HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

San Marcos Housing Authority

October 20, 2025

The Nelrod Company®

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San Marcos Housing Authority

San Marcos, Texas

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

ADOPTED BY PHA BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

RESOLUTION NO.: _____

DATE OF ADOPTION: _____

EFFECTIVE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION: _____

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Housing Choice Voucher Program Administrative Plan
Implementation Schedule

Staff Training Date, if needed: _____

Distribution to Functional Areas

This Plan has been distributed to staff in the following departments:

☐ Section 8 Managers

☐ Section 8 Admissions/Occupancy Staff

☐ Financial Staff

☐ Reasonable Rent Determination (RRD) Staff

☐ Inspectors

☐ Other: Specify: _____

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INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF LOCAL OBJECTIVES

The San Marcos Housing Authority, hereinafter referred to as PHA, serves as a public housing authority for the purpose of receiving funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the operation and administration of the Section 8 Tenant-Based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD to administer the HCV program requirements on behalf of HUD.

The HCV program is the federal government's major housing program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. A family is issued a housing choice voucher to find a safe, decent, and sanitary unit of the family's choice, in the private rental market, where the owner agrees to rent the unit under the HCV program. The assisted unit must meet minimum standards of health and safety as determined by HUD and the PHA. The PHA will pay the owner a housing subsidy on behalf of the family and the family is responsible for paying the difference between the housing subsidy and the rent to the owner.

The PHA has developed an Administrative Plan that provides for written policies pertaining to the admissions and continued occupancy of HCV program participants. The Administrative Plan is basically organized in the order of concerns that the PHA encounters in the selection of applicants from the PHA waiting list to reexamining families for continued assistance.

The PHA shall administer the HCV program in compliance with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities (FHEO), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), HUD regulations, notices/guidance, the PHA Plan, the Administrative Plan, the PHA's Procedures Manual, the PHA Personnel Policy, and state, and local housing laws.

OVERVIEW OF THE PHA

The PHA was established in 2000 and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program for the City of San Marcos, Texas.

A. Legal Jurisdiction

The area of operation of the PHA is geographically defined as Hays County.

B. Mission Statement

The PHA's mission is to provide safe, decent and sanitary housing conditions for very lowincome 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.

C. Statement of Local Objectives

The following objectives of the PHA support the above mission statement:

- To provide decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions;

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- To provide improved living conditions for very low-income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level;
- To promote personal, economic, and social upward mobility to assist HCV participants to make the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing; and
- To provide an incentive to private property owners/landlords to rent to low-income families by offering timely assistance payments and excellent service.

D. Organizational Structure

The Executive Director is responsible for the administration and implementation of the HCV program:

E. Section 8 Program Administered

The PHA administers the following Section 8 vouchers and programs:

- Tenant-Based Vouchers

  Enables low-income families to lease safe, decent, and affordable privately owned units of the family's choosing.

- HUD-VASH Vouchers

  HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program combines HCV rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and supportive services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

  The VA provides these services for participating veterans through VA medical facilities or a Designated Service Provider (DSP), collectively referred to as VA.

- Family Self-Sufficiency Program

  The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program enables HUD-assisted families to increase their earned income and reduce their dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies. The FSS program promotes the development of local strategies to enable families in the HCV program to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

- Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs)

  Emergency Housing Vouchers are to assist individuals and families who are:

  - Experiencing homelessness;
  - At risk of experiencing homelessness;
  - Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; or
  - Were recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

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F. Customer Relations

The PHA considers all families, owners/landlord, and HUD as its customers. The goal of the PHA is to respond promptly to the needs of its customers. All contact with the customer and the general public will be handled in a professional and courteous manner. The PHA requires complaints to be submitted in writing, except for emergency Housing Quality Standards (HQS) deficiencies.

G. Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the Annual Contributions Contract, Section 16, Conflict of Interest, neither the PHA nor any of its contractors or subcontractors may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with the HCV program 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; or
- Any member of the Congress of the United States.

Any member of the classes described above must disclose their interest or prospective interest to the PHA and HUD.

The PHA has established written ethical standards of conduct with core values covering conflicts of interest and governing the performance of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of contracts for which program receipts will be or are expended.

The PHA shall adhere to its Conflict of Interest policy and shall sanction and/or terminate any officer, employee, or agent for violations consistent with applicable federal, state, or local law.

The "conflict of interest" prohibition may be waived by the HUD field office for good cause.

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CHAPTER 1: HCV PROGRAM BACKGROUND AND KEY EVENTS

The HCV program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market.

A. United States Housing Act of 1937

The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 authorized local PHAs established by individual states. The 1937 Act also initiated the public housing program. Local PHAs owned and managed public housing and, at the time the public housing program began, PHAs adopted a production approach to providing affordable housing for low-income families because of the Depression Era emphasis on job creation and slum elimination.

For nearly 30 years, public housing that was owned and managed by local PHAs was the primary source of housing assistance for low-income families. Over time, the federal government strategy for housing assistance shifted from sole involvement by PHAs toward involvement by the private housing sector.

B. Section 23 Leased Housing Program

Implemented in 1965, the Section 23 program was the first PHA administered housing program to use privately owned housing. Under the Section 23 program, PHAs leased units from private owners and sublet them to low-income families. PHAs retained tenant selection, rent collection, and, in some cases, management/maintenance responsibilities.

The Section 8 existing housing program replaced the Section 23 program in 1974. PHAs were required to convert Section 23 assisted units to the Section 8 existing housing program. Only a few developments still need to be converted.

C. Housing Act of 1968

The Section 235 homeownership program and the Section 236 rental program created by the 1968 Housing Act continued the strong movement toward using subsidies in privately developed, privately owned housing.

D. Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP)

The EHAP was the most extensive social program demonstration ever conducted by the federal government. It tested the feasibility of providing housing allowances to eligible families and was conducted in 12 locations between 1971 and 1980. This demonstration was the earliest form of federal tenant-based subsidy. Over a nine-year period, nearly 50,000 households received cash assistance. Participants leased units directly from private owners, and homeowners as well as renters were able to participate at two of the demonstration sites.

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E. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, enacted several years after the start of the EHAP, authorized the Section 8 program. This legislation signaled a significant shift in the federal housing strategy from locally owned public housing to privately owned rental housing. The Section 8 program included two components:

- Section 8 project-based assistance for existing, newly constructed, or rehabilitated housing. These programs replaced the Section 236 programs as the federal government's production programs for privately-owned assisted housing providing housing assistance to families living in specific buildings built or rehabilitated under program contracts; and
- The Section 8 existing housing program, a newly created housing assistance program to be administered by PHAs provided tenant-based subsidies. Under this program, sometimes called the "finders' keepers" or "certificate" program, families selected their own housing, and the subsidy followed the family when the family moved.

F. The Section 8 Existing Housing Program

Authorized by the 1974 Housing Act, the Section 8 existing housing program, also known as the rental certificate program, was modeled on the EHAP, but had the following key differences:

- Under the rental certificate program, the PHA made subsidy payments directly to the owners on behalf of the family rather than making payments to the family; and
- The rental certificate program imposed a HUD-established ceiling (fair market rent) on the gross rent for a unit leased under the program.

Under the rental certificate program families generally paid 25% of adjusted income toward the rent; in 1983 this family share increased to 30% of adjusted income.

The program grew rapidly and was popular with Congress, local governments, owners, and low-income families because it:

- Provided assistance quickly;
- Allowed family a choice of housing and anonymity;
- Dispersed families throughout the community and did not create projects or site selection problems; and
- Was a relatively inexpensive program, per family assisted.

G. Rental Voucher Program

Authorized by Congress as a demonstration program in 1984, the rental voucher program was formally authorized as a program in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987. The program was similar to the rental certificate program, but it allowed families more options in housing selection. The key differences between the rental certificate and rental voucher programs were:

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- The rental voucher program did not have a fair market rent limitation; and
- The rental voucher program provided assistance to families based on a pre-determined calculation of assistance amount. Depending on the cost of the housing they actually rented, families could pay more or less than 30% of adjusted income toward rent.

H. The Conforming Rules to Combine the Certificate and Voucher Programs

HUD issued three "conforming" rules in 1994, 1995, and 1998 to more closely combine and conform the rental certificate and rental voucher programs to the extent permitted by law.

In July 1994 and July 1995, HUD published the first two parts of a "conforming" rule designed to combine all aspects of the two programs that did not have different statutory requirements. The July 1994 rule established unified admissions rules. The 1995 rule standardized a wide range of other administrative and leasing activities.

A third conforming rule was published in June 1998. It addressed rent reasonableness, the calculation of rent and housing assistance payments, and the use of special housing types.

While these conforming rules made vouchers and certificates as similar as possible under existing legislation, there were still fundamental differences in establishing unit rents and the rent share paid by program participants.

I. The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (QHWRA) and Merger of the Certificate and Voucher Programs

In October 1998, Congress passed housing reform legislation, including a full merger of the certificate and voucher programs. This legislation eliminated all differences and required that the subsidy types merge into one HCV program.

In May 1999, HUD published an interim rule providing for the complete merger of the certificate and voucher programs into the new HCV program. The certificate program is to be phased out by October 2001. This interim rule was effective October 1, 1999, which is known as the merger date.

J. Conversion from The Rental Certificate and Rental Voucher Programs to The Housing Choice Voucher Program

The change of assistance from the certificate and voucher program to the HCV program started October 1, 1999. Effective immediately, all rental vouchers and over-FMR certificate tenancies became subject to the requirements of the HCV program. This was possible because the HCV program was modeled on these programs, and the housing assistance payments contracts for those tenancies allowed for changes in computing unit subsidy and family share of rent based upon HUD program rules. Unlike the pre-merger voucher program, the HCV program requires families to pay at least 30% of income toward rent.

Families receiving assistance under the rental certificate program transitioned to housing choice vouchers at the earliest of the following dates: date they move to a new unit with assistance, date they sign a new lease for the same unit, date they agree to convert to housing

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choice voucher assistance, or the date of their second annual reexamination on or after October 1, 1999.

K. Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA)

On July 29, 2016, HOTMA was signed into law (Pub. L. 114–201, 130 Stat. 782). HOTMA makes numerous changes to statutes governing HUD programs, including sections 3, 8, and 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (1937 Act). HUD published a rule in the Federal Register on October 24, 2016 (81 FR 73030), announcing which statutory changes made by HOTMA could be implemented immediately and which statutory changes required further action by HUD.

