.D).

Other Subsidy [24 CFR 983.304]

At its discretion, a PHA may reduce the initial rent to owner because of other governmental subsidies, including tax credit or tax exemption, grants, or other subsidized financing.

For units receiving assistance under the HOME program, rents may not exceed rent limits as required by that program.

For units in any of the following types of federally subsidized projects, the rent to owner may not exceed the subsidized rent (basic rent) or tax credit rent as determined in accordance with requirements for the applicable federal program:

- An insured or non-insured Section 236 project;
- A formerly insured or non-insured Section 236 project that continues to receive Interest Reduction Payment following a decoupling action;
- A Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate (BMIR) project;
- A Section 515 project of the Rural Housing Service;
- A project receiving low-income housing tax credits;
- Any other type of federally subsidized project specified by HUD.

Combining Subsidy

Rent to owner may not exceed any limitation required to comply with HUD subsidy layering requirements.

Rent Control [24 CFR 983.305]

In addition to the rent limits set by PBV program regulations, the amount of rent to owner may also be subject to rent control or other limits under local, state, or federal law.

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PART IX: PAYMENTS TO OWNER

17-IX.A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.351]

During the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must make housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. During the term of the HAP contract, payments must be made for each month that a contract unit complies with HQS and is leased to and occupied by an eligible family. The housing assistance payment must be paid to the owner on or about the first day of the month for which payment is due, unless the owner and the PHA agree on a later date.

Except for discretionary vacancy payments, the PHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out of the unit (even if household goods or property are left in the unit).

The amount of the housing assistance payment by the PHA is the rent to owner minus the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance).

In order to receive housing assistance payments, the owner must comply with all provisions of the HAP contract. Unless the owner complies with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments.

17-IX.B. VACANCY PAYMENTS [24 CFR 983.352]

If an assisted family moves out of the unit, the owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the calendar month when the family moves out. However, the owner may not keep the payment if the PHA determines that the vacancy is the owner's fault.

PHA Policy

If the PHA determines that the owner is responsible for a vacancy and, as a result, is not entitled to the keep the housing assistance payment, the PHA will notify the landlord of the amount of housing assistance payment that the owner must repay. The PHA will require the owner to repay the amount owed in accordance with the policies in Section 16-IV.B.

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At the discretion of the PHA, the HAP contract may provide for vacancy payments to the owner. The PHA may only make vacancy payments if:

- The owner gives the PHA prompt, written notice certifying that the family has vacated the unit and identifies the date when the family moved out (to the best of the owner's knowledge);
- The owner certifies that the vacancy is not the fault of the owner and that the unit was vacant during the period for which payment is claimed;
- The owner certifies that it has taken every reasonable action to minimize the likelihood and length of vacancy; and
- The owner provides any additional information required and requested by the PHA to verify that the owner is entitled to the vacancy payment.

The owner must submit a request for vacancy payments in the form and manner required by the PHA and must provide any information or substantiation required by the PHA to determine the amount of any vacancy payment.

PHA Policy

If an owner's HAP contract calls for vacancy payments to be made, and the owner wishes to receive vacancy payments, the owner must have properly notified the PHA of the vacancy in accordance with the policy in Section 17-VI.F. regarding filling vacancies.

In order for a vacancy payment request to be considered, it must be made within 10 business days of the end of the period for which the owner is requesting the vacancy payment. The request must include the required owner certifications and the PHA may require the owner to provide documentation to support the request. If the owner does not provide the information requested by the PHA within 10 business days of the PHA's request, no vacancy payments will be made.

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17-IX.C. TENANT RENT TO OWNER [24 CFR 983.353]

The tenant rent is the portion of the rent to owner paid by the family. The amount of tenant rent is determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in the PHA notice to the family and owner.

The family is responsible for paying the tenant rent (total tenant payment minus the utility allowance). The amount of the tenant rent determined by the PHA is the maximum amount the owner may charge the family for rental of a contract unit. The tenant rent covers all housing services, maintenance, equipment, and utilities to be provided by the owner. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the tenant in excess of the tenant rent as determined by the PHA. The owner must immediately return any excess payment to the tenant.

Tenant and PHA Responsibilities

The family is not responsible for the portion of rent to owner that is covered by the housing assistance payment and the owner may not terminate the tenancy of an assisted family for nonpayment by the PHA.

Likewise, the PHA is responsible only for making the housing assistance payment to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract. The PHA is not responsible for paying tenant rent, or any other claim by the owner, including damage to the unit. The PHA may not use housing assistance payments or other program funds (including administrative fee reserves) to pay any part of the tenant rent or other claim by the owner.

Utility Reimbursements

If the amount of the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, the PHA must pay the amount of such excess to the tenant as a reimbursement for tenant-paid utilities, and the tenant rent to the owner must be zero.

The PHA may pay the utility reimbursement directly to the family or to the utility supplier on behalf of the family. If the PHA chooses to pay the utility supplier directly, the PHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

PHA Policy

The PHA will make utility reimbursements to directly to the utility companies.

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17-IX.D. OTHER FEES AND CHARGES [24 CFR 983.354]

Meals and Supportive Services

With the exception of PBV assistance in assisted living developments, the owner may not require the tenant to pay charges for meals or supportive services. Non-payment of such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.

In assisted living developments receiving PBV assistance, the owner may charge for meals or supportive services. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. However, non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in an assisted living development.

Other Charges by Owner

The owner may not charge extra amounts for items customarily included in rent in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

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Attachment A

**Fort Wayne Housing Authority
Housing Choice Voucher Program
Administrative Plan**

Reasonable Accommodations Policy

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

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REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS UNDER THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

This Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures comprised of **Part A and Part B**, sets forth the policy and procedures of the Housing Authority of The City of Fort Wayne (“FWHA”) in connection with making reasonable accommodations for qualified applicants, participants or residents with disabilities for participation in FWHA’s public housing programs and activities. A copy of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures is posted in the FWHA Administrative Offices, the Housing Choice Voucher Program Office, the Management Office at each public housing development, and on the FWHA website at www.fwaha.org. Additionally, a copy of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Implementation Procedures may be obtained upon request from the FWHA Executive Office, 7315 S. Hanna Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46816 260-449-7811.

PART A - POLICY

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. The term “**ADA**” shall mean the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 1.2. The term “**FHA**” shall mean the Fair Housing Act of 1968.
- 1.3. The term “**FWHA**” shall mean the Housing Authority of The City of Fort Wayne.
- 1.4. The phrase “**individual with handicaps**” shall have the same meaning as the term “individual with disabilities” under 24 C.F.R. §8.3, as follows:

24 C.F.R. § 8.3. Definitions.....
“Individual with handicaps” means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such impairment.
- 1.5. The term “**Policy**” shall mean Part A of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedure, as adopted by the FWHA Board of Commissioners, and as may be amended.
- 1.6. The term “**Procedures**” shall mean Part B of this Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedure, as may be revised from time to time.
- 1.7. The term “**reasonable accommodation**” means a modification or change in FWHA’s rules, policies, practices, services, or rental units, which will provide the opportunity to participate in FWHA’s programs and services and to meet FWHA’s essential requirements of tenancy to an otherwise eligible individual with a disability.

SECTION 2 - POLICY STATEMENT

FWHA is committed to ensuring that its policies and practices do not deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in, benefit from, nor otherwise discriminate against individuals with disabilities in connection with, the operation of FWHA’s housing services or programs, solely on the basis of such disabilities. Therefore, if an individual with a disability requires an accommodation, such as an accessible feature or modification to FWHA policy, FWHA will provide such accommodation, unless doing so would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the program or an undue financial or administrative burden. In such a case, FWHA will attempt to make another accommodation that would not result in a financial or administrative burden.

SECTION 3 - PURPOSE

This Policy is intended to:

- Communicate FWHA’s position regarding reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities in connection with the agency’s housing programs services, and policies;
- Establish a procedural guide for implementing such Policy; and
- Comply with applicable federal, state and local laws to ensure accessibility for

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persons with disabilities to housing programs, benefits and services administered by FWHA.

SECTION 4 – AUTHORITY

The requirements of this Policy are based upon the following statutes or regulations:

- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (“Section 504”) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability status and states that:

“No qualified individual with disabilities shall, solely on the basis of handicap be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance”;
- The Fair Housing Act (“FHA”) prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of dwellings. The FHA requires reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, services and reasonable modifications to dwelling units and public common areas;
- Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability status by public entities. Except as provided in §35.102 (b), of 28 CFR Part 35, the ADA applies to all services, programs and activities provided or made available by public entities (State and local governments); and
- Part 8, of Code of Federal Regulations, Title 24, Housing and Urban Development, entitled Non-Discrimination Based On Handicap In Federally Assisted Programs and Activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development applies to recipients of federal funds and implements the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act.

SECTION 5 - MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

The FWHA Executive Office is responsible for monitoring FWHA’s compliance with, and enforcing the requirements under this Policy. Questions regarding this Policy, its interpretation or implementation should be made by contacting the FWHA Executive Office in writing, or in person by appointment, at 7315 S. Hanna Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46803; or by calling the 504 Coordinator at 260-449-7811. The 504 Coordinator may require the submission of data from FWHA public housing developments and field offices in order to evaluate and document FWHA’s compliance with this Policy.

SECTION 6 - GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR PROVIDING REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

Listed below are the general principles which provide a foundation for the Policy and which FWHA staff should apply when responding to requests for reasonable accommodations within all FWHA housing programs:

- 6.1 It is presumed that the individual with a disability is usually knowledgeable of the appropriate types of, and methods for providing, reasonable accommodations needed when making a request. However, FWHA reserves the right to investigate and offer equally effective alternatives to the requested accommodation, and/or alternative methods for providing the requested accommodation.
- 6.2. The procedure for evaluation and responding to requests for a reasonable accommodation relies on a cooperative relationship between FWHA and the applicant/resident. The process is **NOT** adversarial.
- 6.3. FWHA shall inform all applicants and residents of alternative forms of communication. The Request Form is designed to assist FWHA and our applicants/residents. If an applicant/ resident does not, or can not use the Request Form, FWHA will still respond to the request for an accommodation. The applicant/resident may also request assistance with the Request Form or such applicant/resident may request that the Request Form be provided in an equally effective format or means of communication.
Example(s): Some examples of alternative equally effective forms of communication are include the following: Qualified interpreters, printed material, telecommunications devices for deaf persons (TDD's), Indiana Relay System, or other aurally delivered materials available to persons with hearing impairments. Qualified readers, taped texts audio recordings, Brailled materials, large print materials, or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments.
- 6.4. If the accommodation is reasonable (see Procedures 3 below), FWHA will grant it.
- 6.5. In accordance with Procedure 3 (below), , FWHA will grant the request for a reasonable accommodation only to the extent that an undue financial and administrative burden is not created thereby.
- 6.6. All written documents required by or as a result of this Policy must contain plain language and, if requested, be in appropriate alternative formats in order to communicate information and decisions to the person requesting the accommodation.
- 6.7. Any required meetings with a person with a disability will be held in an accessible location.

SECTION 7 - AMENDMENT

- 7.1. Policy. The Policy may be amended only by resolution of the Board of Commissioners.
- 7.2. Procedures. The Procedures may be amended within the scope of the Policy by the Executive Director of FWHA.

- 7.3. Legal Compliance. Any amendment to the Policy or Procedures shall be consistent with all applicable laws and regulations.

SECTION 8 - STAFF TRAINING

504 Coordinator will ensure that staff training sessions are held at least annually concerning the Policy and the Procedures and all applicable federal, state and local requirements regarding reasonable accommodations.

PART B - PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE #1 - COMMUNICATION WITH APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS

1. At the time of application, any applicant requesting a reasonable accommodation must be provided with the Request for Reasonable Accommodation Form (the **“Request Form”**) (copy of which is affixed hereto as **Attachment 1**), or, upon the applicant’s request, the Request Form must be provided in an equally effective format.
2. FWHA Residents seeking accommodations may contact the housing management office located within their housing development or the management office for their scattered site residence. Also, residents may contact the Executive office directly to request the accommodation.
3. FWHA is responsible for informing all residents that a request may be submitted for reasonable accommodations for an individual with a disability. All residents will be provided the Request Form when requesting a reasonable accommodation. However, a resident may submit the request in writing, orally, or use another equally effective means of communication to request the accommodation. If a request is not submitted on a Request Form, the FWHA staff person receiving the request will complete and date a Request Form and forward it to the 504 Coordinator with a copy to the person making the request. Upon receiving the request, housing management and/or the 504 Coordinator will send the requestor an acknowledgement of the request, in writing or requested alternative format, within ten (10) business days³. If additional information or documentation is required, a written request should be issued to the resident by using the Request for Information or Verification Form (**“Request for Information”**), a copy of which is affixed hereto as **Attachment 2**. A submission date should be specified in the Request for Information so as not to delay FWHA’s review of the request. FWHA representative will discuss and review potential means of making accommodations before making a decision on implementation.
4. FWHA will consent to or deny the request within twenty (20) business days after receiving all needed information and documentation from the resident or issue an alternate time limit if circumstances require additional time. If an extended time is required, FWHA will update the requestor periodically, but at no time should more than 30 business days lapse between updates, unless agreed upon in writing by both parties.

³ The term **“business days”** shall mean those days of the week, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays observed by FWHA

All decisions to grant or deny reasonable accommodations will be communicated in writing or if required, in an alternative format in order to communicate the decision to the applicant, participant, or resident. Exceptions to the twenty (20) business day period for notification of FWHA's decision on the request should be provided to the resident in writing setting forth the reasons for the delay. A copy each of the **Letter Denying Request for Reasonable Accommodations** and the **Letter Approving Request for Reasonable Accommodations** are affixed hereto as **Attachment 3** and **Attachment 4**, respectively.

5. FWHA will maintain at its Housing Leasing/Admissions Office; Management Offices; and Administrative Office written materials which summarizes this Policy and highlights the procedures for making a request for reasonable accommodations.