On November 29, 2016 (81 FR 85996), HUD published a Federal Register notice seeking public input on how HUD should determine the income limit for public housing residents pursuant to Section 103 of HOTMA, and this was followed by a July 26, 2018 (83 FR 35490) notice that made some provisions of Section 103 of HOTMA effective.

On January 18, 2017, HUD published a proposed rule (82 FR 5458) that made multiple HOTMA provisions for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, unrelated to sections 102, 103, and 104, effective and solicited public comment on HUD's implementation methods. The conforming regulatory changes for the HCV program provisions implemented by the January 18, 2017, rulemaking is not part of this final rule and are being addressed through a separate rulemaking.

Many of the statutory provisions in HOTMA are intended to streamline administrative processes and reduce burdens on PHAs and owners of housing assisted by Section 8 programs. Sections 102, 103, and 104 of HOTMA require that HUD make changes to its regulations and take other actions - some of which will also reduce burdens on PHAs, and private owners once implemented.

On September 17, 2019 (84 FR 48820), HUD published a proposed rule to update its regulations according to HOTMA's statutory mandate and to implement the provisions of Sections 102, 103, and 104 of HOTMA that require rulemaking. Additional details about the proposed rule may be found at 84 FR 48820 (September 17, 2019). That proposed rule has additional information on the proposed regulatory changes and how they relate to HOTMA. In addition, on December 4, 2020 (85 FR 78295), HUD re-opened public comment on specific provisions dealing with families whose income rises above the new cap for residing in public housing.

On February 14, 2023 (88 FR 9600), HUD published the HOTMA final rule. This final rule follows the publication of the September 17, 2019, proposed rule and considers the public comments received, including public comments received in response to HUD's December 4, 2020, notice reopening public comments.

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L. Applicable Regulations

The applicable regulations to the HCV program include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General HUD Program Requirements; Waivers
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination Based on Handicap in Federally Assisted Programs and Activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 24 CFR Part 100 -199: Fair Housing Act
- 24 CFR Part 903: Public Housing Agency Plans
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program
- 24 CFR Part 983: Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Program
- 24 CFR Part 984: Section 8 and Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- 24 CFR Part 985: Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)
- All issues not addressed in this document related to the Section 8 HCV program are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, HUD notices/guidance, handbooks and guidebooks, memorandums, and guidelines, and other applicable federal, state, or local laws.

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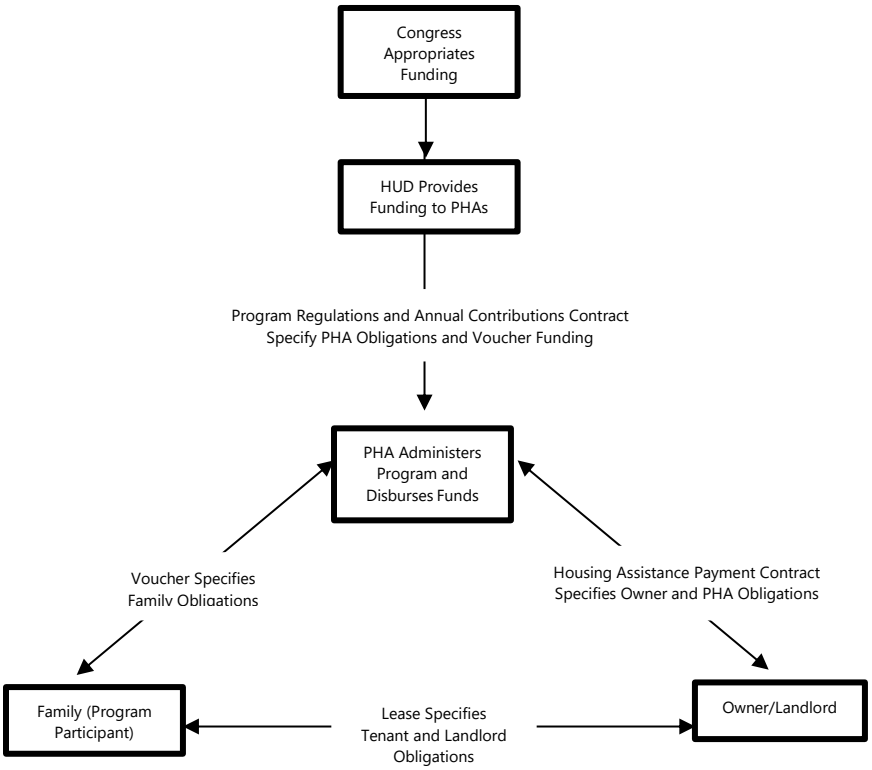
CHAPTER 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUD, THE PHA, THE OWNER, AND THE FAMILY

The PHA enters into contractual relationships with three parties: HUD, the owner, and the family. The roles and responsibilities of HUD, the PHA, the owner, and the family are defined in the federal regulations and in the legal documents that the parties execute to participate in the program.

A. Relationship and Controlling Documents in the HCV Program



B. Annual Contribution Contract

The Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) is a written contract between HUD and the PHA. Under the ACC, HUD agrees to make payments to the PHA, over a specified term, for housing assistance payments to owners and for the PHA administrative fee. The ACC specifies the maximum payment over the ACC term. The PHA agrees to administer the program in accordance with HUD regulations and requirements.

HUD's commitment to make payments for each funding increment in the PHA program constitutes a separate ACC. However, commitments for all the funding increments in a PHA program are listed in one consolidated contractual document called the consolidated annual contributions contract (consolidated ACC). A single consolidated ACC covers funding for the PHA's HCV program.

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C. Budget Authority

Budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to the PHA over the ACC term of a funding increment. Before adding a funding increment to the consolidated ACC for a PHA program, HUD reserves budget authority from amounts authorized and appropriated by the Congress for the program.

For each funding increment, the ACC specifies the term over which HUD will make payments for the PHA program, and the amount of available budget authority for each funding increment. The amount to be paid to the PHA during each PHA fiscal year (including payment from the ACC reserve account) must be approved by HUD.

D. Roles and Responsibilities

1. Role of HUD:

   HUD has four major responsibilities:

   a. Develop policy, regulations, handbooks, notices, and guidance to implement housing legislation;

   b. Allocate housing assistance funds;

   c. Provide technical assistance and training to PHAs; and

   d. Monitor PHA compliance with program requirements and performance goals.

2. Role of the PHA:

   The PHA's responsibilities are defined in the consolidated ACC, the HAP contract (form HUD-52641), and in applicable regulations. The PHA administers the HCV program under contract with HUD and has the following responsibilities:

   a. Establishing local policies;

   b. Determining family eligibility and reexamining the family income;

   c. Maintaining the waiting list and selecting families for admission;

   d. Calculating of family share of the rent and the amount of the housing assistance payment;

   e. Establishing utility allowances;

   f. Conducting outreach to owners, with special attention to those with units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration;

   g. Assisting persons with disabilities in finding satisfactory housing;

   h. Approving units, including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and determining the reasonableness of rent;

   i. Making housing assistance payments to owners;

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j. Conducting informal reviews and hearings at the request of applicants and participants challenging PHA administrative decisions;

k. Administering the FSS program; and

l. Complying with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the consolidated ACC, HUD-approved applications for program funding, the PHA's administrative plan, and federal, state, and local laws.

3. Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for performing all the owner's obligations under the HAP contract (form HUD-52641), Tenancy Addendum (form HUD-52641-A), and lease. The owner and/or owner designee (landlord, management agent) has the following responsibilities:

a. 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.

The fact that an applicant is or has been a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is not an appropriate basis for denial of tenancy if the applicant otherwise qualifies for tenancy.

b. Entering into a lease with the family.

c. Maintaining the unit in accordance with HQS, including performance of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.

d. Complying with fair housing and equal opportunity requirements.

e. Preparing and furnishing to the PHA information required under the HAP contract.

f. Collecting from the family:

1) Any security deposits.

2) The tenant contribution (the part of rent to owner not covered by the housing assistance payment).

3) Any charges for unit damage by the family.

g. Enforcing tenant obligations under the lease.

h. Paying for utilities and services (unless paid by the family under the lease).

i. Providing reasonable accommodation and/or modifications to the unit occupied or to be occupied by a person with disabilities.

4. Obligations of the Family

The term family is used interchangeably with the terms "applicant," "participant," "tenant," and "resident." For the Obligations of the Family, the interchangeably terms will include any household member approved by the PHA to reside in the assisted unit, where the Obligations of the Family are applicable. The Obligations of the Family are stated on the

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Housing Voucher (form HUD-52646), in the lease, and in the program regulations for housing choice voucher holders. The Obligations of the Family include:

a. Supplying true and complete required information including:

   1) Any information that the PHA or HUD determines necessary in the administration of the program, including evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status;

   2) Information as requested for regular or interim reexaminations of family income and composition;

   3) Disclosure and verification of social security numbers (SSNs); and

   4) Signing consent forms for obtaining and verifying information.

b. NSPIRE Enforcement:

   The family is responsible for tenant-caused damages.

c. Allowing PHA Inspections:

   The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.

d. Violation of Lease:

   1) The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

   2) An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor, or threatened survivor, of the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or as good cause to terminate the tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor.

e. Family Notice to Move or Lease Termination:

   The family must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease on notice to the owner.

f. Owner Eviction Notice:

   Promptly giving the PHA a copy of an eviction notice from the owner.

g. Use and Occupancy of Unit:

   1) The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.

   2) The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA.

      a) The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child.

      b) The family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

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c) No other person (i.e., nobody but approved members of the assisted family) may reside in the unit.

3) If the PHA has given approval, a foster child/adult or a live-in-aide may reside in the unit.

4) The family must promptly notify the PHA if any family member no longer resides in the unit.

5) With consent of the PHA, Members of the household may engage in legal profit-making activities within the unit, but only if those activities are incidental to the primary use of the unit as a residence.

6) The family must not sublease or let the unit

7) The family must not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

h. Absence from the unit:

1) 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.

2) The family must cooperate with the PHA for this purpose.