PROCEDURE #2 - SEQUENCE FOR MAKING DECISIONS

1. Is the applicant/resident a qualified "individual with a disability"?
 - (a) If **NO**, we are not obligated to make a reasonable accommodation; therefore, we may deny the request.
 - (b) If **YES**, go to Step 2.
 - (c) If more information is needed, either write for more information using the standard *Request for Information* letter, or request a meeting using the standard *Request for Meeting* letter. (A copy of the Request for Meeting letter is affixed hereto as **Attachment 5**).
2. Is the requested accommodation related to the disability?
 - (a) If **NO**, we are not obligated to make the accommodation; therefore, we may deny the request.
 - (b) If **YES**, go to step 3.
 - (c) If more information is needed, either write for more information using the *Request for Information* Letter, or request a meeting using the *Request for Meeting* Letter.
3. Is the requested accommodation reasonable? This determination will be made by following Procedure #3 - Guidelines for Determining Reasonableness.
 - (a) If **YES**, we will approve the request for reasonable accommodation. A written description of the accommodation will be prepared and included in the Letter Approving *Request for Reasonable Accommodations*.
 - (b) If **NO**, we may deny the request. Submit the denial using the Letter Denying *Request for Reasonable Accommodations*.
 - (c) If more information is needed, either write for more information using the Letter Approving *Request for Reasonable Accommodations*, or request a meeting using the *Request for Meeting* Letter.

PROCEDURE #3 - GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING REASONABLENESS

1. In accordance with Policy Principle 6.1, FWHA will consider the requested method for providing reasonable accommodations for an individual with a disability. However, FWHA is

required to evaluate the requested method and may require the individual with a disability to provide further information to demonstrate the need for the requested accommodation to enable access to and use of the housing program. Additionally, FWHA may offer equally effective alternatives to the requested accommodation, and/or alternative methods for providing the requested accommodation.

2. Requests for reasonable accommodations will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Decisions regarding reasonable accommodations will be made in compliance with all applicable accessibility laws and requirements. Additionally, in those circumstances where FWHA deems that a proposed reasonable accommodation would fundamentally alter the service, program, or activity, or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, FWHA has the burden of proving such result(s).
3. The responsibility for the decision that a proposed reasonable accommodation would result in such alteration or burdens shall rest with the Executive Director or his/her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity, and must be accompanied by written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, FWHA shall propose any other action that will not result in or require an alteration or burden.
4. Live-in-Aides. In some cases, an individual with a disability may require a live-in-aide. In accordance with the provisions of the FWHA dwelling lease, FWHA may permit a live-in to reside in the dwelling unit to assist an individual with a disability. A live-in-aide means a person (a) determined by FWHA to be essential to the care and well being of a family member with a disability; (b) is not obligated to support the family member; and (c) would not be living in the unit except to provide the supportive services. A live-in-aide would not be required to share a bedroom with another member of the household [see 24 CFR 966.4(d)(3)]. Prior to granting permission, the live-in aide must submit to a criminal background check in accordance with FWHA's ACOP and Administrative Plan policies and procedures. Additionally, medical verification of the need for a live-in aide is required., and the following factors will be considered by FWHA in determining whether to approve a live-in aide:
 - (1) Whether the addition of a new occupant would create a situation of overcrowding in the dwelling unit, thereby requiring a transfer to another dwelling unit;
 - (2) The availability of an appropriate dwelling unit; and/or
 - (3) FWHA's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

5. Verification. FWHA may verify a person's disability only to the extent necessary to ensure that applicants are qualified for the housing for which they are applying; that applicants are qualified for deductions used in determining adjusted income; that applicants are entitled to any preference they may claim; and that applicants who have requested a reasonable accommodation have a need for the requested accommodation. FWHA may not require applicants to provide access to confidential medical records in order to verify a disability nor may FWHA require specific details as to the disability. FWHA may require documentation of the manifestation of the disability that causes a need for a specific accommodation or accessible unit. FWHA may not ask what the specific disability is.

ATTACHMENTS TO PROCEDURES

ATTACHMENT 1 - REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

ATTACHMENT 2 - REQUEST FOR INFORMATION OR VERIFICATION

ATTACHMENT 3 - LETTER DENYING REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

ATTACHMENT 4 - LETTER APPROVING REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

ATTACHMENT 5 - REQUEST FOR MEETING

Fort Wayne Housing Authority
7315 S. Hanna Street Fort Wayne IN 46816

REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

If you need:

- a change in our policies or procedures
- a repair or change in your apartment
- change to some other part of the property
- a change in the way we communicate with you because of a disability, you may ask for this change, which is called a “reasonable accommodation.”

Requests for reasonable accommodations will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Decisions regarding reasonable accommodations will be made in compliance with all applicable accessibility laws and requirements. Additionally, in those circumstances where FWHA deems that a proposed reasonable accommodation would fundamentally alter the service, program, or activity, or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, FWHA has the burden of proving such result.

We will make every effort to render a decision within twenty 20 business days. We will let you know if we need more information or verification from you or if we would like to discuss other ways of meeting your needs.

If we turn down your request, we will explain our decision, and you may give us additional information.

Please advise us if you need help in using the form, or if you wish to receive this Request Form in an alternative format to meet your communication needs.

Fort Wayne Housing Authority
7315 S. Hanna Street Fort Wayne IN 46816

REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

The following member of my household has a disability:

Please provide this reasonable accommodation (specify accommodation(s)):

I need this reasonable accommodation because:

Date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Signed: _____

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Fort Wayne Housing Authority
7315 S. Hanna Street Fort Wayne IN 46816

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION OR VERIFICATION

Date:

To:

Dear Applicant or Resident:

We have received your Request for a Reasonable Accommodation. We need to know more about [issue, simply and clearly stated] before we can decide.

We need to know more because [reason, simple and clearly stated].

You can give us more information by [acceptable methods of verification]. If this is a problem for you, other ways of providing the information may also be acceptable.

We will not make a decision until we have this new information.

If you think that you have given us this information, or if you think that we should not ask for this information, please call us at 260-449-7811. Please call if you have any other questions.

Fort Wayne Housing Authority
7315 S. Hanna Street Fort Wayne IN 46803

DENIAL OF REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Date:

To:

Dear Applicant or Resident:

You requested the following change or accommodation [describe request]. We have attached a copy of your request form. We have **denied** your request because:

- You do not meet the definition of an individual with disabilities and we are not required to provide a reasonable accommodation.
- We think the accommodation you requested is not reasonable because we have decided:
 - You do not need this accommodation in order to enjoy or participate equally in our housing.
 - It will create undue financial and administrative burdens for us.
 - It will change the fundamental nature of our program.

We have decided this because [give reasons, in clear and simple language].

We relied on these facts to deny your request [give facts, in clear and simple language].

To make this decision we [tell what documents or records we reviewed, tell which people we spoke with, describe other aspects of our investigation process].

If you disagree with our decision, you may contact the following agencies:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity
151 North Delaware Street
12th Floor Mail Station
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526

Phone: 1-800-765-9372
TTY: 1-800-927-9275

Signature and closing

Fort Wayne Housing Authority
[July 1, 2011](#)

Reasonable Accommodation Policy

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Fort Wayne Housing Authority
7315 S. Hanna Street Fort Wayne IN 46803

APPROVAL OF REQUEST FOR A REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Date:

To:

Dear Applicant or Program Participant:

We have approved your request for the following change or reasonable accommodation [description] :

_____ We can provide you with this accommodation by [date].

_____ To make the change you requested, we must have three bids and then arrange installation. This is why we are not able to provide you with the accommodation immediately.

_____ [other reason for delay]. Please call us at [our telephone number] if you have any questions.

If you think this change or reasonable accommodation is not what you requested, if it is not acceptable, or if you object to the amount of time it will take to provide it, you may contact the Executive Office at 260-449-7811

If FWHA fails to provide this account you may contact this agency:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity
151 North Delaware Street
12th Floor Mail Station
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526

Phone: 1-800-765-9372
TTY: 1-800-927-9275

[signature and closing]

Fort Wayne Housing Authority
7315 S. Hanna Street Fort Wayne IN 46803

REQUEST FOR A MEETING

Date: To:

Dear Applicant or Program Participant:

We have received your request for a reasonable accommodation. It would help us make our decision if we could meet with you. You may bring someone to assist you with the meeting.

We would like to meet on [date, time, place]. If you cannot come at that time or if the meeting location is a problem, please call us at 260-449-7811.

We will talk about [describe issue, simply and clearly] at this meeting.

Please come ready to talk to us about the changes you want. Please bring copies of any information that you would like to give us.

We look forward to meeting with you.

[signature and closing]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Washington, D.C.
March 5, 2008

**JOINT STATEMENT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS UNDER THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

Introduction

The Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) are jointly responsible for enforcing the federal Fair Housing Act¹ (the “Act”), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, and disability.² One type of disability discrimination prohibited by the Act is a refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises.³ HUD and DOJ frequently respond to complaints alleging that housing providers have violated the Act by refusing reasonable modifications to persons with disabilities. This Statement provides technical assistance regarding the rights and obligations of persons with disabilities and housing providers under the Act relating to reasonable modifications.⁴

¹ The Fair Housing Act is codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619.

² The Act uses the term “handicap” instead of “disability.” Both terms have the same legal meaning. See *Bragdon v. Abbott*, 524 U.S. 624, 631 (1998) (noting that the definition of “disability” in the Americans with Disabilities Act is drawn almost verbatim “from the definition of ‘handicap’ contained in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988”). This document uses the term “disability,” which is more generally accepted.

³ 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(A).

⁴ This Statement does not address the principles relating to reasonable accommodations. For further information see the Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban

This Statement is not intended to provide specific guidance regarding the Act's design and construction requirements for multifamily dwellings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991. Some of the reasonable modifications discussed in this Statement are features of accessible design that are required for covered multifamily dwellings pursuant to the Act's design and construction requirements. As a result, people involved in the design and construction of multifamily dwellings are advised to consult the Act at 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(c), the implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. § 100.205, the Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines, and the Fair Housing Act Design Manual. All of these are available on HUD's website at www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/index.cfm. Additional technical guidance on the design and construction requirements can also be found on HUD's website and the Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST website at: <http://www.fairhousingfirst.org>.

Questions and Answers

1. What types of discrimination against persons with disabilities does the Act prohibit?

The Act prohibits housing providers from discriminating against housing applicants or residents because of their disability or the disability of anyone associated with them and from treating persons with disabilities less favorably than others because of their disability. The Act makes it unlawful for any person to refuse "to permit, at the expense of the [disabled] person, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises, except that, in the case of a rental, the landlord may where it is reasonable to do so condition permission for a modification on the renter agreeing to restore the interior of the premises to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted."⁵ The Act also makes it unlawful for any person to refuse "to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford ... person(s) [with disabilities] equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling." The Act also prohibits housing providers from refusing residency to persons with disabilities, or, with some narrow exceptions,⁶

Development and the Department of Justice: Reasonable Accommodations Under the Fair Housing Act, dated May 17, 2004. This Joint Statement is available at www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/index.cfm and http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/housing/jointstatement_ra.htm. See also 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(B).

This Statement also does not discuss in depth the obligations of housing providers who are recipients of federal financial assistance to make and pay for structural changes to units and common and public areas that are needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person's disability. See Question 31.

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(A). HUD regulations pertaining to reasonable modifications may be found at 24 C.F.R. § 100.203.

⁶ The Act contemplates certain limits to the receipt of reasonable accommodations or reasonable modifications. For example, a tenant may be required to deposit money into an interest bearing placing conditions on their residency, because those persons may require reasonable modifications or reasonable accommodations.

2. What is a reasonable modification under the Fair Housing Act?

A reasonable modification is a structural change made to existing premises, occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, in order to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises. Reasonable modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings and to common and public use areas. A request for a reasonable modification may be made at any time during the tenancy. The Act makes it unlawful for a housing provider or homeowners' association to refuse to allow a reasonable modification to the premises when such a modification may be necessary to afford persons with disabilities full enjoyment of the premises.

To show that a requested modification may be necessary, there must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested modification and the individual's disability. Further, the modification must be "reasonable." Examples of modifications that typically are reasonable include widening doorways to make rooms more accessible for persons in wheelchairs; installing grab bars in bathrooms; lowering kitchen cabinets to a height suitable for persons in wheelchairs; adding a ramp to make a primary entrance accessible for persons in wheelchairs; or altering a walkway to provide access to a public or common use area. These examples of reasonable modifications are not exhaustive.

3. Who is responsible for the expense of making a reasonable modification?

The Fair Housing Act provides that while the housing provider must permit the modification, the tenant is responsible for paying the cost of the modification.

4. Who qualifies as a person with a disability under the Act?

The Act defines a person with a disability to include (1) individuals with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) individuals who are regarded as having such an impairment; and (3) individuals with a record of such an impairment.

The term "physical or mental impairment" includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, Human

Immunodeficiency Virus infection, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance) and alcoholism.

account to ensure that funds are available to restore the interior of a dwelling to its previous state. See, e.g., Question 21 below. A reasonable accommodation can be conditioned on meeting reasonable safety requirements, such as requiring persons who use motorized wheelchairs to operate them in a manner that does not pose a risk to the safety of others or cause damage to other persons' property. See Joint Statement on Reasonable Accommodations, Question 11.

The term "substantially limits" suggests that the limitation is "significant" or "to a large degree."

The term "major life activity" means those activities that are of central importance to daily life, such as seeing, hearing, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for one's self, learning, and speaking. This list of major life activities is not exhaustive.

5. Who is entitled to a reasonable modification under the Fair Housing Act?

Persons who meet the Fair Housing Act's definition of "person with a disability" may be entitled to a reasonable modification under the Act. However, there must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested modification and the individual's disability. If no such nexus exists, then the housing provider may refuse to allow the requested modification.

Example 1: A tenant, whose arthritis impairs the use of her hands and causes her substantial difficulty in using the doorknobs in her apartment, wishes to replace the doorknobs with levers. Since there is a relationship between the tenant's disability and the requested modification and the modification is reasonable, the housing provider must allow her to make the modification at the tenant's expense.

Example 2: A homeowner with a mobility disability asks the condo association to permit him to change his roofing from shaker shingles to clay tiles and fiberglass shingles because he alleges that the shingles are less fireproof and put him at greater risk during a fire. There is no evidence that the shingles permitted by the homeowner's association provide inadequate fire protection and the person with the disability has not identified a nexus between his disability and the need for clay tiles and fiberglass shingles. The homeowner's association is not required to permit the homeowner's modification because the homeowner's request is not reasonable and there is no nexus between the request and the disability.

6. If a disability is not obvious, what kinds of information may a housing provider request from the person with a disability in support of a requested reasonable modification?

A housing provider may not ordinarily inquire as to the nature and severity of an individual's disability. However, in response to a request for a reasonable modification, a

housing provider may request reliable disability-related information that (1) is necessary to verify that the person meets the Act's definition of disability (i.e., has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities), (2) describes the needed modification, and (3) shows the relationship between the person's disability and the need for the requested modification. Depending on the individual's circumstances, information verifying that the person meets the Act's definition of disability can usually be provided by the individual herself (e.g., proof that an individual under 65 years of age receives Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance benefits⁸ or a credible statement by the individual). A doctor or other medical professional, a peer support group, a non-medical service agency, or a reliable third party who is in a position to know about the individual's disability may also provide verification of a disability. In most cases, an individual's medical records or detailed information about the nature of a person's disability is not necessary for this inquiry.

Once a housing provider has established that a person meets the Act's definition of disability, the provider's request for documentation should seek only the information that is necessary to evaluate if the reasonable modification is needed because of a disability. Such information must be kept confidential and must not be shared with other persons unless they need the information to make or assess a decision to grant or deny a reasonable modification request or unless disclosure is required by law (e.g., a court-issued subpoena requiring disclosure).

7. What kinds of information, if any, may a housing provider request from a person with an obvious or known disability who is requesting a reasonable modification?

A housing provider is entitled to obtain information that is necessary to evaluate whether a requested reasonable modification may be necessary because of a disability. If a person's disability is obvious, or otherwise known to the housing provider, and if the need for the requested modification is also readily apparent or known, then the provider may not request any additional information about the requester's disability or the disability-related need for the modification.

If the requester's disability is known or readily apparent to the provider, but the need for the modification is not readily apparent or known, the provider may request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the modification.

Example 1: An applicant with an obvious mobility impairment who uses a motorized scooter to move around asks the housing provider to permit her to install a ramp at the entrance of the apartment building. Since the physical disability (i.e., difficulty walking) and the disability-related need for the requested modification are both readily apparent, the provider may not require the applicant to provide any additional information about her disability or the need for the requested modification.

⁸ Persons who meet the definition of disability for purposes of receiving Supplemental Security Income (“SSI”) or Social Security Disability Income (“SSDI”) benefits in most cases meet the definition of a disability under the Fair Housing Act, although the converse may not be true. See, e.g., Cleveland v. Policy Management Systems Corp., 526 U.S. 795, 797 (1999) (noting that SSDI provides benefits to a person with a disability so severe that she is unable to do her previous work and cannot engage in any other kind of substantial gainful work whereas a person pursuing an action for disability discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act may state a claim that “with a reasonable accommodation” she could perform the essential functions of the job).

Example 2: A deaf tenant asks his housing provider to allow him to install extra electrical lines and a cable line so the tenant can use computer equipment that helps him communicate with others. If the tenant’s disability is known, the housing provider may not require him to document his disability; however, since the need for the electrical and cable lines may not be apparent, the housing provider may request information that is necessary to support the disability-related need for the requested modification.

8. Who must comply with the Fair Housing Act’s reasonable modification requirements?

Any person or entity engaging in prohibited conduct – *i.e.*, refusing to allow an individual to make reasonable modifications when such modifications may be necessary to afford a person with a disability full enjoyment of the premises – may be held liable unless they fall within an exception to the Act’s coverage. Courts have applied the Act to individuals, corporations, associations and others involved in the provision of housing and residential lending, including property owners, housing managers, homeowners and condominium associations, lenders, real estate agents, and brokerage services. Courts have also applied the Act to state and local governments, most often in the context of exclusionary zoning or other land-use decisions. See, e.g., City of Edmonds v. Oxford House, Inc., 514 U.S. 725, 729 (1995); Project Life v. Glendening, 139 F. Supp. 2d 703, 710 (D. Md. 2001), aff’d, 2002 WL 2012545 (4th Cir. 2002).

9. What is the difference between a *reasonable accommodation* and a *reasonable modification* under the Fair Housing Act?

Under the Fair Housing Act, a reasonable *modification* is a structural change made to the premises whereas a reasonable *accommodation* is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service. A person with a disability may need either a reasonable accommodation or a reasonable modification, or both, in order to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces. Generally, under the Fair Housing Act, the housing provider is responsible for the costs associated with a reasonable accommodation unless it is an undue financial and administrative burden, while the tenant or someone acting on the tenant’s behalf, is responsible for costs associated with a reasonable modification. See Reasonable Accommodation Statement, Questions 7 and 8.

Example 1: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant wants to install grab bars in the bathroom. This is a reasonable modification and must be permitted at the tenant's expense.

⁹ Housing providers that receive federal financial assistance are also subject to the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794. Section 504, and its implementing regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 8, prohibit discrimination based on disability, and obligate housing providers to make and pay for structural changes to facilities, if needed as a reasonable accommodation for applicants and tenants with disabilities, unless doing so poses an undue financial and administrative burden. See Question 31.

Example 2: Because of a hearing disability, a tenant wishes to install a peephole in her door so she can see who is at the door before she opens it. This is a reasonable modification and must be permitted at the tenant's expense.

Example 3: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant wants to install a ramp outside the building in a common area. This is a reasonable modification and must be permitted at the tenant's expense. See also Questions 19, 20 and 21.

Example 4: Because of a vision disability, a tenant requests permission to have a guide dog reside with her in her apartment. The housing provider has a "no-pets" policy. This is a request for a reasonable accommodation, and the housing provider must grant the accommodation.

10. Are reasonable modifications restricted to the interior of a dwelling?

No. Reasonable modifications are not limited to the interior of a dwelling. Reasonable modifications may also be made to public and common use areas such as widening entrances to fitness centers or laundry rooms, or for changes to exteriors of dwelling units such as installing a ramp at the entrance to a dwelling.

11. Is a request for a parking space because of a physical disability a *reasonable accommodation* or a *reasonable modification*?

Courts have treated requests for parking spaces as requests for a reasonable accommodation and have placed the responsibility for providing the parking space on the housing provider, even if provision of an accessible or assigned parking space results in some cost to the provider. For example, courts have required a housing provider to provide an assigned space even though the housing provider had a policy of not assigning parking spaces or had a waiting list for available parking. However, housing providers may not require persons with disabilities to pay extra fees as a condition of receiving accessible parking spaces.

Providing a parking accommodation could include creating signage, repainting markings, redistributing spaces, or creating curb cuts. This list is not exhaustive.

12. What if the structural changes being requested by the tenant or applicant are in a building that is subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act and the requested structural changes are a feature of accessible design that should have already existed in the unit or common area, e.g., doorways wide enough to accommodate a wheelchair, or an accessible entryway to a unit.

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The Fair Housing Act provides that covered multifamily dwellings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991, shall be designed and constructed to meet certain minimum accessibility and adaptability standards. If any of the structural changes needed by the tenant are ones that should have been included in the unit or public and common use area when constructed then the housing provider may be responsible for providing and paying for those requested structural changes. However, if the requested structural changes are not a feature of accessible design that should have already existed in the building pursuant to the design and construction requirements under the Act, then the tenant is responsible for paying for the cost of the structural changes as a reasonable modification.

Although the design and construction provisions only apply to certain multifamily dwellings built for first occupancy since 1991, a tenant may request reasonable modifications to housing built prior to that date. In such cases, the housing provider must allow the modifications, and the tenant is responsible for paying for the costs under the Fair Housing Act.

For a discussion of the design and construction requirements of the Act, and their applicability, see HUD's website at: www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/index.cfm and the Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST website at: <http://www.fairhousingfirst.org>.

Example 1: A tenant with a disability who uses a wheelchair resides in a ground floor apartment in a non-elevator building that was built in 1995. Buildings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 are covered by the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act. Because the building is a non-elevator building, all ground floor units must meet the minimum accessibility requirements of the Act. The doors in the apartment are not wide enough for passage using a wheelchair in violation of the design and construction requirements but can be made so through retrofitting. Under these circumstances, one federal court has held that the tenant may have a potential claim against the housing provider.

Example 2: A tenant with a disability resides in an apartment in a building that was built in 1987. The doors in the unit are not wide enough for passage using a wheelchair but can be made so through retrofitting. If the tenant meets the other requirements for obtaining a modification, the tenant may widen the doorways, at her own expense.

Example 3: A tenant with a disability resides in an apartment in a building that was built in 1993 in compliance with the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act. The tenant wants to install grab bars in the bathroom because of her disability. Provided that the tenant meets the other requirements for obtaining a modification, the tenant may install the grab bars at her own expense.

13. Who is responsible for expenses associated with a reasonable modification, e.g., for upkeep or maintenance?

The tenant is responsible for upkeep and maintenance of a modification that is used exclusively by her. If a modification is made to a common area that is normally maintained by the housing provider, then the housing provider is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the modification. If a modification is made to a common area that is not normally maintained by the housing provider, then the housing provider has no responsibility under the Fair Housing Act to maintain the modification.

Example 1: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant, at her own expense, installs a lift inside her unit to allow her access to a second story. She is required to maintain the lift at her expense because it is not in a common area.

Example 2: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant installs a ramp in the lobby of a multifamily building at her own expense. The ramp is used by other tenants and the public as well as the tenant with the disability. The housing provider is responsible for maintaining the ramp.

Example 3: A tenant leases a detached, single-family home. Because of a mobility disability, the tenant installs a ramp at the outside entrance to the home. The housing provider provides no snow removal services, and the lease agreement specifically states that snow removal is the responsibility of the individual tenant. Under these circumstances, the housing provider has no responsibility under the Fair Housing Act to remove snow on the tenant's ramp. However, if the housing provider normally provides snow removal for the outside of the building and the common areas, the housing provider is responsible for removing the snow from the ramp as well.

14. In addition to current residents, are prospective tenants and buyers of housing protected by the reasonable modification provisions of the Fair Housing Act?

Yes. A person may make a request for a reasonable modification at any time. An individual may request a reasonable modification of the dwelling at the time that the potential tenancy or purchase is discussed. Under the Act, a housing provider cannot deny or restrict access to housing because a request for a reasonable modification is made. Such conduct would constitute discrimination. The modification does not have to be made, however, unless it is reasonable. See Questions 2, 16, 21 and 23.

15. When and how should an individual request permission to make a modification?

Under the Act, a resident or an applicant for housing makes a reasonable modification request whenever she makes clear to the housing provider that she is requesting permission to make a structural change to the premises because of her disability. She should explain that she has a disability, if not readily apparent or not known to the housing provider, the type of modification she is requesting, and the relationship between the requested modification and her disability.

An applicant or resident is not entitled to receive a reasonable modification unless she requests one. However, the Fair Housing Act does not require that a request be made in a particular manner or at a particular time. A person with a disability need not personally make the reasonable modification request; the request can be made by a family member or someone else who is acting on her behalf. An individual making a reasonable modification request does not need to mention the Act or use the words “reasonable modification.” However, the requester must make the request in a manner that a reasonable person would understand to be a request for permission to make a structural change because of a disability.

Although a reasonable modification request can be made orally or in writing, it is usually helpful for both the resident and the housing provider if the request is made in writing. This will help prevent misunderstandings regarding what is being requested, or whether the request was made. To facilitate the processing and consideration of the request, residents or prospective residents may wish to check with a housing provider in advance to determine if the provider has a preference regarding the manner in which the request is made. However, housing providers must give appropriate consideration to reasonable modification requests even if the requester makes the request orally or does not use the provider's preferred forms or procedures for making such requests.

16. Does a person with a disability have to have the housing provider’s approval before making a reasonable modification to the dwelling?

Yes. A person with a disability must have the housing provider’s approval before making the modification. However, if the person with a disability meets the requirements under the Act for a reasonable modification and provides the relevant documents and assurances, the housing provider cannot deny the request.

17. What if the housing provider fails to act promptly on a reasonable modification request?

A provider has an obligation to provide prompt responses to a reasonable modification request. An undue delay in responding to a reasonable modification request may be deemed a failure to permit a reasonable modification.

18. What if the housing provider proposes that the tenant move to a different unit in lieu of making a proposed modification?

The housing provider cannot insist that a tenant move to a different unit in lieu of allowing the tenant to make a modification that complies with the requirements for reasonable modifications. See Questions 2, 21 and 23. Housing providers should be aware that persons with disabilities typically have the most accurate knowledge regarding the functional limitations posed by their disability.

Example: As a result of a mobility disability, a tenant requests that he be permitted, at his expense, to install a ramp so that he can access his apartment using his motorized wheelchair. The existing entrance to his dwelling is not wheelchair accessible because the route to the front door requires going up a step. The housing provider proposes that in lieu of installing the ramp, the tenant move to a different unit in the building. The tenant is not obligated to accept the alternative proposed by the housing provider, as his request to modify his unit is reasonable and must be approved.

19. What if the housing provider wants an alternative modification or alternative design for the proposed modification that does not cost more but that the housing provider considers more aesthetically pleasing?

In general, the housing provider cannot insist on an alternative modification or an alternative design if the tenant complies with the requirements for reasonable modifications. See Questions 2, 21 and 23. If the modification is to the interior of the unit and must be restored to its original condition when the tenant moves out, then the housing provider cannot require that its design be used instead of the tenant's design. However, if the modification is to a common area or an aspect of the interior of the unit that would not have to be restored because it would not be reasonable to do so, and if the housing provider's proposed design imposes no additional costs and still meets the tenant's needs, then the modification should be done in accordance with the housing provider's design. See Question 24 for a discussion of the restoration requirements.

Example 1: As a result of a mobility disability, a tenant requests that he be permitted, at his expense, to install a ramp so that he can access his apartment using his motorized wheelchair. The existing entrance to his dwelling is not wheelchair accessible because the route to the front door requires going up a step. The housing provider proposes an alternative design for a ramp but the alternative design costs more and does not meet the tenant's needs. The tenant is not obligated to accept the alternative modification, as his request to modify his unit is reasonable and must be approved.

Example 2: As a result of a mobility disability, a tenant requests permission to widen a doorway to allow passage with her wheelchair. All of the doorways in the unit are trimmed with a decorative trim molding that does not cost any more than the standard trim molding. Because in usual circumstances it would not be reasonable to require that the doorway be restored at the end of the tenancy, the tenant should use the decorative trim when he widens the doorway.

20. What if the housing provider wants a more costly design for the requested modification?

If the housing provider wishes a modification to be made with more costly materials, in order to satisfy the landlord's aesthetic standards, the tenant must agree only if the housing provider pays those additional costs. Further, as discussed in Questions 21 and 23 below, housing providers may require that the tenant obtain all necessary building permits and may require that the work be performed in a workmanlike manner. If the housing provider requires more costly materials be used to satisfy her workmanship preferences beyond the requirements of the applicable local codes, the tenant must agree only if the housing provider pays for those additional costs as well. In such a case, however, the housing provider's design must still meet the tenant's needs.

21. What types of documents and assurances may a housing provider require regarding the modification before granting the reasonable modification?