3) The family must promptly notify the PHA of absence from the unit.

i. Interest in the Unit:

The family must not own or have any interest in the unit.

j. Fraud and Other Program Violation:

The members of the family must not commit fraud, bribery, any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with assisted housing programs.

k. Other Housing Assistance:

An assisted family, or members of the family, may not receive HCV tenant-based assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or for a different unit, under any duplicative (as determined by HUD or in accordance with HUD requirements) federal, State, or local housing assistance program.

l. Crime by Household Members.

1) The members of the household may 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.

2) Criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, engaged in by a member of a family's household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, shall not be cause for termination of

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tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor, if the tenant or an affiliated individual of the family, is the survivor.

m. Alcohol Abuse by Household Members.

The members of the household must not abuse alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

E. Release of Information and Consent by Applicants and Participants

Each member of the family of an assistance applicant or participant who is at least 18 years of age, and each family head of household, spouse, or co-head regardless of age, must sign one or more consent forms.

1. Consent Forms Authorization

Assistance applicants and participants are responsible for the signing and submitting of consent forms, including form HUD-9886-A, by each applicable family member.

a. Applicants

The assistance applicant must submit the signed consent forms to the PHA when eligibility is being determined.

b. Participants

On or after January 1, 2024, the participant must sign and submit consent forms at their next annual/regularly scheduled or interim income reexamination.

c. Subsequent Authorization to Release Information and Consent Forms

After all applicants or participants over the age of 18 in a family have signed and submitted a consent form once on or after January 1, 2024, family members do not need to sign and submit subsequent consent forms at the next interim or regularly scheduled income reexamination except under the following circumstances:

1) When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family, that family member must sign and submit a consent form;

2) When a member of the family turns 18 years of age, that family member must sign and submit a consent form within 30 days of the family member turning 18 years of age; or

3) As required by HUD or the PHA in administrative instructions.

2. Required Contents of the Consent Forms

Consent forms will be used to request information directly from third parties (e.g., date hired, rate of pay, commissions, bonus, etc.). The consent forms will contain at a minimum:

a. A provision authorizing HUD and the PHA to obtain from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) any information or materials necessary to complete or

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verify the application for participation and to maintain continued assistance under the HCV program; and

b. A provision authorizing HUD or the PHA, who is responsible for determining eligibility for or the level of assistance, to verify with previous or current employers' income information pertinent to the assistance applicant's or participant's eligibility for or level of assistance;

c. A provision authorizing HUD to request income return information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) for the sole purpose of verifying income information pertinent to the assistance applicant's or participant's eligibility or level of benefits;

d. A provision authorizing the PHA to obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits; and

3. HUD-9886-A: Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice

The head of household, spouse, or co-head, regardless of age and adults, 18 years of age and older, will be required to sign the form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice.

a. Purposes of Form HUD-9886-A

1) In signing the form HUD-9886-A, the family is authorizing HUD and the PHA to request income information from the sources listed on the form.

2) HUD and the PHA will use this information to verify the family's income, in order to ensure that the family is eligible for assisted housing benefits and that these benefits are set at the correct level.

3) HUD and the PHA may participate in computer matching programs with these sources in order to verify the family's eligibility and level of benefits.

b. Form HUD-9886-A Authorizes the Following:

1) HUD and the PHA to request verification of salary and wages from current or previous employers.

2) HUD and the PHA to request wage and unemployment compensation claim information from the state agency responsible for keeping that information.

3) HUD to request certain tax return information from the SSA and IRS.

4) The PHA to request verification of any financial record from any financial institutions as defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401)), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits.

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c. Sources of Information Obtained

The form HUD-9886-A only authorizes the release directly from employers and financial institutions of information.

1) State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs)

The form HUD-9886-A is limited to wages and unemployment compensation the family has received when the family received assisted housing benefits.

2) U.S. Social Security Administration (HUD only)

The form HUD-9886-A is limited to the wage and self-employment information and payments of retirement income as referenced at Section 6103(l)(7)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

3) U.S. Internal Revenue Service (HUD only)

The form HUD-9886-A is limited to unearned income (i.e., interest and dividends).

4) Information may also be obtained directly from:

a) Current and former employers concerning salary and wages; and

b) Financial institutions as defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the PHA determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits.

c) Information obtained from these sources will be used to verify information that the family provides in determining eligibility for assisted housing programs and the level of benefits.

d) The form HUD-9886-A only authorizes release directly from employers and financial institutions of information.

4. Effective Dates of Consent Forms and Form HUD-9886-A

Consent forms and form HUD-9886-A will remain effective until the earliest of:

a. The rendering of a final adverse (denied) decision for an assistance applicant;

b. The cessation of a participant's eligibility (termination) for assistance from HUD and the PHA; or

c. The express revocation by the assistance applicant or recipient (or applicable family member) of the authorization, in a written notification to HUD or the PHA.

d. If the family voluntarily leaves the HCV program, the family's assistance is considered terminated and the signed form HUD-9886-A will no longer be in effect.

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5. Criminal Background Check

   The PHA will develop and use other consent forms and available resources to obtain criminal background records. These may include federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, and consumer reporting agencies.

   a. The PHA is authorized to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency and may use the criminal conviction records obtained from the law enforcement agency to screen applicants for admission to or continued occupancy in the HCV program.

   b. State Sex Offender Registration

      1) The PHA must carry out background checks necessary to determine whether a member of a household applying for admission to the HCV program is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

      2) This sex offender check must be carried out with respect to the state in which the PHA is located and with respect to states where members of the applicant household are known to have resided.

   c. Crimes and Other Sex Offenses

      1) If the PHA obtains criminal records from a state or local agency showing that a household member has been convicted of a crime/sex offense, relevant to applicant screening, lease enforcement, or eviction, the PHA will notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information and must provide the subject of the record and the applicant or tenant a copy of such information, and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information.

      2) This opportunity must be provided before a denial of admission, eviction, or lease enforcement action on the basis of such information.

   d. If at any time during the application process or during program participation, the PHA has a documented reasonable cause (e.g., newspaper articles, credible informants, police reports, etc.) to believe that a household member is engaged in drug-related or violent criminal activity which would pose a threat to the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or PHA employees, the PHA is authorized to obtain a criminal background check of that household member.

   e. The family will not incur any costs for the drug and criminal background check.

6. Penalties from Failing to Sign Consent Forms

   Refusing to sign consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing income information and financial records, including generating any EIV reports and using EIV data to verify income.

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a. Deny and/or Terminate Housing Assistance

In accordance with the provisions governing the HCV program, if an applicant, participant, or any member of the applicant's or participant's family, does not sign and submit the consent form as required then the:

1) Assistance to and admission of an applicant will be denied; or

2) Assistance to, and the tenancy of, a participant will be terminated.

b. Cross References

Individuals should consult the regulations and administrative instructions for the HCV program for further information on the use of income information in determinations regarding eligibility.

7. Penalties for Revocation of Consent Forms

The executed consent forms will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, the assistance is terminated, or if the family provides written notification to the PHA to revoke consent. The PHA will explain to the families the families' right to revoke consent forms and the consequences for the revocation of the consent forms.

a. Revocation of consent forms prohibits the PHA from requesting and accessing income information and financial records, including generating any EIV reports and using EIV data to verify income (although the data matches between HUD and other agencies will continue to automatically occur in the EIV system if the family is not terminated from the program).

b. Without the family's executed consent form, the PHA may not process annual or interim reexaminations of income, including when the family's income decreases and the family requests an interim reexamination to decrease the tenant rent.

c. Applicants, participants, or any member of the applicant's or participant's family have the right to revoke their consent forms by providing written notice to the PHA, however revocation of the consent forms will result in:

1) Denial of admission for applicants.

2) Termination of assistance for participant families.

Note: If the PHA does not establish a policy that revocation of consent forms will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance, the family will be required to sign a new consent form by the next reexamination, whichever comes first, to avoid termination of assistance or be reviewed for eligibility for admission.

3) Denial of admission or termination of assistance is subject to the PHA's informal review or hearing procedures, respectfully.

d. The PHA will notify the PHA's local HUD office when an applicant or participant family member revokes their consent.

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8. Family Privacy Rights

   It is the PHA's policy to guard the privacy of individual applicants and residents in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and to ensure the protection of those individuals' records maintained by the PHA.

   a. The PHA will not release information to other persons or entities unless the family has signed a release of information or consent form authorizing the PHA to release specific information to the person(s) or entity.

   b. The PHA may release information on amounts owed for claims paid and not reimbursed by the family.

   c. The PHA may release information as required by law to a federal or state agency, law enforcement personnel, or if the PHA has received a court subpoena.

   d. The PHA is required to notify families of the use of computer matching agreements/activities. The PHA must provide the families with the opportunity to refute adverse information before being denied or terminated on the basis of a match.

   e. The PHA must limit use and disclosure of family information obtained through release and consent to purposes directly connected with the program administration (i.e., an adult's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) data will be released only to that adult. A minor's EIV data may be released to the adult responsible for the minor.).

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CHAPTER 3: THE ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The purpose of the Administrative Plan is for the PHA to establish policies on matters for which the PHA has discretion to establish local policies where federal regulations or laws do not direct the PHA's actions or decisions.

The PHA will comply with the City of San Marcos, Texas Consolidated Plan and the PHA's Agency Plan. The Administrative Plan is a supporting document to the PHA's Agency Plan and shall be available for public review.

The Administrative Plan shall also comply with the regulations, requirements, notices, and guidance set forth by the HUD, the ACC, the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other civil rights requirements, Fair Housing regulations, the PHA Personnel Policy, applicable Standard Operating Procedures, and all federal, state, and local housing laws.

A. Adoption of the Administrative Plan

The Administrative Plan is a formal document which must be formally adopted by the PHA's Board of Commissioners or other governing body. The Administrative Plan becomes the PHA's official policy governing the HCV program once adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

The PHA shall submit a copy of the Administrative Plan to HUD. HUD may require the PHA to change its policies in the Administrative Plan if the policies are inconsistent with program regulations or requirements. Implementation of the Administrative Plan does not require prior HUD approval.