A housing provider may require that a request for a reasonable modification include a description of the proposed modification both before changes are made to the dwelling and before granting the modification. A description of the modification to be made may be provided to a housing provider either orally or in writing depending on the extent and nature of the proposed modification. A housing provider may also require that the tenant obtain any building permits needed to make the modifications, and that the work be performed in a workmanlike manner.

The regulations implementing the Fair Housing Act state that housing providers generally cannot impose conditions on a proposed reasonable modification. For example, a housing provider cannot require that the tenant obtain additional insurance or increase the security deposit as a condition that must be met before the modification will be allowed. However, the Preamble to the Final Regulations also indicates that there are some conditions that can be placed on a tenant requesting a reasonable modification. For example, in certain limited and narrow circumstances, a housing provider may require that the tenant deposit money into an interest bearing account to ensure that funds are available to restore the interior of a dwelling to its previous state, ordinary wear and tear excepted. Imposing conditions not contemplated by the Fair Housing Act and its implementing regulations may be the same as an illegal refusal to permit the modification.

22. May a housing provider or homeowner's association condition approval of the requested modification on the requester obtaining special liability insurance?

No. Imposition of such a requirement would constitute a violation of the Fair Housing Act.

Example: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant wants to install a ramp outside his unit. The housing provider informs the tenant that the ramp may be installed, but only after the tenant obtains separate liability insurance for the ramp out of concern for the housing provider's potential liability. The housing provider may not impose a requirement of liability insurance as a condition of approval of the ramp.

23. Once the housing provider has agreed to a reasonable modification, may she insist that a particular contractor be used to perform the work?

No. The housing provider cannot insist that a particular contractor do the work. The housing provider may only require that whoever does the work is reasonably able to complete the work in a workmanlike manner and obtain all necessary building permits.

24. If a person with a disability has made reasonable modifications to the interior of the dwelling, must she restore *all* of them when she moves out?

The tenant is obligated to restore those portions of the interior of the dwelling to their previous condition only where “it is reasonable to do so” and where the housing provider has requested the restoration. The tenant is not responsible for expenses associated with reasonable wear and tear. In general, if the modifications do not affect the housing provider’s or subsequent tenant’s use or enjoyment of the premises, the tenant cannot be required to restore the modifications to their prior state. A housing provider may choose to keep the modifications in place at the end of the tenancy. See also Question 28.

Example 1: Because the tenant uses a wheelchair, she obtained permission from her housing provider to remove the base cabinets and lower the kitchen sink to provide for greater accessibility. It is reasonable for the housing provider to ask the tenant to replace the cabinets and raise the sink back to its original height.

Example 2: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant obtained approval from the housing provider to install grab bars in the bathroom. As part of the installation, the contractor had to construct reinforcements on the underside of the wall. These reinforcements are not visible and do not detract from the use of the apartment. It is reasonable for the housing provider to require the tenant to remove the grab bars, but it is not reasonable for the housing provider to require the tenant to remove the reinforcements.

Example 3: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant obtained approval from the housing provider to widen doorways to allow him to maneuver in his wheelchair. In usual circumstances, it is not reasonable for the housing provider to require him to restore the doorways to their prior width.

25. Of the reasonable modifications made to the interior of a dwelling that must be restored, must the person with a disability pay to make those restorations when she moves out?

Yes. Reasonable restorations of the dwelling required as a result of modifications made to the interior of the dwelling must be paid for by the tenant unless the next occupant of the dwelling wants to retain the reasonable modifications and where it is reasonable to do so, the next occupant is willing to establish a new interest bearing escrow account. The subsequent tenant would have to restore the modifications to the prior condition at the end of his tenancy if it is reasonable to do so and if requested by the housing provider. See also Question 24.

26. If a person with a disability has made a reasonable modification to the exterior of the dwelling, or a common area, must she restore it to its original condition when she moves out?

No. The Fair Housing Act expressly provides that housing providers may only require restoration of modifications made to interiors of the dwelling at the end of the tenancy. Reasonable modifications such as ramps to the front door of the dwelling or modifications made to laundry rooms or building entrances are not required to be restored.

27. May a housing provider increase or require a person with a disability to pay a security deposit if she requests a reasonable modification?

No. The housing provider may not require an increased security deposit as the result of a request for a reasonable modification, nor may a housing provider require a tenant to pay a security deposit when one is not customarily required. However, a housing provider may be able to take other steps to ensure that money will be available to pay for restoration of the interior of the premises at the end of the tenancy. See Questions 21 and 28.

28. May a housing provider take other steps to ensure that money will be available to pay for restoration of the interior of the premises at the end of the tenancy?

Where it is necessary in order to ensure with reasonable certainty that funds will be available to pay for the restorations at the end of the tenancy, the housing provider may negotiate with the tenant as part of a restoration agreement a provision that requires the tenant to make payments into an interest-bearing escrow account. A housing provider may not routinely require that tenants place money in escrow accounts when a modification is sought. Both the amount and the terms of the escrow payment are subject to negotiation between the housing provider and the tenant.

Simply because an individual has a disability does not mean that she is less creditworthy than an individual without a disability. The decision to require that money be placed in an escrow account should be based on the following factors: 1) the extent and nature of the proposed modifications; 2) the expected duration of the lease; 3) the credit and tenancy history of the individual tenant; and 4) other information that may bear on the risk to the housing provider that the premises will not be restored.

If the housing provider decides to require payment into an escrow account, the amount of money to be placed in the account cannot exceed the cost of restoring the modifications, and the period of time during which the tenant makes payment into the escrow account must be reasonable. Although a housing provider may require that funds be placed in escrow, it does not automatically mean that the full amount of money needed to make the future restorations can be required to be paid at the time that the modifications are sought. In addition, it is important to note that interest from the account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. If an escrow account is established, and the housing provider later decides not to have the unit restored, then all funds in the account, including the interest, must be promptly returned to the tenant.

Example 1: Because of a mobility disability, a tenant requests a reasonable modification. The modification includes installation of grab bars in the bathroom. The tenant has an excellent credit history and has lived in the apartment for five years before becoming disabled. Under these circumstances, it may not be reasonable to require payment into an escrow account.

Example 2: Because of a mobility disability, a new tenant with a poor credit history wants to lower the kitchen cabinets to a more accessible height. It may be reasonable for the housing provider to require payment into an interest bearing escrow account to ensure that funds are available for restoration.

Example 3: A housing provider requires all tenants with disabilities to pay a set sum into an interest bearing escrow account before approving any request for a reasonable modification. The amount required by the housing provider has no relationship to the actual cost of the restoration. This type of requirement violates the Fair Housing Act.

29. What if a person with a disability moves into a rental unit and wants the carpet taken up because her wheelchair does not move easily across carpeting? Is that a reasonable accommodation or modification?

Depending on the circumstances, removal of carpeting may be either a reasonable accommodation or a reasonable modification.

Example 1: If the housing provider has a practice of not permitting a tenant to change flooring in a unit and there is a smooth, finished floor underneath the carpeting, generally, allowing the tenant to remove the carpet would be a reasonable accommodation.

Example 2: If there is no finished flooring underneath the carpeting, generally, removing the carpeting and installing a finished floor would be a reasonable modification that would have to be done at the tenant's expense. If the finished floor installed by the tenant does not affect the housing provider's or subsequent tenant's use or enjoyment of the premises, the tenant would not have to restore the carpeting at the conclusion of the tenancy. See Questions 24 and 25.

Example 3: If the housing provider has a practice of replacing the carpeting before a new tenant moves in, and there is an existing smooth, finished floor underneath, then it would be a reasonable accommodation of his normal practice of installing new carpeting for the housing provider to just take up the old carpeting and wait until the tenant with a mobility disability moves out to put new carpeting down.

30. Who is responsible for paying for the costs of structural changes to a dwelling unit that has not yet been constructed if a purchaser with a disability needs different or additional features to make the unit meet her disability-related needs?

If the dwelling unit is not subject to the design and construction requirements (i.e., a detached single family home or a multi-story townhouse without an elevator), then the purchaser

is responsible for the additional costs associated with the structural changes. The purchaser is responsible for any additional cost that the structural changes might create over and above what the original design would have cost.

If the unit being purchased is subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act, then all costs associated with incorporating the features required by the Act are borne by the builder. If a purchaser with a disability needs different or additional features added to a unit under construction or about to be constructed beyond those already required by the Act, and it would cost the builder more to provide the requested features, the structural changes would be considered a reasonable modification and the additional costs would have to be borne by the purchaser. The purchaser is responsible for any additional cost that the structural changes might create over and above what the original design would have cost.

Example 1: A buyer with a mobility disability is purchasing a single family dwelling under construction and asks for a bathroom sink with a floorless base cabinet with retractable doors that allows the buyer to position his wheelchair under the sink. If the cabinet costs more than the standard vanity cabinet provided by the builder, the buyer is responsible for the additional cost, not the full cost of the requested cabinet. If, however, the alternative cabinet requested by the buyer costs less than or the same as the one normally provided by the builder, and the installation costs are also the same or less, then the builder should install the requested cabinet without any additional cost to the buyer.

Example 2: A buyer with a mobility disability is purchasing a ground floor unit in a detached townhouse that is designed with a concrete step at the front door. The buyer requests that the builder grade the entrance to eliminate the need for the step. If the cost of providing the at-grade entrance is no greater than the cost of building the concrete step, then the builder would have to provide the at-grade entrance without additional charge to the purchaser.

Example 3: A buyer with a mobility disability is purchasing a unit that is subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act. The buyer wishes to have grab bars installed in the unit as a reasonable modification to the bathroom. The builder is responsible for installing and paying for the wall reinforcements for the grab bars because these reinforcements are required under the design and construction provisions of the Act. The buyer is responsible for the costs of installing and paying for the grab bars.

31. Are the rules the same if a person with a disability lives in housing that receives federal financial assistance and the needed structural changes to the unit or common area are the result of the tenant having a disability?

Housing that receives federal financial assistance is covered by both the Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Under regulations implementing Section 504, structural changes needed by an applicant or resident with a disability in housing receiving federal financial assistance are considered reasonable accommodations. They must be paid for by

the housing provider unless providing them would be an undue financial and administrative burden or a fundamental alteration of the program or unless the housing provider can accommodate the individual's needs through other means. Housing that receives federal financial assistance and that is provided by state or local entities may also be covered by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Example 1: A tenant who uses a wheelchair and who lives in privately owned housing needs a roll-in shower in order to bathe independently. Under the Fair Housing Act the tenant would be responsible for the costs of installing the roll-in shower as a reasonable modification to his unit.

Example 2: A tenant who uses a wheelchair and who lives in housing that receives federal financial assistance needs a roll-in shower in order to bathe independently. Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the housing provider would be obligated to pay for and install the roll-in shower as a reasonable accommodation to the tenant unless doing so was an undue financial and administrative burden or unless the housing provider could meet the tenant's disability-related needs by transferring the tenant to another appropriate unit that contains a roll-in shower.

HUD has provided more detailed information about Section 504's requirements. [See www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/sect504.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/sect504.cfm).

32. If a person believes that she has been unlawfully denied a reasonable modification, what should that person do if she wants to challenge that denial under the Act?

When a person with a disability believes that she has been subjected to a discriminatory housing practice, including a provider's wrongful denial of a request for a reasonable modification, she may file a complaint with HUD within one year after the alleged denial or may file a lawsuit in federal district court within two years of the alleged denial. If a complaint is filed, HUD will investigate the complaint at no cost to the person with a disability.

There are several ways that a person may file a complaint with HUD:

By placing a toll-free call to 1-800-669-9777 or TTY 1-800-927-9275;

By completing the "on-line" complaint form available on the HUD internet site: <http://www.hud.gov>; or

By mailing a completed complaint form or letter to:

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Department of Housing & Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W., Room 5204
Washington, DC 20410-2000

Upon request, HUD will provide printed materials in alternate formats (large print, audio tapes, or Braille) and provide complainants with assistance in reading and completing forms.

The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department brings lawsuits in federal courts across the country to end discriminatory practices and to seek monetary and other relief for individuals whose rights under the Fair Housing Act have been violated. The Civil Rights Division initiates lawsuits when it has reason to believe that a person or entity is involved in a “pattern or practice” of discrimination or when there has been a denial of rights to a group of persons that raises an issue of general public importance. The Division also participates as *amicus curiae* in federal court cases that raise important legal questions involving the application and/or interpretation of the Act. To alert the Justice Department to matters involving a pattern or practice of discrimination, matters involving the denial of rights to groups of persons, or lawsuits raising issues that may be appropriate for *amicus* participation, contact:

U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division Housing and Civil
Enforcement Section – G St. 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

For more information on the types of housing discrimination cases handled by the Civil Rights Division, please refer to the Housing and Civil Enforcement Section’s website at <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/housing/hcehome.html>.

A HUD or Department of Justice decision not to proceed with a Fair Housing Act matter does not foreclose private plaintiffs from pursuing a private lawsuit. However, litigation can be an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain process for all parties. HUD and the Department of Justice encourage parties to Fair Housing Act disputes to explore all reasonable alternatives to litigation, including alternative dispute resolution procedures, such as mediation. HUD attempts to conciliate all Fair Housing Act complaints. In addition, it is the Department of Justice’s policy to offer prospective defendants the opportunity to engage in pre-suit settlement negotiations, except in the most unusual circumstances.

Attachment B

**Fort Wayne Housing Authority
Housing Choice Voucher Program
Administrative Plan**

FSS Action Plan

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FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN

Background of FWHA

The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana is a public not-for-profit corporation created in 1938 under the Indiana Housing Authority Act of 1937.

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority currently administers the following basic programs.

- Low Income Housing
- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program
- Homeownership (utilizing Section 8 subsidy)
- Family Self-Sufficiency Program (Section 8 and Public Housing Program)
- Housing Counseling Program (including Rental Education)
- Tax Credit Property

FWHA Mission Statement

The mission of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority is to provide good quality, affordable housing and superior services to eligible members of the Fort Wayne community and to maintain an atmosphere, which encourages self-sufficiency.

Background of Family Self-Sufficiency Program

The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program received HUD approval in 1992. The FSS Program Coordinating Committee was formed in accordance with HUD guidelines in an effort to coordinate and link program participants with public and private resources within the community. The goal of the FSS Action Plan is to reflect needed services and outline procedures of the FSS program.

Purpose of FSS Program 24CFR 984.101

The purpose of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program is to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of public housing assistance and housing assistance under the Section 8 rental certificate and rental voucher programs with public and private resources to enable families receiving assistance under these programs to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

FSS Program Objectives 24CFR 984.102

The objective of the FSS program is to reduce the dependency of low-income families on welfare assistance and on section 8, public, or any Federal, State, or local rent or homeownership subsidies.

The FSS Program will focus on increasing opportunities for furthering education and job training, identifying and linking participants with social service assistance and/or supportive counseling programs as needed. While receiving housing assistance and the assistance of an FSS Coordinator, participants must set goals and objectives to decrease their reliance on public funds and increase their self-sufficiency. Since housing assistance relieves one burden placed on families, they can focus on pursuing and obtaining employment, increasing their educational attainment level, increasing business skills, and improving social skills. Concentrating solely on these skills helps our participants more rapidly achieve economic self-sufficiency.

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The success of the FSS program will be measured not only by the number of families who achieve self-sufficiency, but also by the number of FSS families who, as a result of the participation, had family members to obtain their first job, or obtain higher paying jobs, no longer need benefits under one or more welfare programs, obtained a high school diploma or higher education or obtained similar goals that will assist the family in obtaining economic independence.

FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC & ESTIMATE OF PARTICIPATING FAMILIES:

The FSS Program expects to assist an estimated two hundred sixty four (257) Housing Choice Voucher families and an estimated twenty-five (25) Public Housing families.

Characteristics of available families are:

<u>Section 8</u>	<u>Public Housing</u>
<u>American Indian</u> 0.2%	<u>American Indian</u> 0.5%
<u>African-American</u> 73%	<u>African-American</u> 58.9%
<u>Asian</u> 0.4%	<u>Asian</u> 4.0%
<u>Caucasian</u> 24%	<u>Caucasian</u> 31.6%
<u>Multiple</u> 4.2%	<u>Multiple</u> 4.3%
<u>Native Hawaiian</u> 0.1%	<u>Native Hawaiian</u> 0.1%
<u>Unknown</u> 0.4%	<u>Unknown</u> 0.5%

The ethnicity percentage of Hispanic for Housing Choice Voucher tenants are 4.1% and 9.6% for Public Housing residents.

ELIGIBLE FAMILIES FROM OTHER SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS:

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority (FWHA) currently has an agreement to supply five (5) vouchers for Supplemental Assistance to Facilities Assisting the Homeless (SAFAH), a local non-profit supported Self-Sufficiency service provider. SAFAH is an intensive aid program designed to assist homeless people to make the transition from homelessness to fully employed and adequately housed. Participants in similar programs, such as Project Self-Sufficiency, Operation Bootstrap and IMPACT Job Training, are also encouraged to apply to the Fort Wayne Housing Authority FSS program.

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FSS Program Coordinating Committee 24CFR 984.202

The purpose of the Program Coordination Committee (PCC) is to assist the Fort Wayne Housing Authority in securing commitments of public and private resources for the operation of the FSS program within its jurisdiction including assistance in developing the action plan and in implementing the program.

The PCC will meet quarterly and may conduct business on an as-needed basis via email or telephone conferences. Membership in the PCC will be drawn from a variety of agencies and individuals, which includes but is not limited to:

- Human service agencies
- State/City/County government
- Community colleges
- Financial institutions
- Private business sector
- Job training services
- Department of Workforce Services
- Nonprofit service providers
- Resident councils
- Community leaders
- A Section 8 resident
- A Public Housing resident
- FWHA Advisory member
- FWHA FSS Staff

The Program Coordinating Committee is governed by volunteers who adhere to the belief that all families should be given the chance to become self-sufficient. The PCC plays an integral part of the program, and their responsibilities will include the following:

- Assist in the development and expansion of FSS services and training per HUD Regulations;
- Serve as an advisory group for the FSS program;
- Assist in the recruitment of PCC members from the local community, businesses and local government.
- Assist in the expansion and coordination of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreements between the PHA and potential service providers;
- Provide recommendations for the delivery of services;
- Marketing the FSS program to others in the community and provide additional information and incentives for participation;
- Hold regularly quarterly meetings to review and update program goals and recommended services;

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- Assist in the securing of additional funds to support program and needed incentives for program participants.
- Assist in the annual updates to the FSS Action Plan.

FSS FAMILY SELECTION PROCEDURES: 24CFR 984.203

It is the policy of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority to comply with all Federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws; the Americans with Disabilities Act; and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. No person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under the FSS program on the ground of race, color, sex, religion, national or ethnic origin, familial status, source of income, or disability. In addition, FWHA FSS staff will, upon request, provide reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities to ensure they are able to take advantage of the services provided by the FSS program.

Public Housing FSS program will select participants from current residents of all public housing sites. The Housing Choice Voucher FSS program will select participants from currently leased-up voucher holder that have submitted a pre-enrollment application, attended the mandatory FSS orientation and are considered in good standings with FWHA. FWHA does not select FSS participants directly from either the Public Housing or Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists. At all times, families who enter the selection process must be active recipients of designated housing assistance programs (i.e. the Section 8 or Public Housing program). Pre-enrollment applications will be dated stamped and processed on a “first come, first served” basis.

Also, referrals for the FSS Program may be accepted from, but are not limited to, any of the following: FWHA housing specialists, program managers, staff, technicians, managers, other housing authorities, educational institutions, vocational rehabilitation agencies, homeless shelters, client advocacy/service provider agencies, current FSS participants, or self-referral. If all slots are full, participants will be placed on a waiting list.

Participation in the FSS program is voluntary. FWHA will accept a participant who successfully completes a pre-enrollment application and attends a mandatory FSS orientation into the program. All participants will be accepted regardless of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin. Only families who enter into a FSS Contract of Participation will be classified as enrolled into the FSS program. **Former FSS participants who did not graduate will be eligible to re-enroll one time in the FSS program, as long as they did not receive an escrow disbursement and are in good standings with FWHA. The family must establish new goals not included in the original contract of participation.**

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FWHA, at its sole discretion, may deny participation in the FSS program to a family that previously participated and was terminated from the FSS program because the family did not meet their obligations according to the Contract of Participation. Also, FWHA will deny a family, if they had previously enrolled in the program and received funds from an escrow account. FWHA at its sole discretion may allow a family to re-enroll who had previously participated in the FSS program and was terminated due to circumstances beyond the family's control, such as an illness.

Method of Establishing FSS Participant Waiting List

If more families submit requests for participation in the FSS program than FWHA has slots available, FWHA will establish an FSS participant waiting list. The names of families who are interested in participating in the FSS Program will be placed on the waiting list by:

- 1) The date the pre-enrollment application was received
- 2) Attendance at the mandatory FSS Orientation

Families will be notified by mail of the date and time of the FSS Orientation. If the interested family does not attend the mandatory FSS orientation, the family will receive a second invitation to attend. If the family fails to attend after the second invitation, the family's name will be removed from the waiting list. If the family's name is removed from the waiting list, the family will have to re-submit a FSS pre-enrollment application to be considered for the FSS Program again with a new date and time.

INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION

The FWHA has established and is currently administering separate Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing – Escrow Accounts in full accordance with HUD regulations. Additional incentives include, but are not limited to, enhanced opportunities for education, training and employment. FSS participants will have access to financial counseling, credit repair, homeownership workshops, career/education counseling, life and job skills workshops, and available resources about the home buying process. Also, FSS participants have a number of personal incentives for involvement including structured goal planning, greater opportunity to increase their standard of living, an enhanced support system, increased self-esteem, etc. FWHA reserves the right to revise this plan when and if additional official incentives can be offered. FWHA will work with local community agencies, organizations, and businesses to offer incentives to encourage participation in the FSS program.

Contract of Participation 24CFR 984.303

The Contract of Participation (CoP) is defined as a form approved by HUD, entered into between the FSS participant and FWHA that set forth the terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS Program.

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The contract includes all the Individual Training and Service plans (ITSP) entered into between FWHA and all members of the family who will participate, and which plans are attached to the COP.

The purpose of the contract is to state the rights and responsibilities of the family and FWHA, the resources, and supportive services to be provided to the family, and the activities to be completed by the family. The Head of Household (HOH) must sign a Contract of Participation which includes an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP). The terms of the contract are five years. The ITSP must contain the final goal and interim goals that are needed, to achieve the final goal.

The contract must be executed no more than 120 days after the household's most recent annual or interim reexamination. If more than 120 days have passed since the last reexamination, a new examination must be completed. The contract is effective the first of the month after the contract execution of the Contract of Participation.

Prior to execution of the contract, the FSS Coordinator must determine if employment goals proposed for inclusion in the ITSP are appropriate goals, considering the participant's skills, interest, education and the jobs available in the local market.

The Contract of Participation provided to each FSS family will be required to fulfill those obligations to which the participating family has committed itself under the CoP no later than five years, after the effective date of the contract. The contract will list the following:

- The family's current income
- The amount of earned income, included in the annual income, and
- The family's total tenant payment (for PH and Section 8 vouchers) or 30% of the family's adjusted monthly income (section 8 voucher) when the family begins its participation.

The FSS contracts may be extended up to an additional two years, when there are circumstances that are beyond the participant's control. All extensions requested must be submitted in writing giving a description of the need by the participant and submitted 90 days, prior to the contract ending date. All extension requests must be submitted to the FSS Coordinator and approved by the FSS Supervisor.

Individual Training and Service Plans

The Individual Training and Service plan will be attached to the contract, and lists the services to be provided to each participating family members, the activities to be completed by the family member, and the agreed upon completion dates of the services and activities. The ITSP establishes specific interim and final goals by which FWHA and the family can measure the progress toward self-sufficiency.

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FSS employment objectives should include jobs with growth potential. The ITSP plans must be reviewed quarterly with the family and changed, if necessary to reflect new interest and circumstances.

For each participating FSS family that is a recipient of welfare assistance, the FSS Coordinator must establish an interim goal that the family becomes independent of welfare assistance and remain independent for one year before the contract expire, including any extensions.

All completion dates included in the ITSP plans must be on or before the Contract of Participation expires.

The final goal listed on the ITSP of the Head of Household must include seeking and maintaining suitable employment specific to the individual skills, education, job training and the available job opportunities in the area.

Modifications to Individual Training and Service Plans

During the contract period, the FSS Family may modify the terms of Contract of Participation with the respect to the Individual Training and Service Plan and designation of the head of the family. All contract modification must be submitted in writing to the FSS coordinator to be reviewed and approved by the FSS Supervisor.

Modifications to the ITSP will be accepted any time during the course of the contract, except changes cannot be made to the plan 90 days prior to the contract ending date, including extensions. FWHA reserves the right to review cases involving extenuating circumstances, if any occur.

Method for Identification of Family Support Needs

Families selected for participation in the FSS program will work closely with the FSS Coordinators to identify family needs in a holistic manner and to develop an Individual Training and Services Plan. This plan will address the needs identified in the initial assessment process and outline the services to be accessed (NOTE: this will be a working plan that can be adjusted according to changes in circumstances for each family). The Head of Household is required to complete and sign the Contract of Participation (CoP), the Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP), and any related documentation.

In accepting participants into the FSS Program, the following procedure will be followed:

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- A. The FSS Coordinator will hold FSS orientations to explain the program and its benefits.
- B. Each family Head of Household (HoH) that has submitted a pre-enrollment application, attended a mandatory FSS orientation and has been determined to be in good standing with FWHA will meet with an FSS Coordinator for pre-enrollment and complete a Needs Assessment Form.
- C. The FSS Coordinator and the Head of Household will discuss the family needs and program goals. The FSS Coordinator will describe the services available.
- D. The FSS Coordinator and the Head of Household will formulate a mutually agreed upon Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) that will identify interim and final goals, with completion dates needed to successfully complete the program.

In conjunction with the ITSP, identified goals are then broken down into realistic action steps. Goal progress is tracked with each participant through quarterly workshops, face-to-face meetings, monthly contact, by letters, telephone, email, every three (3) months.

The Head of Household is the only person required to have an ITSP, although other adult family members are welcome to work with the FSS Coordinator to develop their own.

- E. Services will be matched with appropriate agencies, businesses, and organizations listed under "FSS Activities and Supportive Services." Other community businesses, agencies and organizations will be engaged as they become available and are needed.
- F. The FSS Coordinator will issue service referrals to each FSS family member with an ITSP. Service referrals are to be returned to the FSS Coordinator by the participant, after receiving services from respective agencies.
- G. The FSS Coordinator will meet with the family Head of Household (HOH) on a quarterly basis. All Quarterly appointments by the HOH must be in person with the FSS Coordinator to provide updates, changes and review progress on the Individual Training and Service Plan (ITSP). Quarterly contact will occur by completing a written form which will include:

- 1) Changes in household composition and income;

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- 2) Enrollment in school or a training program;
- 3) Work status;
- 4) Activities worked toward completing goals;
- 5) What activities need to be finished to complete the interim goal(s);
- 6) Agency contacts/services used;
- 7) Any questions or concerns by the participant.

Other forms of communications are encouraged i.e. letters, telephone calls or email. If more than two quarterly appointments are missed the family may be terminated from the FSS program.

FSS Escrow Accounts 24CFR 984 305

FWHA will establish an FSS escrow account for the FSS family. FWHA shall deposit the FSS account funds of all families participating in the FSS Program into a single depository account. The amount of the FSS account is based on increases in the family's total tenant payment resulting from increases in the family's earned income during the term of the FSS contract. The total of the combined FSS account will be supported in FWHA accounting records by a subsidiary ledger showing the balance applicable to each FSS family.

Investing the FSS Account

Funds held by FWHA in the FSS account must be invested in HUD-approved investments specified in HUD Handbook 7475.1 REV. The investment income for funds in the FSS account will be prorated and credited to each family's escrow account. The credit will be based on the balance in each family's FSS account at the end of the investment income credit period.

Before applying interest, FWHA must check to see whether:

- In Public Housing, the family owes rent or other amounts due under the lease, or
- In Section 8, whether the owner has reported that the family has not paid rent or other amounts due under the lease.

If the family owes these amounts, FWHA will reduce the balance in the account by the amount owed before prorating the interest income.

Note: IRS does not count the funds or interest on the funds in the escrow account as income for purposes of income taxes, either before or when the family actually receives the escrow. FWHA does not have to submit IRS form 1099 to FSS families with escrow account balances or who receive final disbursements.

Family Rent is defined:

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- For Public Housing, the family rent is the tenant Total Payment (TTP).
- For the Section 8 Program, the family rent is 30% of adjusted monthly income.

Earned Income is defined as:

Income from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and any earnings from self employment. It does not include pensions, annuity, cash, in-kind benefits, or funds deposited in or accrued interest on the escrow established by FWHA.

If during the contract term the family rent becomes less than the family rent on the effective date of the contract, there is no escrow credit. If the family's adjusted annual income exceeds the low-income limit, there will be no FSS credit.