B. Contents of the Administrative Plan

The PHA Administrative Plan must cover all the PHA's local policies for administration of the HCV program, including the PHA's policies on the following subjects:

1. 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;
2. Issuing or denying vouchers, including PHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions of the voucher term. If the PHA decides to allow extensions of the voucher term, the PHA Administrative Plan must describe how the PHA determines whether to grant extensions, and how the PHA determines the length of any extension;
3. 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;
4. Occupancy policies includes but are not limited to:
    a. Definition of what group of persons may qualify as a "family";
    b. Definition of when a family is considered to be "continuously assisted";

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c. Standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity, alcohol abuse, or other factors; and

d. Policies concerning residency by a foster child, foster adult, or live-in aide, including defining when PHA consent for occupancy by a foster child, foster adult, or live-in aide must be given or may be denied.

5. Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration.
6. Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit.
7. Providing information about a family to prospective owners.
8. Disapproval of owners.
9. Subsidy standards.
10. Family absence from the dwelling unit.
11. How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up.
12. Informal review procedures for applicants.
13. Informal hearing procedures for participants.
14. Payment standard policies, including:
    a. The process for establishing and revising payment standards, including whether the PHA has voluntarily adopted the use of Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs);
    b. A description of how the PHA will administer decreases in the payment standard amount for a family continuing to reside in a unit for which the family is receiving assistance; and
    c. If the PHA establishes different payment standard amounts for designated areas within its jurisdiction, including exception areas, the criteria used to determine the designated areas and the payment standard amounts for those designated areas. All such areas must be described in the PHA's Administrative Plan or payment standard schedule.
15. The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract).
16. Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing).
17. Policies concerning payment by a family to the PHA of amounts the family owes the PHA.
18. Policies concerning interim reexaminations of family income and composition, the frequency of determinations of family income, and income determinations practices, including whether the PHA will accept a family declaration of assets.
19. Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family.

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20. Approval by the Board of Commissioners or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve.
21. Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required HQS inspections, including:
    a. Any deficiency that the PHA has adopted as a life-threatening deficiency that is not a HUD-required life-threatening deficiency.
    b. For PHAs that adopt the initial inspection non-life-threatening deficiency option:
        1) The PHA's policy on whether the provision will apply to all initial inspections or a portion of initial inspections.
        2) The PHA's policy on whether the provision will be applied to only some inspections and how the units will be selected.
        3) The PHA's policy on using withheld HAP funds to repay an owner once the unit is in compliance with HQS.
    c. For PHAs that adopt the alternative inspection provision:
        1) The PHA's policy on how it will apply the provision to initial and periodic inspections.
        2) The specific alternative inspection method used by the PHA.
        3) The specific properties or types of properties where the alternative inspection method will be employed.
        4) For initial inspections, the maximum amount of time the PHA will withhold HAP if the owner does not correct the HQS deficiencies within the cure period, and the period of time after which the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the owner's failure to correct the deficiencies, which may not exceed 180 days from the effective date of the HAP contract.
    d. The PHA's policy on charging a reinspection fee to owners.
22. The PHA's policy on withholding HAP for units that do not meet HQS.
23. The PHA's policy on assisting families with relocating and finding a new unit.
24. PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy.
25. Whether the PHA will permit a family to submit more than one request for tenancy approval at a time.
26. In the event of insufficient funding, taking into account any cost-savings measures taken by the PHA, a description of the factors the PHA will consider when determining which HAP contracts to terminate first (e.g., prioritization of PBV HAP contracts over tenant-based HAP contracts or prioritization of contracts that serve vulnerable families or individuals).

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C. Organization of this Administrative Plan

This Administrative Plan chronologically introduces the sequence of events experienced by a family participating in the HCV program.

The Administrative Plan begins with outreach and program plans, and proceeds to program participation, including applications and eligibility, leasing, inspections, rent reasonableness, reexaminations, and termination of assistance by the PHA.

This Administrative Plan also includes chapters about financial management, program administration staffing, and program integrity.

The Table of Contents provides a detailed listing of chapter titles and contents.

D. Changes in Laws and Regulations

This Administrative Plan will be interpreted and applied in accordance with applicable federal statutes and HUD regulations and policy guidance. Any conflict between the language of this Administrative Plan and such federal statutes and/or regulations will be resolved in accordance with federal law and policy. Additionally, since the PHA must follow state and local laws in its jurisdiction, this Administrative Plan will be deemed automatically revised should any of those laws or regulations change.

In the event an applicable HUD, state, or local law or regulation is modified or eliminated, the revised law or regulation shall, to the extent inconsistent with this Administrative Plan, automatically supersede this Administrative Plan. To the extent that the change is mandatory (allowing no PHA discretion), the text of this Administrative Plan will be revised without requirement for administrative processing. By approving this provision, the Board of Commissioners understands that they are approving future automatic revisions responding to mandatory changes.

All issues not addressed in this Administrative Plan related to the Section 8 HCV program are governed by the Code of Federal Regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, Federal Registers, memos, notices, guidelines, and other applicable law.

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CHAPTER 4: Nondiscrimination and Equal Housing Opportunities

In making decisions concerning admissions and occupancy, the PHA must comply with the Fair Housing, Equal Housing Opportunities, and civil rights requirements. The PHA is required to make the HCV program available and accessible to all eligible families. The following outlines the PHA's general policy concerning the requirements and specific actions to be taken in the admission and occupancy process.

A. General Policy

The PHA will not discriminate against any person or family because of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, familial status, disability/handicap, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status in the performance of its obligations during any phase of the occupancy process.

The occupancy process includes, but is not limited to, application processing, selection from the waiting list, determination of eligibility, the lease-up process, moves with continued assistance (including portability), delivery of services, treatment of participants, and denial or termination of assistance.

1. The PHA will abide by the nondiscrimination requirements of:
    a. The Fair Housing Act of 1988, as amended, 24 CFR part 100
    b. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (42 U.S.C 2000d-1), prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.
    c. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (29 U.S.C. 794), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in federally assisted program or activities.
    d. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12131-12165), prohibits discrimination based on disability in programs and activities provided or made available by public entities. HUD enforces Title II with respect to housing-related programs and activities of public entities, including public housing, housing assistance, and housing referrals.
    e. Title III of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12181-12189), prohibits discrimination based on disability in the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of places of public accommodations owned, leased, or operated by private entities. The Department of Justice enforces Title III of the ADA, but certain HUD recipients and private entities operating housing and community development programs are covered by Title III of the ADA.
    f. Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-6107), prohibits discrimination based on age in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.

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g. Executive Order 11063, Equal Opportunity in Housing, issued on November 20, 1962, prohibits discrimination in the sale, leasing, rental, or other disposition of properties and facilities owned or operated by the federal government or provided with federal funds.

h. Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), issued on August 11, 2000, requires each federal agency to take steps to ensure that eligible persons with limited English proficiency are provided meaningful access to all federally assisted and federally conducted programs and activities.

i. Executive Order 12892, Leadership and Coordination of Fair Housing in Federal Programs: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, issued on January 17, 1994, requires federal agencies to affirmatively further fair housing in their programs and activities, and provides that the Secretary of HUD will be responsible for coordinating the effort.

2. Equal Access Rule

The HCV program is open to all eligible individuals regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

a. A private owner that participates in the HCV program becomes subject to the rule when the owner executes a housing assistance payment (HAP) contract with the PHA.

b. Prohibited Inquiries

1) The PHA and owners are prohibited from inquiring about an applicant's or participant's sexual orientation or gender identity for the purposes of determining eligibility or otherwise making housing available.

2) The individual may voluntarily self-identify their sexual orientation or gender identity.

c. Permissible Inquiries

1) The PHA is permitted to ask an applicant's or participant's sex in order to determine the number of bedrooms for which a household may be eligible based on the PHA's written subsidy standards.

2) The PHA must collect and report an HCV program participant's sex through form HUD-50058 and submit the data electronically to the Information Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/PIC), or its successor system.

3) The PHA may maintain voluntary and anonymous reporting of sexual orientation or gender identity for compliance with data collection requirements by state and local governments or other federal assistance programs so long as information obtained pursuant to such reporting has no bearing on eligibility for housing or program participation.

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d. Program Compliance

1) A PHA's or owner's actions or practices that are inconsistent with the rule could result in HUD's determination that the PHA or owner has failed to comply with program requirements.

2) HUD may pursue any available remedy, including:

a) Sanctions or corrective action plans that it deems appropriate to remedy the violation.

b) A review of the PHA's or owner's policies and performance to determine if it is complying with the Equal Access Rule.

c) Monitoring by PIH or HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

d) A request for information concerning allegations of noncompliance.

3) The PHA or owner must cooperate with HUD and provide access to staff, records, and beneficiaries as needed.

3. The PHA will not, on the grounds of race, color, sex, religion, age, disability, national origin, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or familial status:

a. Deny an eligible person or family admission to housing.

b. Provide housing assistance, which is different than that provided to others, except for elderly and/or disabled where accessibility features may be required.

c. Subject a person or family to segregation or separate treatment.

d. Restrict a person's or family's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with housing programs.

e. Treat a person or family differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission.

f. Deny any person or family access to the same level of services provided to others.

g. Deny a person the opportunity to participate in a planning or advisory group that is an integral part of the housing programs.

B. Specific Actions

Race, color, or national origin of the family or of PHA staff will not be a factor in the assignment of PHA staff responsible for the administration of the HCV program.

1. The PHA will not assign employees in a way that would result in discrimination against applicants or participant families.

2. The PHA will ensure that all employees of the PHA are familiar with discrimination and nondiscrimination requirements.

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3. Fair Housing posters and housing information with the Equal Opportunity Housing logo shall be displayed in locations throughout the PHA office in such a manner as to be easily readable by persons with disabilities. The PHA will prominently display the posters in:
    a. Each office where applications are accepted; and
    b. Each management office, except single-family dwellings.
4. Individuals who believe that they have been discriminated against with respect to housing may request and receive assistance from PHA staff in filing such complaints.
5. The PHA will not intimidate, threaten, or take any retaliatory action against any applicant or participant because of a person's participation in civil rights activities, or for having asserted any civil rights under statutes, regulations, or requirements pursuant thereto.
6. The PHA will not deny an individual with physical disabilities an opportunity to apply for housing assistance due to inaccessible application offices.
7. The PHA will maintain information on the race, ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic), sex and age of the head of the household of all applicants and participants.
8. The PHA will not discriminate in the rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, a unit to any person because of a disability of that person, a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is rented, or made available, or any person associated with that person.
9. The PHA will not discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the rental of a unit, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such dwelling, because of a disability of that person, a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is rented, or made available, or any person associated with that person.
10. The PHA will not make an inquiry to determine whether a person who is applying for housing assistance, a person intending to reside in the assisted unit after it is rented or made available, or any person associated with that person, has a disability, or make an inquiry as to the nature of severity of a disability of such a person.
11. Furthermore, the PHA will not inquire whether a person is "capable of living independently." However, this paragraph does not prohibit the PHA from making the following inquiries, provided that these inquiries are made of all persons, whether or not they are persons with disabilities.
    a. Inquiry into a person's ability to meet the requirements of tenancy;
    b. Inquiry to determine whether a person is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
    c. Inquiry to determine whether a person for a unit is qualified for a priority available to persons with particular type of disability should such priority be a part of the PHA's policy;

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d. Inquiry to determine whether a person for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance, except that such persons who claim eligibility as disabled due to drug or alcohol abuse alone are not eligible for housing; or

e. Inquiry to determine whether a person has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, or of any violent crime.

12. The PHA will not require that a dwelling be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals, or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.
13. The PHA will ensure that all PHA-property, including buildings, common areas, offices, and office spaces are accessible to persons with disabilities.
14. The PHA will post the TDD/TTY telephone number to facilitate accessibility for the hearing impaired.
15. To further the commitment to full compliance with applicable civil rights laws, the PHA will provide information to HCV program applicants and participants on how to complete and file a housing discrimination complaint if the applicant or participant claims illegal discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, disability, or violation of the Equal Access Rule.
16. The PHA will review its policies and procedures, at least annually, to ensure compliance with all Fair Housing civil rights requirements.

C. Reasonable Accommodation and Reasonable Modifications

The PHA will provide a reasonable accommodation, which includes a reasonable modification, as required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Fair Housing Act of 1988, and Titles I and II of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs and activities conducted by HUD or any federal agency that receives financial assistance. When the program is viewed as a whole, it must be usable and accessible to persons with disabilities. The PHA will ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to the PHA's programs and services.

1. Reasonable Accommodation
   a. An exception, change, adaptation, or modification to policies, rules, practices, or services that may be needed by a person with a disability in order to benefit from housing, participate in activities, or perform a job.
   b. There must be a nexus (relationship) between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability.
2. Reasonable Modification
   a. A physical or structural change needed by a person with a disability to use and enjoy housing or perform a job.

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b. A reasonable modification can be requested for individual units, the workplace, or for public/common use areas.

3. Disability in Respect for Reasonable Accommodations:

   a. A person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such an individual;

      1) The term "substantially limits" suggests that the limitation is "significant" or "to a large degree" and cannot be insubstantial.

      2) Physical or mental impairment includes but is not limited to:

         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; genitourinary; 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.

         c) 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 (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance), alcoholism, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection.

      3) Major life activities are those activities/functions that are of central importance to daily life, such as seeing, hearing, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for oneself, learning, speaking, and working.

   b. 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.

   c. Is regarded as having such an impairment.

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

      2) 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

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

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4. Requesting a Reasonable Accommodation

   There must be a nexus (relationship) between the individual's disability and the reasonable accommodation requested.

   a. The PHA will recognize that an individual making a reasonable accommodation request does not need to mention Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or use the words "reasonable accommodation.

      1) The individual making the request for reasonable accommodation must make the request in a manner that a reasonable person would understand it to be a request for reasonable accommodation.

      2) The PHA is not obligated to provide reasonable accommodation when it is not requested, even if the need is apparent.

   b. The PHA will recognize reasonable accommodation requests made orally or in writing.

      1) If the request is made orally, the PHA will document that a request for reasonable accommodation was made (clearly noting what is being requested and the request is because of a disability) and provide a copy of the documented request to the individual.

      2) The PHA will give appropriate consideration to reasonable accommodation requests made orally or requested not using the PHA's preferred forms or procedures for making such requests.

   c. A request for reasonable accommodations can be made at any time during the application process or during occupancy in the HCV program.

   d. A request for reasonable accommodations can be made by the individual with disabilities or by someone on behalf of the individual with disabilities.

5. Determination of a Reasonable Accommodation Request

   The PHA shall make a reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified applicant or participant with disabilities unless the PHA can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the operation of PHA's program or fundamentally alter the nature of the program.

   a. Verification Procedures

      The PHA is entitled to obtain information that is necessary to evaluate if a requested reasonable accommodation may be necessary because of a disability.

      1) If the disability is obvious, or otherwise known to the PHA, and if the need for the requested accommodation is also readily apparent or known, then the PHA may not request any additional information about the requester's disability or the disability-related need for the accommodation.

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2) If the disability is not obvious, or otherwise known, the PHA may request reliable disability-related information that:
    a) Is necessary to verify that the person meets the Section 504 definitions of disability,
    b) Describes the accommodation needed, and
    c) Shows the relationship between the person's disability and the need for the requested accommodation.
3) The PHA may accept a statement by the person with disabilities.
4) The PHA may request a statement from a qualified professional who treats the person for their disability, including but not limited to:
    a) A doctor or licensed medical/health professional;
    b) A peer support group;
    c) A social service/disability agency or counselor; or
    d) A case manager.
5) The PHA may not impose expensive or burdensome requirements to "prove" either a disability or need for an accommodation.
6) The PHA will keep information regarding a person's disability confidential and will not share the information with other persons unless it is needed to make or assess a decision to grant or deny a reasonable accommodation or unless its disclosure is required by law.

b. Determining an undue financial and administrative burden must be made on a case-by-case basis involving various factors, such as:
    1) The cost of the requested accommodation,
    2) The financial resources of the PHA,
    3) The benefits that the accommodation would provide to the requester, and
    4) The availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the requester's disability-related needs.

c. In determining whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the PHA's program, factors to be considered include:
    1) The overall size of the PHA's program with respect to number of employees, number and type of facilities, and size of budget;
    2) The type of the PHA's operation, including the composition and structure of the PHA's workforce; and
    3) The nature and cost of the accommodation needed.

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6. Approval or Denial of a Request for Reasonable Accommodation
    a. Approval of Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
        1) The PHA must approve the reasonable accommodation and/or make the modification unless doing so is:
            a) Unreasonable,
            b) An undue financial and administrative burden on the PHA's programs, or
            c) Would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the PHA program.
        2) The PHA will meet with the family to discuss the approval:
            a) How the accommodating will be provided
            b) When it will be provided
            c) Advise of any variations to the original request
            d) Sign a Reasonable Accommodation Agreement form
            e) Mail determination of notice to the family
    b. Denial of Requests for Reasonable Accommodation
        1) The PHA may deny a request for reasonable accommodation or modification if the request:
            a) Was not made by or on behalf of a person with disabilities, or
            b) There is no disability-related need for the accommodation or modification, or
            c) The request is unreasonable.
        2) The PHA will meet with the family to discuss the denial:
            a) How the determination was made
            b) Administrative solutions
            c) Explanation of the process of requesting an informal review/hearing or filing a complaint
            d) Mail the determination notice to the family

D. Effective Communication

To ensure effective communication with persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) or persons with disabilities who require another form of communication, such as braille or American Sign Language (ASL), the PHA will consider the following factors:

1. Translation of Documents

    The PHA will conduct a four-factor analysis as a framework to identify LEP persons who need language services and to what extent, what languages require document translation and interpretation services, and what languages require only interpretation services.

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2. Communication Accessibility
    a. The PHA will have TDD/TTY machines or an equally effective communication system accessible for persons who are hearing impaired.
    b. The PHA will provide ASL interpreters for persons who are hearing impaired if requested as a reasonable accommodation.
    c. The PHA may provide copies of legal documents and informational materials in large type or make available in audio for persons who are visually impaired if requested as a reasonable accommodation.
3. All PHA mailings will be made available in an accessible format upon request as a reasonable accommodation.
4. The PHA will assist by orally reading and explaining documents for persons who are unable to read.
5. The PHA will assist in completing forms and other required documents for persons who are unable to write.
6. The PHA will ensure that all PHA documents and the following information are written and/or provided in an accessible, clear, and concise format:
    a. Marketing and informational material.
    b. Information regarding the application process.
    c. Applications for admission and reexaminations (annual and interim).
    d. All form letters and notices to the families.
    e. The PHA's general policy regarding reasonable accommodation.
    f. HCV briefing materials.
    g. HCV program and any other applicable program rules.
    h. Information regarding opening, closing, and updating the waiting list.
    i. All information related to the family's responsibilities and rights (informal reviews/hearings, etc.).

E. Voluntary Compliance Agreement

Should the PHA be required to enter into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA or Agreement) with HUD, upon execution of the VCA, the PHA will comply with all general provisions, specific provisions, reporting requirements, and recordkeeping requirements noted in the VCA.

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CHAPTER 5: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT (VAWA)

Protects tenants and applicants, and affiliated individuals who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking (collectively VAWA violence/abuse) from being denied, evicted, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of such violence against them. While VAWA, HUD's regulations, HUD forms, and other HUD guidance generally use the term "victim," this policy will use the VAWA 2022 preferred term "survivor," which will have the same meaning as "victim."

A. Who is Eligible for VAWA Protections

For the purposes of VAWA, the term "tenant" shall refer to the assisted family and members of the household on the lease.

1. Only tenants who are assisted by the PHA can invoke VAWA protections that apply solely to tenants.
2. Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity Requirements:
    a. VAWA protections are not limited to women.
    b. Survivors of VAWA violence/abuse are eligible for protections without regard to sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
    c. Survivors cannot be discriminated against based on any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age.
    d. As per the HUD's Equal Access Rule, the VAWA protections also cover eligible individuals and families regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
    e. Youth under the age of 18 years old living in an assisted household may invoke VAWA protections if the youth is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.
3. Citizenship and Immigration Status
    a. VAWA protections are provided to tenants regardless of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
    b. Self-Petitioners

        Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 states that HUD may not allow financial assistance to ineligible non-citizens, but assistance must not be denied while verifying immigration status.

        1) VAWA also provides protections for "self-petitioners" who are noncitizens and claim to be survivors of "battery or extreme cruelty" by their spouse or parent who is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR).
        2) VAWA covers the following types of battery or extreme cruelty: domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

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3) Self-petitioners can indicate that they are in "satisfactory immigration status" when applying for assistance or continued assistance from a Section 214 covered housing provider.

   a) Satisfactory immigration status means an immigration status which does not make the individual ineligible for financial assistance.

   b) After the PHA verifies the immigration status in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) System, the PHA will make a final determination as to the self-petitioner's eligibility.