During the course of the contract of participation, FWHA shall credit the account periodically, but not less than annually, to each family's FSS account, the amount of the FSS credit based on the increase in family income.

If FWHA finds that a family did not report income they were required to report, FWHA must not credit the family's escrow account retroactively with any portion of the unreported income.

All FSS participants will receive an escrow statement annually by mail. The statement will show the beginning balance, amount credited each month, interest earned, minus any deductions owed to FWHA, forfeitures, and the remaining balance in the account at the end of the year.

FSS credit for very low-income Housing Choice Voucher - Households, will be calculated using the lesser of:

- 1) 30 percent of the Family's current monthly adjusted income less the total tenant payment (TTP) which is obtained by disregarding any increase in earned income from the effective date of the contract of participation; or
- 2) The current TTP less the TTP on the effective date of the Contract of Participation.
Note: The lesser result of these two calculations is the escrow credit for a very-low-income family.

Families whose income goes above the low-income limit (above 80% of median) will not receive any escrow credit, but may continue as participants on the FSS program until:

- 1) End of participation in the HCV program
- 2) The expiration of their contract of participation
- 3) All contract obligations have been completed: or

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- 4) 30% of their adjusted income equals or exceed the published FMR for the family unit size under FWHA subsidy standards

FWHA will compute escrow credit at any time it conducts an annual or interim re-examination of income for an FSS family during the term of the contract of participation.

Interim Withdrawal Procedure

Participants in good standing with the FSS program, HCV and FWHA will be allowed to request funds from their escrow accounts, prior to the completion of their Contract. The early withdrawal of funds must be used for continuing growth and for reaching the goals articulated in the ITSP. **Withdrawals can only be made once per year and limited to only 25% of funds in escrow.** The family will be required to pay a portion of the overall cost of the item. All FSS families with an escrow balance are eligible to request a withdrawal.

Interim disbursements will not be allowed for the following: **Purchase of a computer, cable services, on-line educational courses, car payments, car repairs, car insurance, driving licenses, debt obligations, court expenses, or child care services. All interim disbursements will be limited to 25% of the amount in the escrow account, at the time of the request.**

FSS funds will only be disbursed for completion of higher education costs, job training expenses, or to meet start up expenses involved in a small business. FWHA will only allow a portion of the funds from the family's account to meet these expenses. Disbursements will be limited to 25% of escrow balance.

All disbursements made will be validated by paid receipts, quotes, progress reports, certificate of completion, final report cards or diplomas, etc. for agency documentation.

To receive an interim disbursement, the family must have completed at least one of their interim goals. The request must be submitted in writing along with supportive documentation, in addition to a budget to the FSS Coordinator. The request must include:

1. The amount of money requested;
2. The amount of money the family will be investing;
3. How the funds will be used;
4. How this will facilitate their movement toward self-sufficiency;
5. An assessment of their progress on their self-sufficiency goals; **One interim goal must have been completed.**
6. Alternative funding sources they have tried; and
7. Documentation of expenses.

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The FSS coordinator will discuss the appropriateness of the request during a regularly scheduled meeting. The FSS Coordinator reserves the right to request that the family attend a meeting for clarification of the withdrawal request before a determination is made and/or require additional documentation, prior to submitting the request to FSS Supervisor.

The FSS supervisor will review all interim requests and make a determination on a case-by-case basis. **Only one interim disbursement will be allowed annually during the course of the contract period, including any extensions.** If the withdrawal request is denied, the FSS participant will be given a written response stating the reason.

CONTRACT COMPLETION 24CFR 984.303 (g)

In order to successfully complete the FSS Contract of Participation and receive any funds in the FSS Escrow Account, participants must meet the following criteria:

- 1. The Head of household has obtained suitable full-time employment (as defined below) and maintained it for at least 1 year, prior to contract completion.**
2. All members of the household have been independent of welfare for at least twelve (12) consecutive months. Welfare is defined as income assistance from Federal or state welfare programs, and includes only cash maintenance payments designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. It does not include food stamps, Social Security payments, Medicaid, or similar benefits.
3. All activities listed on the Individual Training and Service Plan must be completed within the designated timeframes.
4. The household is in full compliance with the lease, including no monies owed for unpaid rent or damages to FWHA or the Section 8 landlord.

Full-time employment is defined as:

- For hourly or salaried employees - at least 32 hours per week
- For self-employment - net earnings (after business expense deductions) of at least 32 hours per week at minimum wage.
- Accommodations for disabled individuals - Requests for accommodation must be submitted in writing and supported by a written statement from the individual's medical provider at least 120 days prior to program completion. The statement will include a recommendation from the medical provider as to a specific number of hours that the individual is able to work due to disability. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Suitable employment is defined as follows:

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- Employment with an established, legitimate business (the participant is receiving a regular paycheck from which taxes and other required deductions are withheld) - or
- Self-employment which is verifiable through signed Federal income tax returns (with Schedule C).
- Contracted or commission employment will be considered if it meets the hourly/income requirement, is verifiable, and is being declared for tax purposes.
- Informal employment which does not meet the criteria listed above will not be considered (employment where income is not declared for tax purposes).
- Employment must be considered a lawful activity.

Seek Employment

The obligation to seek employment means the Head of Household has applied for employment, attended job fairs, job interviews, and has followed through on employment opportunities. Also the HoH may participate in educational and /or job training programs, which may lead to full time employment.

Final Disbursement of Escrow: 24CFR.305 (g)

Final disbursement of the FSS Escrow Account will be made to the FSS Head of Household when a written request is submitted and:

1. The family has met the obligations as defined in the Contract of Participation (See Contract Completion); or
2. Whenever 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income equals or exceeds the existing Fair Market Rent for the unit size for which the family qualifies, provided no member of the household is receiving welfare (as defined by FSS Regulations) at that time.
 - The contract will be considered completed and the family's participation in the FSS Program concluded on this basis even though the contract term, including any extension thereof, has not expired, and the family members who have ITSP plans have not completed all the activities set forth in their plans.

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To receive the final escrow disbursement the Head of Household must submit a written statement that states; that the family has been TANF free of cash assistance for 12 months prior to the completion of the contract, that Head of Household is employed full time (working at least 32 hours per week), making minimum wages or above, and **all goals** have been completed. If the HoH meets these requirements, they will be considered a program graduate from the FSS Program. The balance in the escrow account, plus interest accrued, minus any amount owed to FWHA, and Section 8 landlord will be issued to the family Head of Household as soon as all verifications are received. All final disbursements will be reviewed by the FSS supervisor and FWHA Executive Director.

Use of FSS Escrow Funds

- The FSS family may use the final disbursement of escrow account funds without restriction.
- An FSS family may use its FSS escrow account funds for the purchase of a home, under one of HUD's homeownership programs or other federal, state, or local homeownership programs.

Contract Extensions 24CFR 984.303(5) (d)

The initial contract term is five years. The contract may be extended for up to two additional years if the family is unable to achieve self-sufficiency during the original five years due to circumstances that are beyond their control such as:

- Serious illness in the immediate family;
- Involuntary loss of employment;
- Serious injury that interferes with employment opportunities; and/or
- Other circumstances that are beyond the control of the family and that are deemed as good cause by FWHA.

Extensions will not be granted for loss of employment due to lack of performance on the part of the FSS participant.

All requests for extension must be submitted in writing (90 days) prior to expiration of the Contract of Participation. The family must demonstrate "good cause" for the extension. Good Cause may be defined as: Loss of job due to business closure, serious illness, death of a household member, or for additional time for the family to get off Temporary Assistance for needy families (TANF).

The request letter should include the following components:

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- 1. An explanation of why the goals were not completed;**
- 2. What goals still need to be completed; and**
- 3. The time frame in which the goals will be completed.**

FSS Participants will be notified in writing of FWHA's decision within ten (10) business days and may request an informal hearing, if they disagree with the decision (see Hearing Procedures).

During the extension period, the family will continue to be eligible to receive deposits into the FSS Escrow Account. The FSS Head of Household will be required to continue abiding by the Contract of Participation, and Individual Training and Services Plan, as well as keeping in regular contact with a FSS Coordinator.

Forfeiting of the Escrow Account: 24CFR 984.305 (3) (f)

Funds in the FSS Escrow Account will be forfeited if:

1. The Contract of Participation, including any extension, expires and the obligations are unfulfilled;
2. The FSS family loses their housing assistance;
3. The FSS family is deemed to be out of compliance with the FSS program and is terminated; and/or
4. The FSS family voluntarily terminates their enrollment in the FSS program.

Public Housing FSS participant – Transfer to HCV Program

FSS participants under the Public Housing Program may maintain the FSS escrow account. When the FSS participant applies and is accepted under the Housing Choice Voucher Program the escrow account will remain under Public Housing. Once the resident is accepted on the Housing Choice Voucher Program and is issued a voucher, the participant may do the following:

- 1) Sign up for the HCV-FSS Program and meet all of the remaining contract obligations, including any remaining goals on the ITSP Plan.**
- 2) Upon completion of the Contract of Participation, including the ITSP plan, and meet all**

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program requirements, including any extensions thereof, the HCV-FSS participant may receive funds from the escrow account under the HCV-FSS program and from the initial PH FSS account.

3) If FSS goals are not completed under the HCV-FSS program, the contract will be terminated and all funds will be forfeited.

4) All funds forfeited will revert back to the PH Operating Fund and HCV-HAP account.

Note: FWHA will not accept PH-FSS transfers from other housing authority jurisdictions.

OUTREACH EFFORTS:

Outreach efforts will target minority and non-minority families to ensure that non-English and limited English speaking families receive information and have the opportunity to participate in the FSS program. Efforts will also be made to serve persons with disabilities including, but not limited to, persons with impaired vision or hearing. Publication and outreach efforts for the FSS program may include, but are not limited to, distribution of FSS program flyers to community agencies and partners (both private and public), mass mailing of program information to current FWHA residents, FWHA website, orientation presentations to incoming Section 8 and Public Housing clients, door to door recruiting for Public Housing tenants, and Public Housing resident council meetings. Outreach informational material about the FSS program may include:

- FSS program information
- Requirements for eligibility
- Application procedures
- Participant's responsibilities
- Program benefits
- Available Resources

FWHA Outreach Activities

A. An FSS informational flier will be mailed to all current participants of the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs, informing them of the availability of the FSS program and its potential benefits to their family.

B. The Housing Choice Voucher-FSS Coordinators will make presentations to residents by attending Briefings and Transfer meetings held at the Fort Wayne Housing Authority. Presentations will also be provided to local social service providers and other organizations upon request.

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- C. The Public Housing-FSS Coordinator will make presentations to residents at all orientation briefings; and will market the services to PH residents at all scheduled site activities, when necessary.
- D. Brochures describing the Public Housing FSS program will be placed in informational folders and given to newly leased residents and at annual re-certifications. The Site Managers will present each resident with a new brochure.
- E. The Public Housing FSS Coordinator will make semi-annual presentations at each Public Housing site for current residents and will meet, when possible, with applicants as they move through the application process.
- F. The Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Coordinator will market the program to the public by attending local housing fairs, public seminars and community forums.
- G. Articles in local newspapers, including ethnic newspapers, about success stories will be solicited in addition to appearing on local community affairs radio shows, and;
- H. Local television stations and the Public Access Television station will be utilized to market FSS for resident recruitment and community involvement by local service providers, business organizations, employers, local government, and others whom may assist residents to achieve self-sufficiency by becoming economically independent.
- I. A newsletter will be published quarterly and will highlight the progress of current FSS participants, workshop information, along with any other helpful information to encourage success in the FSS program.
- J. FWHA will participate in community outreach activities with a booth that displays brochures and fliers explaining the FSS program.

FSS ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES: 24CFR 984.103

Extensive resources are available to FSS program participants through public and private agencies. In order to protect the confidentiality of participants, they must sign a Release of Information that allows FSS staff to coordinate with identified agencies for the provision of services. FWHA will continue to include resources from many places throughout the community, which are always changing to meet participant's needs. This list will serve as an overview of our activities and support services.

Case Management: Families participating in the FSS program will be in regular contact with an FSS Coordinator to develop and carry out the Individual Training and Services Plan. The FSS Coordinator will provide ongoing supervision of the participant's progress and act as an advocate to empower families toward self-sufficiency. In addition, the FSS Coordinator will facilitate and monitor other agency involvement and track participant progress through, quarterly workshops, monthly phone calls and quarterly face-to-face reviews, which includes home visits, if needed.

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Housing: The PH FSS Coordinators may act as a liaison between program participants and their housing specialist to ensure updates are processed in a timely manner, bring any discrepancies to resolution in a positive manner and find possible solutions, as they occur.

Escrow: Deposits may be made into an escrow account on behalf of an FSS family. Amounts deposited will be calculated in accordance with Federal regulations for the FSS program (see section on FSS Escrow Account).

Other supportive services include the following:

1. Job Placement and Career Counseling opportunities include:

Work One, Employment and Training Service; Private Industry Council; Fort Wayne Urban League, IPFW, Ivy Tech college, Express Personnel, Staff Mark, and Goodwill Industries;

2. Education and Training opportunities include:

GED, 1 year certificate, 2 year Associate, 4 year Bachelor, specialized technical classes and various job training opportunities through Fort Wayne Community Schools Adult Continuing Education Department, Three Rivers Literacy Alliance, Indiana-Purdue University, Brown Mackie College, Ross College, Trine University, Harrison College, Ivy Tech State College, and other area educational institutions; Each educational program assists FSS tenants with applications for admission, applying for financial aid, deciding on a course of study, and other aspects of higher education. Many educational institutions have single parent programs or women and career centers. These provide one-on-one assistance and groups for the new students where problems can be discussed and develop self-esteem.

3. Child Care opportunities include:

Childcare voucher through C.A.N.I., Paths to Quality through Early Childhood Alliance, and private sector day-care facilities will be targeted as primary providers. Other individual sources will be utilized as necessary;

4. Transportation opportunities include:

Assistance may be provided via bus passes issued by IMPACT, Broadway Christian Church and other local organizations, including faith based organization for service programs in which the family is participating;

5. Employment opportunities include:

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Local community employers' will be targeted as primary resources, and potential partnerships;

6. Housing opportunities include:

All participants will continue to receive housing assistance through the Fort Wayne Housing Authority Public Housing or Housing Choice Voucher programs, as long as participants meet all HUD regulations.

7. Homeownership Training opportunities include:

Fort Wayne Housing Authority offers a homeownership assistance program to qualifying HCV participants and PH residents. Current HCV participants can use their voucher toward assistance with monthly homeownership expenses. Public Housing residents must apply for Section 8 and be approved for a housing choice voucher.