4) Housing assistance and all other VAWA protections will be granted to the self-petitioner throughout the verification process until a final determination of the LPR status is made.

5) If the final determination is to deny the VAWA self-petitioner or the LPR petition, the PHA will alert the petitioner and take actions to terminate the voucher assistance in accordance with existing PHA requirements.

4. Affiliated Individual (replaced family member)

   a. A spouse, parent, brother, sister, a child of that person, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or

   b. Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

5. Live-In Aides

   a. Live-in aides are entitled to VAWA protections if the live-in aide is an applicant for PHA housing assistance.

   b. Live-in aides could be an affiliated individual of a tenant and if the live-in aid as an affiliated individual is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

   c. The tenant with whom the affiliated individual is associated cannot be evicted or have assistance terminated on the basis that the affiliated individual was a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

6. Applicants

   VAWA protections also cover applicants when they are applying for admission to the HCV program.

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B. Who is Ineligible for VAWA Protections

Guests, unassisted members, and live-in aides of the family are ineligible for VAWA protections that are available only to tenants.

1. As a reasonable accommodation, a tenant can request VAWA protections based on the grounds that the live-in aid is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse. In addition, other reasonable accommodations may be needed on a case-by-case basis.
2. Where a guest or unassisted member is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, a tenant cannot be evicted or have assistance terminated on the basis of the VAWA violence/abuse of the guest or unassisted member.
3. Unassisted members who are also on the lease may qualify by way of the lease for VAWA protections.

C. VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification Form

1. The PHA will provide the Notice of Occupancy Rights, form HUD-5380, and the Certification Form, form HUD-5382, to each adult applicant and to each adult participant no later than at each of the following times:
    a. At the time the applicant is denied assistance or admission;
    b. At the time the individual is provided assistance or admission;
    c. With any notification of eviction or notification of termination of assistance; and
    d. During the 12-month period following December 16, 2016, either during the annual reexamination or if there will be no reexamination for the participant during the first year after the rule takes effect, through other means.
2. In accordance with Executive Order 13166 (Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency), the PHA shall make available the Notice of Occupancy Rights and the Certification Form in multiple languages.

D. VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights, HUD-5380

The Notice of Occupancy Rights explains the VAWA protections for applicants and for tenants, including the rights to confidentiality and any VAWA protection limitations.

1. The Notice of Occupancy Rights must be accompanied by the VAWA Certification form.
2. The PHA will provide the Notice of Occupancy Rights without changes to the core VAWA protections and confidentiality rights.
3. The PHA will customize the Notice of Occupancy Rights to reflect:
    a. How the survivor can obtain the Notice of Occupancy Rights in another language than English.
    b. How to and the PHA contact for a reasonable accommodation request.
    c. Information about the local HUD FHEO Field Office and contact information.

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d. How to request a VAWA emergency transfer or to read the PHA's Emergency Transfer Plan.

e. How to contact local advocacy and legal aid organizations.

E. VAWA Certification Form, HUD-5382

The Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, form (VAWA Certification form) is an optional way for survivors to comply with a written request for documentation about an incident or incidents of VAWA violence/abuse.

1. The VAWA Certification form must be accompanied by the Notice of Occupancy Rights form.
2. VAWA Certification Form
   a. Describes the VAWA protects available to applicants and tenants.
   b. Provides that the survivor or someone on the survivor's behalf may complete the form.
   c. Describes the confidentiality protections under VAWA.
   d. Provides information of the time period for responding to a written request for documentation of VAWA violence/abuse.
   e. Survivors can select safest and most secure ways of contact and communication.
   f. Allows the survivor to disclose the name of the perpetrator (if known and safe to disclose).
   g. Describes how the survivor can request a reasonable accommodations.
   h. The PHA will customize the VAWA Certification form to reflect:
      1) How the survivor can obtain the VAWA Certification form in another language than English.
      2) Information about how to locate and contact local VAWA advocacy and legal aid organizations.
   i. Includes an applicant and tenant certification, certifying the information provided on the VAWA Certification form is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and recollection, and that one or more members of their household is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

F. Certification or Documentation

1. Acceptance of a Verbal Statement
   a. The PHA is not required to ask for documentation when an individual presents a claim for VAWA protections.
   b. The PHA may choose to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's verbal statement or other corroborating evidence.

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c. The PHA will accept a verbal statement of an incident or incidents of VAWA violence/abuse if the PHA was aware of the abuse and encouraged the survivor to request VAWA protections.

2. Requesting Documentation

The PHA may choose to request an individual to document their claim of VAWA violence/abuse.

a. The PHA must request the documentation in writing.

b. Providing the survivor, form HUD-5382 does not constitute a written request for the documentation, unless the form HUD-5382 is accompanied by the written notice requesting the documentation.

c. The survivor may satisfy the PHA's written request for documentation by providing any one of the following:

1) Form HUD-5382; or

2) A document:

a) Signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a survivor service provider, an attorney, or medical professional or a mental health professional (collectively, "professional") from whom the survivor has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse:

b) Signed by the applicant or tenant; and

c) That specifies, under penalty of perjury, that the professional believes in the occurrence of the incident of VAWA violence/abuse that is the ground for protection and remedies under the VAWA Final Rule, and that the incident meets the applicable definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

3) A record of a federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency (may include a policy report), court, or administrative agency; or

4) At the discretion of the PHA, a statement or other evidence provided by the tenant or applicant.

3. Time to Submit VAWA Documentation

a. The PHA will require submission of documentation within 14 business days after the date that the individual received the written request for documentation.

b. The PHA may extend this time period at its discretion.

c. During the 14-business day period and any granted extensions of that time, no adverse actions, such as eviction or termination, can be taken against the individual requesting VAWA protection.

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4. Third-Party Verification

   The PHA shall not require the survivor to provide third-party documentation of survivor status, unless:

   a. More than one tenant or applicant provides documentation to show they are survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and the information in one person's documentation conflicts with the information in another person's documentation; or

   b. Submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to the PHA.

   c. The PHA shall give the tenant or applicant 30 calendar days from the date of the written request to provide such documentation.

G. Limitations of VAWA Protections

The tenant may invoke VAWA protections on more than one occasion and the PHA will not subject additional conditions that would adversely affect the tenant's tenancy because they have invoked VAWA protections. There are no limitations on the number of occasions a survivor can invoke VAWA protections.

1. Nothing in this chapter limits the authority of the PHA, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to:

   a. The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse; or

   b. The distribution or possession of property among members of a household.

2. The PHA may evict or terminate assistance to a tenant for any violation not premised on an act of VAWA violence/abuse that is in question against the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant.

   The PHA will not subject the tenant who is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse or is affiliated with an individual who is or has been VAWA violence/abuse, to a more demanding standard than other tenants when determining whether to evict or terminate assistance.

3. The PHA may terminate assistance or evict a tenant if the PHA can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants, PHA employees, or those employed at or providing services to the PHA would of be present if that tenant or lawful occupant is not terminated from assistance or evicted.

   a. An actual and imminent threat refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm.

   b. Words, gestures, actions, or other indicators can be considered an actual and imminent threat.

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c. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the PHA will consider the following factors:

1) The duration of the risk,

2) The nature and severity of the potential harm,

3) The likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and

4) The length of time before potential harm will occur.

4. The PHA will utilize termination of assistance or eviction only when there are no other actions the PHA can employ to reduce or eliminate the threat, including but not limited to transferring the survivor to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, and contacting law enforcement in order to keep the property safe to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat.

5. The PHA will terminate tenancy or assistance to any household member who is the perpetrator of VAWA violence/abuse or who engages in criminal acts of physical violence against family members or others.

H. VAWA Confidentiality

Given the significant safety issues faced by survivors of VAWA violence/abuse, it is critical that the PHA establish or update existing policies to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of survivors who seek protections under VAWA.

1. The PHA shall retain in strictest confidence all information pursuant to VAWA including the fact that an individual is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

2. The PHA shall not allow any individual administering assistance on behalf of the PHA, in the employ of the PHA, or any persons within the PHA's employ (e.g., contractors) to have access to VAWA confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the PHA that specifically call for these individuals to have access to the information under applicable federal, state, or local law.

3. The PHA shall not enter the VAWA confidential information into any shared database or disclose the information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is:

a. Requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release;

b. Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or

c. Otherwise required by applicable law.

4. Communicating with the Survivor

When communicating with an applicant, participant, or tenant who has requested VAWA protections, the PHA will take precautions to avoid inadvertent disclosure of confidential information to another individual or entity.

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a. The PHA will not leave messages that contain confidential information or refer to VAWA, the VAWA protections, or VAWA violence/abuse on the survivor's voicemail or with other individuals, including members of the survivor's household.

b. The PHA will not send mail regarding VAWA violence/abuse (e.g., a written request to complete form HUD-5282, or written extension of the 14-business day timeframe to respond to the PHA's request for documentation) to the survivor's address as the perpetrator may have access to the survivor's mail.

5. The PHA may employ the following to address the challenges of collecting information from and communicating with survivors of VAWA violence/abuse to avoid unintentional disclosure:

a. Conduct the intake session in a private room, where the individual and staff person can talk without the risk of other staff or clients overhearing.

b. Explain the PHA's information sharing policies.

c. Clarify information sharing policies with referring/referral agencies and other service and business partners.

d. Communicate to the individual who in the PHA is responsible for handling questions or complaints about confidentiality.

e. Work with the tenants to make delivery arrangements of VAWA documents that do not place the survivor at risk.

f. Serve individuals off-site as needed or when appropriate.

g. Provide adequate time for the individual to review and sign forms.

h. Provide reasonable accommodations to permit individuals to follow or access any rules, policies, practices, or services, such as modifying a policy requiring that the survivor come into the office to pick up VAWA documents to instead deliver the form to the survivor.

i. Ensuring effective communication with persons with disabilities, e.g., providing sign language interpreters for persons who are deaf, accessible documents and assistance filling out forms for persons with visual impairments or have low vision.

j. Provide interpretation and/or documents translated into the appropriate language when necessary for person with limited English proficiency.

k. Provide accessible documents or assistance filling out forms for individuals with disabilities, post confidentiality notices in the intake room and around other areas of the PHA.

l. Ensure relevant staff understand confidentiality policies and procedures through regular staff training.

m. Post notices about the importance of maintaining confidentiality throughout the office.