To be eligible for the Homeownership Program participants must:

- Be a first time homebuyer
- At least one family member must be employed full time or disable.
- The head of household must be a participant of the FSS program for a minimum of one year
- Must attend FWHA Introduction to Homeownership Orientation
- Must meet with FWHA Housing Counseling Specialist to gain approval into the program, or be referred by the FSS Coordinator. If necessary, to obtain a Credit Report.
- Elderly and disabled persons are exempt from employment under the FSS program
- The family must be in good standing with Fort Wayne Housing Authority

Homeownership Training will be provided by the FWHA through its Housing Counseling Department. All HCV participants must attend and receive homeownership training from a HUD-Approved Counseling Agency. The counseling agency must meet HUD approval and the National Homeownership Standards.

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority offers Homebuyer Education classes on a monthly basis. They include the following:

- Appraisals/surveys
- Different types of mortgages, and the mortgage process
- Closing on a Home
- House Insurance
- The Role of the Realtor

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- Budgeting and Money Management
- Fair Housing
- Property Taxes
- Understanding Credit
- Home Inspections
- Home Maintenance Workshops

All classes are taught by qualified speakers from lenders, mortgage companies, title companies, real estate firms, local non-profits, county offices and others who are skilled in the topic areas. Classes are two hours in length and are offered on a rotating schedule. Participants are required to attend 10 classes to receive a certificate of completion. All speakers selected must follow the establish topics under each course.

Participants seeking individualized counseling will be referred to the Housing Counseling Specialist for a one-on one pre-purchase counseling session.

All homeownership participants will be provided a Disclosure Notice stating that they can obtain homebuyer education from other HUD-Approved housing counseling agencies as long as the agency meets HUD standards.

All selected loan products must meet HUD requirements under the HCV-Homeownership Program.

Note: Any FSS family may use its escrow funds for the purchase of a home, including the purchase of a home under one of HUD's homeownership program, other federal, state or local homeownership program unless such is prohibited by the statute or regulations governing the particular homeownership program.

8. Home Skills and other Counseling opportunities include:

Quarterly workshops will be formulated by PCC members and/or FSS staff, and other outside agencies. **FSS participants are required to attend a minimum of two workshops per year.** The workshops will cover the following subjects:

- Budgeting, Money Management & Credit Repair
- Household Maintenance
- Parenting Skills
- Dressing for Success
- Domestic Violence – The YWCA and the Center for Non-Violence have support groups for single parents on a variety of topics. FSS participants will be encouraged to participate, when it is appropriate.

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- Preventive Healthcare (medical & dental) – Medical and dental assistance will be available through Mathew 25 on a sliding fee scale. Medicaid will be available to the majority of participants, which will allow the participants to select their service providers.
- Mentoring Support will be encouraged. Volunteers will be solicited from local churches and the community.
- Education
- Employment

PROGRAM TERMINATION: 24CFR 984.303 (5) (h)

All program terminations will be carried out according to HUD regulations. Prior to a participant being terminated from the FSS program, a letter will be sent to the participant stating reason for termination within 7 days of the decision. FSS families may appeal a decision, in writing, addressed to the FSS Program Supervisor within 10 days of receiving notification. FSS families are eligible to re-apply to the FSS program, if the initial termination was for “unsuccessful completion of their contract.” Terminated FSS families will not be eligible to re-apply if the initial termination was due to a family's failure to comply with the conditions and terms of their FSS Contract, rental agreement or any HUD regulations.

The five (5) most common reasons for termination from the FSS program are as follows:

- 1) Mutual consent of the parties
- 2) Failure to fulfill obligations outlined in the Contract of Participation
- 3) Failure to adhere to Housing Program rules (HCVP or Public Housing)
- 4) Family withdraws from the FSS program
- 5) An operation of law

Possible “good cause” for compliance exceptions under the contract may include any of the following: Temporary illness or incapacitation; family crisis, such as the illness or death of a family member, or an assignment, or job referral which is not included in the contract.

Terminations for Cause:

The following are considered reasons to terminate a participant from the FSS Program under FWHA-FSS Program:

- 1) Any FSS participant who fails to show for two scheduled appointments or workshops in a 12 month period. This includes one-on-one sessions.
- 2) Any FSS Participant who consistently fails to meet and complete stated goals in the ITSP Plan.
- 3) Any FSS participant that have their HCV participation terminated, shall be immediately

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- terminated and any escrow funds will be forfeited.
- 4) Moving from FWHA jurisdiction and not continuing in the FSS Program.
 - 5) Termination of contract will result in the forfeiture of any accrued funds in the escrow account.
 - 6) Termination of benefits under the Housing Choice Voucher Program will be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in FWHA Administrative Plan.
 - 7) Any related HUD mandates resulting in changes to CFR.

Terminating families from the FSS program will not in any way affect a family's right to occupancy under Public Housing or the Housing Choice Voucher Program (unless the termination is because of a failure to adhere to HUD regulations).

Forfeiture of FSS accounts funds

- FSS Participants accounts shall be forfeited upon the occurrence of the following:
- 1) The contract of participation is terminated, per HUD regulations 24CFR 984.303(e) or (h)
 - 2) The family completes the contract but the family is receiving welfare at the time of expiration of the term of the CoP, including any extension there of.
 3. The CoP, including any extensions expired and the obligations were unfulfilled.
 - 4) The FSS Family loses their housing assistance.
 - 5) The FSS family is deemed to be out of control with the FSS program and is terminated.
 - 6) The family voluntary terminates their enrollment in the FSS Program.

If an FSS participant is terminated from the program, the family will not be allowed to participate for two years from their termination date. They will only be allowed to return, if they did not receive any escrow funds and can demonstrate to the FSS Coordinator that they are now motivated to work toward goals that include employment and freedom from welfare.

If FWHA and the FSS participant mutually agree to terminate the Contract of Participation, the HCV participant will be required to wait 12 months before applying to the FSS program again.

If FWHA FSS staff determines the need to terminate or withhold support services for failing to comply with the terms of the contract, the participant will be afforded an opportunity for an informal hearing before termination. All notices of termination will be in writing, with an explanation.

WITHHOLDING OF SERVICES: 24CFR 984.303 (5)

Consequences of non-compliance with the Contract of Participation shall specify that if the FSS family fails to comply, without good cause, with the terms and conditions of the Contract of Participation, which includes compliance with the Public Housing lease or the Section 8 – assisted lease, the Fort Wayne Housing Authority may:

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- Withhold the supportive services; and
- Terminate the family's participation in the FSS program;

Change in Head of Household 24CFR 984.305 (2) (d)

The FSS Head of household is the Head of Household designated on the family's housing assistance for purposes of rent determination. The Head of Household is responsible for the requirements under the Contract of Participation, Individual Training and Service Plan, and other related documentation.

If a family wishes to transfer Head of Household status, it can only be made with the permission of the FSS Coordinator/Housing Specialist and only to an adult member of the household who is listed on the family's lease/rental agreement. This person must also elect to assume all of the responsibilities, conditions, and terms as the FSS Head of Household listed in the Contract of Participation, Individual Training and Services Plan, and other related documentation. A written request must be submitted to the FSS Coordinator and will be attached to the Contract of Participation as an amendment. The request must contain the following:

- Name of new designated Head of Household;
- Effective date of change;
- Signature of new Head of Household;
- Signature of the FSS Coordinator; and
- Date signed

The new Head of Household will be required to develop their own Individual Training and Services Plan. The contract expiration date and baseline income and TTP figures will remain unchanged.

Portability 24CFR 984.306

Portability is the ability of a family to move from Fort Wayne Housing Authority's jurisdiction to a new location in another housing authority's jurisdiction.

Portability procedures

Portability for an FSS participant will be approved if all of the following apply:

- The family has resided in the Fort Wayne jurisdiction for at least 12 months from the effective date of their FSS contract.
- After the first 12 months, the FSS family may move out side of FWHA under portability procedures.
- The family has met all of their other family obligations under the Section 8 Program.

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If a family moves under HCV portability procedures and is going to participate in the receiving housing authority's FSS program, the receiving housing authority must use the amounts listed for annual income, earned income, and family rent (TTP) on page one of the Contract of participation between FWHA and the family.

If the family wishes to port to another jurisdiction, but does not plan to continue in the FSS program at the new jurisdiction, the family's FSS Contract of Participation will be terminated and the family will forfeit any funds in the escrow account.

If the family requests portability to another jurisdiction FSS program, it will be approved, if:

- 1) The receiving housing authority absorbs the Section 8 assistance
- 2) The family signs an FSS contract within 30 days after they lease in the receiving jurisdiction.
- 3) The receiving jurisdiction requests, in writing, transfer of the family's escrow account.

The family's FSS Contract of Participation will be terminated, if the receiving housing authority does not allow the family to participate in its FSS program. The family will lose the funds in their escrow account.

The family's FSS Contract of Participation will be terminated, if the receiving housing authority does not absorb the family's housing assistance. The family will lose all funds in the escrow account.

FWHA – Portability Process

If the FSS family can demonstrate to the satisfaction of FWHA that they can fulfill the Contract of Participation under the initial or modified contract at its new place of residence, (in another jurisdiction) they must be able to do the following:

- 1) Attend all quarterly meetings
- 2) Meet with FSS Coordinator quarterly to review goals
- 3) Must be able to commute to supportive services, as specified in the Contract of Participation
- 4) Must seek and maintain full time employment (32 hours per week)
- 5) There will be only one Contract of Participation, executed by FWHA
- 6) The escrow account will remain with FWHA

Receiving Housing Authority

- 1) A relocating FSS family may participate in the FSS program of the receiving housing authority, if they are allowed to participate in its program. (Housing authorities are not obligated to enroll a relocating FSS family in its FSS program)

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- 2) If the receiving housing authority allows the family to participate in its FSS program, the receiving housing authority will enter into a new Contract of Participation with the FSS family for the terms on the remaining contract with FWHA. FWHA will terminate its Contract of Participation with the family.
- 3) The effective date of the contract between the family and the receiving housing authority is the first day of the month following the date the contract was signed by the family and the housing authority representative.
- 4) The expiration date of the contract between the receiving housing authority and the family must be the same as the expiration date of the contract between FWHA and the family.

Note: Where the family is not absorbed by the receiving housing authority, but is participating in the receiving housing authority's FSS program, FWHA must abide by the termination decision of the receiving housing authority.

Escrow Account – Portability Process

Regardless, of whether the relocating family remains in the FSS program under FWHA or is enrolled in the FSS program of the receiving housing authority, there will be a single FSS account, which will be maintained by FWHA. When the family is absorbed by the receiving housing authority, FWHA will transfer the family's escrow account to the receiving housing authority.

FSS Program Termination

If an FSS family relocates to another housing authority's jurisdiction and is unable to fulfill its obligation under the contract, or any modifications there to, FWHA, which is party to the contract of participation, may:

- 1) Terminate the FSS family from the FSS program and the family's FSS account will be forfeited.
- 2) Terminate the FSS family's Section 8 assistance on the ground that the family failed to meet its obligation under the Contract of Participation.
- 3) In the event of forfeiture of the family's FSS account, the funds in the family's FSS escrow account will revert to the housing authority maintaining the account.

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GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Informal Hearing Process

All requests for informal hearings must be received by FWHA within ten (10) business days of the date of decision. If a hearing is requested by the FSS family, notification to the family regarding the date, time, and location of the informal hearing will be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, within ten (10) business days from the date the request was received. Persons included in the informal hearing shall include, but not be limited to:

- Head of Household;
- FSS Coordinator;
- FWHA staff members, other than FSS program staff, serving as the Hearing Officer

The family may request to reschedule a Hearing for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. Good cause is defined as an unavoidable conflict which seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule a hearing must be made in writing prior to the hearing date. At its discretion, FWHA may request documentation of the “good cause” prior to rescheduling the hearing.

If the family does not appear at the scheduled time, and was unable to reschedule the hearing in advance due to the nature of the conflict, the family must contact FWHA/FSS Coordinator within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and holidays. FWHA /FSS Coordinator will reschedule the hearing only if the family can show good cause for the failure to appear, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities.

The Hearing Officer will issue a written decision. The decision made by the Hearing Officer will be final. FWHA reserves the right to overturn the Hearing Officer decision only in the event that the decision is contrary to policy.

The FWHA will make a good faith effort to informally resolve any complaints, prior to schedule hearing. The FSS participant shall have the right to withdraw, in writing, the request for a hearing at any time, prior to the hearing.

Housing Choice Voucher Program:

Informal hearing procedures will be available to all participating HCVP FSS families, in accordance to Chapter 19, Section D, of the Section 8 Administrative Plan, April 2005.

Public Housing Program:

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Grievance procedures will be available to all participating Public Housing FSS families, in accordance with "Complaints, Grievances and Appeals" of the FWHA Public Housing Occupancy and Admissions Policy, April 2005.

ASSURANCE OF NON-INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS OF NON-PARTICIPATING FAMILIES

Family Self-Sufficiency is currently a volunteer program. While we do advocate participation, FWHA assures that a family's decision to **NOT** participate in the FSS program will not affect the family's participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program or their Public Housing occupancy in accordance with its lease.

CERTIFICATION OF COORDINATION

The FWHA certifies that the development of the services and activities under the FSS program have been coordinated with the relevant employment, child care, transportation Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program under Part F and Title IV of the Social Security Act, Project Impact, and other relevant programs.

Minimum Program Size

The minimum program size for the Fort Wayne Housing Authority and the Section 8 FSS Program is reduced by one slot for each family that graduates from the FSS Program by fulfilling the Contract of Participation on or after October 21, 1998.

REQUESTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMODATIONS

FWHA and FSS program staff will make reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities in order to ensure they are able to take full advantage of the services provided under the FSS program. Requests for reasonable accommodations must be submitted in writing to FSS Coordinator or FSS Supervisor.

OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FWHA reserves the right to make addendums to this FSS Action Plan as situations, regulations, and funding sources change, but such changes will be made in compliance with HUD regulations. All proposed changes will be reviewed by the Program Coordinating Committee.

Reference guidelines used: HUD 24CFR 984

Nan McKay & Associates Master Book Series

Jamie Kinney Consulting

Deleted: <#>PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES:¶
<#>¶
<#>The purpose of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program is to match Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing families with the public and private resources, which will best meet their needs for self-sufficiency. The FSS Program focuses on increasing opportunities for furthering education and job training, identifying and linking participants with social service assistance and/or supportive counseling programs as needed. While receiving housing assistance and with the assistance of an FSS Coordinator, participants set goals and objectives to decrease their reliance on public funds and increase their self-sufficiency. Since housing assistance relieves one burden placed on our families, they can focus on pursuing and obtaining employment, increasing their educational attainment level, increasing business skills, and improving social skills. Concentrating solely on these skills helps our participants more rapidly achieve economic self-sufficiency.¶
<#>FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC & ESTIMATE OF PARTICIPATING FAMILIES:¶
<#>¶
<#>The FSS Program expects to assist an estimated two hundred sixty four (264) Housing Choice Voucher families and an estimated twenty-five (25) Public Housing families. ¶
<#>¶
<#>Characteristics of available families are:¶
<#>¶
<#>Section 8

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Reasonable Effort and Timing

Unless third-party verification is not required as described below, HUD requires the PHA to make at least two unsuccessful attempts to obtain third-party verification before using another form of verification [VG, p. 15].

PHA Policy

The PHA will diligently seek third-party verification using a combination of written and oral requests to verification sources. Information received orally from third parties may be used either to clarify information provided in writing by the third party or as independent verification when written third-party verification is not received in a timely fashion.

The PHA may mail, fax, e-mail, or hand deliver third-party written verification requests and will accept third-party responses using any of these methods. The PHA will send a written request for verification to each required source within 5 business days of securing a family's authorization for the release of the information and give the source 10 business days to respond in writing. If a response has not been received by the 11th business day, the PHA will request third-party oral verification.

The PHA will make a minimum of two attempts, one of which may be oral, to obtain third-party verification. A record of each attempt to contact the third-party source (including no-answer calls) and all contacts with the source will be documented in the file. Regarding third-party oral verification, PHA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification the PHA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

If a third party agrees to confirm in writing the information provided orally, the PHA will wait no more than 5 business days for the information to be provided. If the information is not provided by the 6th business day, the PHA will use any information provided orally in combination with reviewing family-provided documents.

Page Break

When Third-Party Information is Late

When third-party verification has been requested and the timeframes for submission have been exceeded, the PHA will use the information from documents on a provisional basis. If the PHA later receives third-party verification that differs from the amounts used in income and rent determinations and it is past the deadline for processing the reexamination, the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination to adjust the figures used for the reexamination, regardless of the PHA's interim reexamination policy.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES:

The purpose of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program is to match Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing families with the public and private resources, which will best meet their needs for self-sufficiency. The FSS Program focuses on increasing opportunities for furthering education and job training, identifying and linking participants with social service assistance and/or supportive counseling programs as needed. While receiving housing assistance and with the assistance of an FSS Coordinator, participants set goals and objectives to decrease their reliance on public funds and increase their self-sufficiency. Since housing assistance relieves one burden placed on our families, they can focus on pursuing and obtaining employment, increasing their educational attainment level, increasing business skills, and improving social skills. Concentrating solely on these skills helps our participants more rapidly achieve economic self-sufficiency.

FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC & ESTIMATE OF PARTICIPATING FAMILIES:

The FSS Program expects to assist an estimated two hundred sixty four (264) Housing Choice Voucher families and an estimated twenty-five (25) Public Housing families.

Characteristics of available families are:

Section 8		Public Housing	
African-American	73%	African-American	50%
Caucasian	24%	Caucasian	45.7%
Hispanic	1%	Hispanic	5.7%
Asian	0%	Asian	2.1%

ELIGIBLE FAMILIES FROM OTHER SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS:

The Fort Wayne Housing Authority (FWHA) currently has an agreement to supply five (5) vouchers for Supplemental Assistance to Facilities Assisting the Homeless (SAFAH), a local non-profit supported Self-Sufficiency service provider. SAFAH is an intensive aid program designed to assist homeless people to make the transition from homelessness to fully employed and adequately housed. Participants in similar programs, such as Project Self-Sufficiency, Operation Bootstrap and IMPACT Job Training, are also encouraged to apply to the Fort Wayne Housing Authority FSS program.

FSS FAMILY SELECTION PROCEDURES:

Public Housing FSS program will select participants from current residents of all public housing sites. The Housing Choice Voucher FSS program will select participants

from currently leased-up voucher holders, that has submitted a pre-enrollment application, attended the mandatory FSS orientation and is considered in good standings with FWHA. FWHA does not select FSS participants directly from either the Public Housing or Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists. Pre-enrollment applications will be dated stamped and processed on a “first come, first served” basis.

Participation in the FSS program is voluntary. FWHA will accept a participant who successfully completes a pre-enrollment application and attends a mandatory FSS orientation into the program. All participants will be accepted regardless of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin. Only families who enter into a FSS Contract of Participation will be classified as enrolled into the FSS program. Former FSS participants who did not graduate will be eligible to re-enroll one time in the FSS program, as long as they did not have an escrow disbursement and are in good standings with FWHA.

Method of Establishing FSS Participant Waiting List

If more families submit requests for participation in the FSS program than FWHA has slots available, FWHA will establish an FSS participant waiting list. The names of families who are interested in participating in the FSS Program will be placed on the waiting list by:

The date the pre-enrollment application was received

Attendance at the mandatory FSS Orientation

Families will be notified by mail of the date and time of the FSS Orientation. If the interested family does not attend the FSS orientation, the family will receive a second invitation to attend. If the family fails to attend either, the family’s name will be removed from the waiting list. If the family’s name is removed from the waiting list, the family will have to re-submit an FSS pre-enrollment application to be considered for the FSS Program.

INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION:

The FWHA has established and is currently administrating separate Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing – Escrow Accounts in full accordance with HUD regulations. FWHA will work with local community agencies, organizations, and businesses to offer incentives to encourage participation in the FSS program.

Escrow Accounts

A family may request a disbursement of a portion of their escrow account during the FSS contract period for goal-related expenses. The family must have completed at least one of their interim goals. The request must be submitted in writing along with supportive documentation to the FSS Coordinator. The FSS supervisor will review all interim requests and make a determination on a case-by-case basis. Only one interim disbursement will be allowed annually during the course of the contract period, including any extensions.

When the FSS family has met all the terms of their FSS Contract (per HUD regulations) and have provided proof that they are working full time and are not receiving any cash TANF assistance (12 months prior to ending contract), or 30% of the monthly adjusted income of the family equals or exceed the published existing housing fair market rent for the size of the unit for which the family qualifies, they will graduate from the FSS Program. The balance in the escrow account, plus interest accrued, minus any amount owed to FWHA will be issued to the family head of household as soon as all verifications are received. All final disbursements will be reviewed by FSS supervisor and FWHA Executive Director.

The PHA and FSS Family may modify the FSS contract of participation. All Contract of Participation may be modified in writing with the respect to the Individual Training and Service Plan and designation of the head of the family.

FSS contracts may be extended up to two years, due to good cause and circumstances existed beyond the participant's control. All extensions requested must be submitted in writing giving a description of the need by the participant, prior to the contract ending date.

All FSS participants will receive an escrow statement annually by mail. The statement will show the beginning balance, amount credited each month, interest earned, minus any deductions owed to FWHA, forfeitures, and the remaining balance in the account at the end of the year.

An FSS informational flier will be mailed to all current participants of the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs, informing them of the availability of the FSS program and its potential benefits to their family:

The Housing Choice Voucher FSS Coordinators will make presentations to residents by attending Briefings and Transfer meetings held at the Fort Wayne Housing Authority. Presentations will also be provided to local social service providers upon request;

The Public Housing FSS Coordinator will make presentations to residents at all orientation briefings; and will market the services to residents at all schedule site activities, when necessary.

Brochures about the Public Housing FSS program will be placed in informational folders and given to newly leased resident and at annual re-certifications. The Site Managers will present each resident with a new brochure;

The Public Housing FSS Coordinator will make semi-annual presentations at each Public Housing site for current residents and will meet, when possible, with applicants as they move through the application process;

The Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Coordinator will market the program to the public by attending local housing fairs, public seminars and community forums;

Articles in local newspapers, including ethnic newspapers, about success stories will be solicited in addition to appearing on local community affairs radio shows, and;

Local television stations and the Public Access Television station will be utilized to market FSS for resident recruitment and Community Involvement by local service providers, business organizations, employers, local government, and others whom may assist residents to achieve self-sufficiency by becoming economically independent.

FSS ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES:

Job Placement and Career Counseling opportunities include:

Work One, Employment and Training Service; Private Industry Council; Fort Wayne Urban League, IPFW, Ivy Tech college, Express Personnel, Staff Mark, and Goodwill Industries;

Education and Training opportunities include:

GED, 1 year certificate, 2 year Associate, 4 year Bachelor, specialized technical classes and various job training opportunities through Fort Wayne Community Schools Adult Continuing Education Department, Three Rivers Literacy Alliance,

Indiana-Purdue University, Taylor University, Ivy Tech State College, and other area educational institutions;

Child Care opportunities include:

Childcare voucher through C.A.N.I., Paths to Quality through Early Childhood Alliance, and private sector day-care facilities will be targeted as primary providers. Other individual sources will be utilized as necessary;

Transportation opportunities include:

Assistance may be provided via bus passes issued by IMPACT, and other local organizations for service programs in which the family is participating;

Employment opportunities include:

Local community employers' will be targeted as primary resources, and potential partnerships;

Housing opportunities include:

All participants will continue to receive housing assistance through the Fort Wayne Housing Authority Public Housing or Housing Choice Voucher programs, as long as participants meet all HUD regulations.

Homeownership Training opportunities include:

Training will be provided by the FWHA through its Housing Counseling Department, Community Connection or a source selected by the participants, as long as the organization meets HUD approval and the National Homeownership Standards.

Home Skills Counseling opportunities include:

Quarterly workshops will be formulated by PCC members and/or FSS staff, and other outside agencies. FSS participants are required to attend at least one workshop per year. The workshops will cover the following subjects:

Budgeting, Money Management & Credit Repair

Household Maintenance

Parenting Skills

Dressing for Success

Domestic Violence – The YWCA and the Center for Non-Violence have support groups for single parents on a variety of topics. FSS participants will be encouraged to participate, when it is appropriate.

Preventive Healthcare (medical & dental) – Medical and dental assistance will be available through Mathew 25 on a sliding fee scale. Medicaid will be available to the majority of participants, which will allow the participants to select their service providers.

Mentoring Support will be encouraged. Volunteers will be solicited from local churches and the community.

Education

Employment

PROGRAM COORDINATING COMMITTEE (PCC):

The Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) is governed by volunteers who adhere to the belief that all families should be given the chance to become self-sufficient. The committee is comprised of community leaders from the public and private sector, Fort Wayne Housing Authority personnel, Public Housing residents, Housing Choice Voucher participants, and others in the local community. The PCC plays an integral part of the program, and their responsibilities will include the following:

Assist in the development and expansion of FSS services and training per HUD Regulations;

Serve as an advisory group for the FSS program;

Assist in the recruitment of PCC members from the local community, businesses and local government.

Assist in the expansion and coordination of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreements between the PHA and potential service providers;

Provide recommendations for the delivery of services;

Marketing the FSS program to others in the community and provide additional information and incentives for participation;

Hold regularly quarterly meetings to review and update program goals and recommended services;

Assist in the securing of additional funds to support program and needed incentives for program participants.

Assist in the annual updates to the FSS Action Plan.

The FSS Coordinator will hold FSS orientations to explain the program and its benefits.

Each family Head of Household that has submitted a pre-enrollment application, attended a mandatory FSS orientation and has been determined to be in good standing with FWHA will meet with an FSS Coordinator for pre-enrollment and complete a Needs Assessment Form.

The FSS Coordinator and the Head of Household will discuss the family needs and program goals. The Coordinator will describe the services available.

The FSS Coordinator and the Head of Household will formulate a mutually agreed upon Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP), that will identify interim and final goals needed to successfully complete the program.

Services will be matched with appropriate agencies, businesses, and organizations listed under “FSS Activities and Supportive Services.” Other community businesses, agencies and organizations will be engaged as they become available and are needed.

The FSS Coordinator will issue service referrals to each FSS family member with an ITSP.

The FSS Coordinator will meet with the family Head of Household (HOH) on a quarterly basis to obtain updates, review goals and provide additional supportive services, if needed. All Quarterly appointments by the HOH must be in person with the FSS Coordinator to provide updates, changes and review progress on the Individual Training and Service Plan (ITSP). Other forms of communications are encouraged i.e. letters, telephone calls or email. If more than two quarterly appointments are missed you may be terminated from the FSS program.

PROGRAM TERMINATION:

All program terminations will be carried out according to HUD regulations. Prior to a participant being terminated from the FSS program, a letter will be sent to the participant stating reason for termination within 7 days of the decision. FSS families may appeal a decision, in writing, addressed to the FSS Program Supervisor within 30 days

of receiving notification. FSS families are eligible to re-apply to the FSS program if the

families will not be eligible to re-apply if the initial termination was due to a family's failure to comply with the conditions and terms of their FSS Contract, rental agreement or any HUD regulations.

The five (5) most common reasons for termination from the FSS program are as follows:

Mutual consent of the parties

Failure to fulfill obligations outlined in the Contract of Participation

Failure to adhere to Housing Program rules (HCVP or Public Housing)

Family withdraws from the FSS program

An operation of law

Terminating families from the FSS program will not in any way affect a family's right to occupancy under Public Housing or the Housing Choice Voucher Program (unless the termination is because of a failure to adhere to HUD regulations).

WITHHOLDING OF SERVICES:

Consequences of non-compliance with the Contract of Participation shall specify that if the FSS family fails to comply, without good cause, with the terms and conditions of the Contract of Participation, which includes compliance with the Public Housing lease or the Section 8 – assisted lease, the Fort Wayne Housing Authority may:

Withhold the supportive services; and

Terminate the family's participation in the FSS program;

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES:

Housing Choice Voucher Program:

Informal hearing procedures will be available to all participating HCVP FSS families, in accordance to Chapter 19, Section D, of the Section 8 Administrative Plan, April 2005.

Public Housing Program:

Grievance procedures will be available to all participating Public Housing FSS families, in accordance with "Complaints, Grievances and Appeals" of the FWHA Public Housing Occupancy and Admissions Policy, April 2005.

ASSURANCE OF NON-INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS OF NON-PARTICIPATING FAMILIES:

Family Self-Sufficiency is currently a volunteer program. While we do advocate participation, FWHA assures that a family's decision to NOT participate in the FSS program will not affect the family's participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program or their Public Housing occupancy in accordance with its lease.

CERTIFICATION OF COORDINATION:

The FWHA certifies that the development of the services and activities under the FSS program have been coordinated with Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program under Part F and Title IV of the Social Security Act, Project Impact, and other relevant programs.