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n. Direct staff to respond to third-party inquiries only after verifying that written client consent has been obtained.

o. Maintain distinct telephone lines for certain purposes.

p. Use a PHA post office box to receive written correspondence.

q. Avoid using language referencing domestic violence or sexual assault in PHA names, program names, organization names, and staff titles.

I. VAWA Prohibition on Retaliation

Provides protections against retaliation for survivors and other persons who oppose acts made unlawful by VAWA, who seek to enforce VAWA's protections, or who participate in enforcement proceedings.

1. It is illegal for the PHA to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by VAWA's housing provisions, or because that person testified, assisted, or participated in any related matter.
2. It is illegal for a PHA to coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWA's housing provisions.

J. Right to Report Crimes and Emergencies

Provides protections against actual or threatened penalties for persons requesting law enforcement or emergency assistance.

1. Landlords, homeowners, tenants, residents, occupants, and guests of, and applicants for, housing shall have the right to seek law enforcement or emergency assistance on their own behalf or on behalf of another person in need of assistance.
2. It is prohibited to penalize or threaten to penalize persons because they request assistance or report criminal activity of which they are a survivors or otherwise not at fault under the laws or policies adopted or enforced by "covered governmental entities," which is any municipal, county, or state government that receives funding under Section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

K. Compliance Process Review

The PHA is required to establish a VAWA compliance review process.

1. The PHA will:
   a. Incorporate the VAWA compliance review process into its existing compliance review processes where possible,
   b. Perform the VAWA compliance review on a regular basis, and
   c. Publicly disclose the VAWA compliance review assessment of the information collected.

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2. Six Items for Compliance Review
    a. Compliance with requirements prohibiting the denial of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights on the basis of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
    b. Compliance with VAWA confidentiality provisions;
    c. Compliance with the notification requirements;
    d. Compliance with the provisions for accepting documentation;
    e. Compliance with emergency transfer requirements; and
    f. Compliance with the prohibition on retaliation.
3. The PHA will develop regulations to implement the VAWA compliance review in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, which includes the following, but not limited to:
    a. Individuals and organizations with expertise in the housing needs and experiences of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse; and
    b. Individuals and organizations with expertise in the administration or management of HUD programs subject to VAWA statutory requirements and protections.

L. VAWA FHEO Enforcement Authority

HUD and the U.S. Department of Justice shall implement and enforce VAWA consistent with, and in a manner that provides, the same rights and remedies as those provided for the Fair Housing Act.

Effective October 1, 2022, individuals who believe their VAWA rights have been violated may file complaints with HUD's Offices of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) and General Counsel (OGC). The FHEO and OGC will begin investigating such complaints using HUD's existing Fair Housing Act complaint process.

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CHAPTER 6: OUTREACH

The goal of the PHA's outreach is to make information about the HCV program available to every eligible family and to attract a sufficient number of owners, including owners with units outside areas of high poverty or minority concentration.

A. Equal Opportunity

The PHA's comprehensive outreach efforts will be accomplished in accordance with the nondiscrimination requirements of federal and state laws, and HUD guidelines for fair housing which includes:

1. Analyzing the housing market area to identify and determine the needs of the eligible population groups.
2. Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude individuals who are members of a protected class.
3. Ensuring outreach efforts include usage of media outlets, including minority media outlets, that reach eligible populations.

B. Family Outreach

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 and will target outreach efforts to those populations being underserved.

1. The PHA will apply special outreach efforts to reach those families who are least likely to apply such as but not limited to:
    a. Elderly
    b. Persons with disabilities
    c. Families with or without children
    d. Families with or without income or assets
    e. Families with limited English proficiency
    f. Homeless families
    g. Single individuals
    h. Survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
    i. Veterans of the U.S. armed forces
    j. Involuntarily displaced families
2. The PHA will develop easily understood and usable outreach information/materials that is expressed in simple and direct terms.

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3. PHA Outreach Message:

   The PHA's outreach message may include, but is not limited to, information about the HCV program, such as:

   a. The opening and closing of the HCV waiting list.

   b. The family may choose any unit inside the PHA's jurisdiction as long as the unit meets program requirements.

   c. How portability works and how it may affect the family's assistance.

   d. The tenant rent is based on the family's income and tenant-paid utilities (except telephone and cable).

   e. A listing of rental property known to be available. These listings show addresses, shopping centers, bus lines, amenities, deposit information, etc., as provided by owners/landlords.

   f. A map which identifies areas of low-poverty and minority concentration.

   g. Information on known available accessible units for families that includes a member with disabilities.

4. The PHA methods of outreach to families may include but are not limited to:

   a. Postings on the PHA website and other social media.

   b. U.S. Postal mail outs

   c. Distribute outreach materials to identify local resources such as advocacy groups, community service groups and agencies, elements of city and county governments, and colleges and universities.

   d. Ensure the outreach materials include specific information on where, when, and how to apply for HCV assistance and an explanation of the application procedures.

   e. Post outreach material in places of employment, unemployment offices, welfare offices, Post Offices, grocery stores, community halls, city and county offices, utility companies, day-care centers, Salvation Army offices, laundry facilities, and senior citizen centers.

   f. Place news stories in daily and weekly newspapers and other local and minority publications.

   g. Request public service announcements by local radio and television stations of English and other languages common to the area.

   h. Make oral presentations before organizations, groups, and agencies that serve the elderly, disabled, homeless, and survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

   i. Place outreach material in places of worship/faith-based institutions, community centers, city and county bulletins and newsletters.

   j. Encourage families to inform their friends and relatives about the HCV program.

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C. Owner/Landlord Outreach

Without the participation of good landlords, families will not succeed in leasing up and staying leased. The PHA will strive to maintain good relations with existing owners/landlords and will encourage new owners/landlords to participate and to make units available for leasing by eligible HCV program families.

The PHA methods for outreach, recruiting, and cultivating relationships with owners and landlords may include but are not limited to:

1. Recruitment on the PHA's website or other social media.
2. U.S. Postal mail outs.
3. Advertise and market the benefits of the HCV program to potential owners/landlords.
4. Hold owner/landlord briefings.
5. Join landlord association groups or attend landlord organizational meetings.
6. HCV program and/or owner newsletter.

D. Expanding Greater Housing Opportunities for Families

The PHA will encourage program participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty and minority concentration. The families will be informed of areas of where they may lease a unit inside and outside (portability) of the PHA's jurisdiction.

1. Areas of poverty and minority concentration.
    a. The PHA will use the poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States).
    b. The PHA will use the U.S. Census to determine whether the census tract is an area of minority concentration.
2. The PHA has prepared maps that show various areas, both within and neighboring jurisdictions, with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty and minority concentration.
3. The PHA has assembled information about job opportunities, schools, and services in areas outside of poverty and minority concentration.
4. The PHA's briefing packet contains either a list of owners who are willing to lease a unit, units available for lease, or other organizations that will assist families find units outside of area of poverty or minority concentration.
5. The PHA has analyzed whether voucher holders have experienced difficulties in finding housing outside areas of poverty or minority concentration and, where such difficulties were found, the PHA has considered whether it is appropriate to seek approval of exception payment standard amounts in any part of its jurisdiction and has sought HUD approval when necessary.

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E. Monitoring and Evaluating Outreach Efforts

The PHA will establish and maintain internal documentation and monitoring procedures that will enable it to analyze the effectiveness of its outreach program.

For example, the PHA may design an appropriate form and, as part of the PHA's application process, ask each applicant how they heard about the HCV program, especially families among the groups identified as the least likely to apply.

Such procedures will assist the PHA in determining the cost effectiveness of each method of outreach, as well as show where the outreach program needs to be improved, discontinued, or emphasized.

The PHA will also conduct other outreach efforts from time to time if it is determined that certain categories of families are not making applications in sufficient numbers.

As needed, the PHA will take affirmative action in marketing the HCV program, to assure that opportunities for program participation are adequately publicized to families identified in the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan as being expected to reside in the PHA's jurisdiction because of present and planned employment.

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CHAPTER 7: WAITING LIST AND TENANT SELECTION

When the PHA receives or acquires an allocation of new voucher funding, the PHA shall establish an application and selection process that will treat applicants fairly, consistently, and will provide an effective method for determining eligibility and selecting the applicants for participation in the HCV program.

A. Waiting List Management

The waiting list is the mechanism used to implement the PHA's preference system and, thus, establishes the order in which admission vouchers are issued to eligible applicants. Setting up and maintaining the waiting list properly is essential to carrying out the HCV program's admissions in accordance with HUD's civil rights and program regulations and the PHA's policies.

1. The PHA must use a single waiting list for admission to the HCV program.
2. Opening the Waiting List

   The PHA will announce the opening of the waiting list through a public notice.

   a. The notice will comply with HUD fair housing requirements, containing the Equal Housing Opportunity logo and nondiscrimination statement in its message.

   b. The notice will be placed in a local newspaper of general circulation, in a minority publication/media, and in plain view in the application office.

   c. The notice may be posted at locations throughout the community, such as faith-based institutions, public service/government offices, social service agencies, supermarkets, homeless shelters, senior/youth/community centers, the PHA's webpage, and other social media outlets.

   d. The notice will provide a brief description of the HCV program.

   e. The notice will provide details and indicate:

      1) The date(s) and time the PHA will accept applications,

      2) The method(s) the PHA will accept applications,

      3) The location(s) where the applications may be obtained and accepted, and

      4) Any limitations on who may apply (i.e., working families, extremely low-income, etc.).

3. Closing the Waiting List

   The PHA shall announce the closing of the waiting list through a public notice.

   a. The PHA shall announce the closing of the waiting list using the same methods as used to announce the opening of the waiting list.

   b. The closing of the waiting list may be announced at the same time as when the PHA announced the opening of the waiting list.

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c. The PHA may also announce the closing of the waiting list when the PHA determines that the existing waiting list contains an adequate pool of applicants who will most likely receive assistance within a 12- to 18-month period.

d. The PHA may close a portion of the waiting list instead of closing the entire waiting list and may only accept applications from families qualifying for a specific local preference.

e. The PHA will not close a waiting list if closing the list would have a discriminatory effect that would be inconsistent with applicable civil rights laws.

4. Organization of the Waiting List

The PHA will maintain sufficient information that permits the PHA to select applicants from the waiting list in accordance with the PHA's admission policies.

a. At a minimum, the waiting list must contain the following information for each applicant:

1) Date and time of application;

2) Name of applicant;

3) Family unit size (number of bedrooms for which the family qualifies under the PHA's occupancy standards);

4) Race or ethnic designation of the head of household; and

5) Qualifications for local preferences.

b. The PHA may include the following additional information:

1) Names of adult members and ages of all members.

2) Gender and relationship of all members.

3) Street address and telephone numbers.

4) Mailing address (if different from street address).

5) Amount(s) and source(s) of income received by household members.

6) Citizenship/eligible immigration status.

5. Waiting List for Different Programs

When the PHA maintains a separate waiting list of its programs, the following regulations apply:

a. Merger and Cross Listing

The PHA will not merge the waiting list for tenant-based assistance with the PHA waiting list for admission to another assisted housing program, including a federal or local program.

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b. Non-Merged Waiting List

If the PHA decides not to merge the waiting list for tenant-based assistance with the waiting list for the PHA's public housing program, PBV program or Moderate Rehab program:

1) If the PHA's waiting list for tenant-based assistance is open when an applicant is placed on the waiting list for the PHA's public housing program, PBV program or Moderate Rehabilitation program, the PHA must offer to place the applicant on its waiting list for tenant-based assistance.

2) If the PHA's waiting list for its public housing program, PBV program or Moderate Rehabilitation program is open when an applicant is placed on the waiting list for its tenant-based program, and if the other program includes units suitable for the applicant, the PHA must offer to place the applicant on its waiting list for the other program.

c. Effect of Application for, Receipt, or Refusal

1) The PHA may not take any of the following actions because an applicant has applied for, received, or refused other housing assistance:

a) Refuse to list the applicant on the PHA waiting list for tenant-based assistance;

b) Deny any admission preference for which the applicant is currently qualified;

c) 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 selection policy; or

d) Remove the applicant from the waiting list.

2) For the purpose of this paragraph, "other housing assistance" means a housing subsidy other than assistance under the HCV program, such as subsidy assistance under a federal housing program (including public housing), a state housing program, or a local housing program.

6. Updating and Purging the Waiting List

The PHA will update and purge its waiting list to obtain current information on interested applicants and to minimize and remove applicants no longer interested in participating in the HCV program.

a. Updating the Waiting List

The PHA will update and purge its waiting list at least annually to ensure that it is current and accurate.

1) The update of the family's circumstances can be generated by the family or the PHA.

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2) The PHA will require interested applicants to report changes in the following circumstances within 10 business days of occurrence.

   a) Change in contact information (address or telephone number)

      (1) If the applicant fails to notify the PHA of the change of contact information as required, the PHA will not be responsible for the applicant's failure to receive timely waiting list correspondence from the PHA.

      (2) Notification of a change in address from the U.S. Post Office or other sources other than the applicant is not considered compliance with the requirements to notify the PHA of a change in contact information.

   b) Changes in income

   c) Changes in assets

   d) Changes in household composition

   e) Change in preference claimed

3) The PHA will send a waiting list update form by first class mail, to last known address that the PHA has on record, to each applicant on the PHA's waiting list requesting information regarding their continued interest in maintaining a place on the waiting list and to report any changes in their circumstances.

   a) The waiting list update form will include a due date by which the applicant must complete and return the waiting list update form to the PHA.

      If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or PHA recognized holiday, the waiting list update form will be due the next business day.

   b) The applicant will be able to return the waiting list update form to the PHA by mail, email, fax, or in person.

   c) The PHA does not accept responsibility for mail delays.

   d) The PHA will notify the applicant in writing if the changes reported on the waiting list update form affect the applicant's position on the waiting list or eligibility for HCV housing assistance.

b. Removal from the Waiting List

   The PHA will remove the applicant from the waiting list if:

   1) The applicant fails to respond to the PHA's request for information or updates, including the waiting list update form, within the allotted time period.

      Exceptions: The PHA may provide a reasonable accommodation for families which includes a member with disabilities. The PHA may also make an exception because of a claim of VAWA violence/abuse.

   2) The waiting list update form is returned marked "Addressee Unknown."

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3) The waiting list update form is returned with or without a forwarding address and the applicant has not provided written notification to the PHA of a change in address.

4) The applicant requested in writing that their name be removed from the PHA's HCV waiting list.

5) During the application process:

a) Any member of the applicant household becomes subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

b) Any member of the applicant household is convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.

c) A member of the applicant household perpetrated VAWA violence/abuse. Applicant members who are survivors of such acts may be considered for admission only if the perpetrator is no longer in the household.

c. The applicant may request an informal review for changes of their position on the waiting list and their removal from the waiting list.

7. Waiting List Interest List

The PHA does not maintain an HCV waiting list interest list when the HCV waiting list is closed.}

8. Recorded Wait List Message

The PHA will not maintain a recorded message providing current information on when the HCV waiting list will or might be reopened.

B. Accepting the Application

The PHA will make available and accept applications from interested applicants only during periods when the PHA's HCV waiting list is open.

1. Applying for Assistance

When the HCV waiting list is open, applicants may submit the pre-application–and full application to the PHA, by:

a. In Person Submission

1) The PHA will accept in person applications at the location(s) and during the date(s) and time period indicated in the announcement of the opening of the HCV waiting list.

2) Reasonable Accommodation

a) As a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, the application may also be mailed to the applicant and, if requested, it will be mailed in an accessible format.

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b) To provide specific accommodation for persons with disabilities, the applicant may contact the PHA to make special arrangements to complete the application.

3) Applications submitted in person are date and time stamped when returned to the PHA, fully completed, and signed by the applicant family's head of household.

b. Online Submission

1) The PHA will accept online (website to be provided by the PHA) applications completed and submitted during the dates and time period indicated in the announcement of the opening of the HCV waiting list.

2) The application submission date and time will be assigned by the online application program.

3) When the waiting list is closed, the online submission for the applications will be disabled.

2. Pre-Application Procedures

A preliminary-application form (pre-application) will be utilized.

a. The pre-application contains sufficient information to permit the PHA to conduct a preliminary screening to assess family eligibility or ineligibility and to determine placement on the waiting list.

b. The review of the pre-application does not require an interview.

3. Placement on the HCV Waiting List

a. When the HCV waiting list has closed, the PHA will use a computer-based lottery system to randomly select from all the pre-applications the predetermined number of all the pre-applications, as noted in the announcement of the opening of the HCV waiting list, for placement on the HCV waiting list. Applicants will be placed on the HCV waiting list by a lottery or random choice technique.

b. Pre-applicants Selected for the HCV Waiting List

1) Pre-applicants with preferences will be placed on the HCV waiting list by preference by date and time of pre-application.

2) Pre-applicants with no preference will be placed on the HCV waiting list by date and time of pre-application.

4. Notification of Applicant Status

Based on the information provided by the applicant in the pre-application, the PHA will make a preliminary determination of eligibility or ineligibility.

a. If the pre-application determines the family to be potentially eligible, the applicant will be notified:

1) In writing of the date and time of placement on the HCV waiting list.

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2) That the family will be required to complete a full application.

3) The information on the pre-application is not verified until the applicant has been selected for final eligibility determination.

4) The approximate amount of time before the final eligibility appointment will be scheduled.

5) Final eligibility will be determined when the full application process is completed, and all information is verified.

6) PHA communication will in no way lead the applicants to believe that the estimated date is exact but will stress that the estimated date is subject to several factors that are beyond the PHA's control (i.e., turnover, funding, etc.).

b. If the pre-application determines the applicant to be ineligible:

1) The PHA will mail a letter of ineligibility to the applicant stating the reason(s) that determined them ineligible, and

2) Include a statement that the applicant has an opportunity for an informal review of the PHA determination.

5. Completion of a Full Application

When the applicant reaches the top of the HCV waiting list, the PHA will:

a. Mail the full application packet to the applicant and invite the family to attend an HCV eligibility appointment.

b. HCV eligibility appointments may be scheduled by mail or email and will provide the applicant with at least 2 weeks' notice.

1) The PHA requires all household members 18 years of age and older, including the live-in aide (if applicable)} to attend the HCV eligibility appointment.

2) In addition to the completed full application packet, the HCV eligibility appointment letter will identify other information and/or documents that the applicant will be required to bring to the HCV eligibility appointment.

3) Families which includes a person with disabilities may request, as a reasonable accommodation, alternative accommodations to attend the HCV eligibility appointment.

c. The applicant will be responsible for completing the full application packet.

1) The PHA will provide assistance in the completion of the application, if requested, as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, for applicants with limited English proficiency, or for applicants who are unable to read and/or write.

2) The head of household, as well as all members of the household over the age of 18 years must sign the application including all required HUD and PHA forms.

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6. Requirement to Attend the Scheduled HCV Eligibility Appointment

   If the applicant is unable or cannot attend the scheduled HCV eligibility appointment, it is the applicant's responsibility to inform the PHA, in writing or by telephone, prior to the scheduled HCV eligibility appointment.

   a. If the applicant contacts the PHA to reschedule the HCV eligibility appointment, the PHA will reschedule the HCV eligibility appointment-and notify the applicant in writing.

   b. If the applicant fails to attend two (2) scheduled HCV eligibility appointment(s), the PHA will designate the application as inactive, and the applicant will be removed from the HCV waiting list. The applicant may reapply when the HCV waiting list is opened.

      Note: The PHA may reschedule the HCV eligibility appointment even after the number of failed missed appointments if requested as a reasonable accommodation for applicant families which includes a person with disabilities.

7. Final Determination and Notification of Eligibility

   a. After following the verification process per Chapter 11, Verification Requirements, a final determination of eligibility will be made before inviting the applicant to an HCV Family Briefing session for issuance of the housing choice voucher.

   b. The housing choice voucher will not be issued before all eligibility criteria have been met.

8. Applicant Responsibilities

   a. Supply true, accurate, and complete information on the application and consent forms.

   b. Supply any documents and verification as requested by HUD and the PHA.

   c. Attend scheduled application appointments.

   d. Timely inform the PHA, in writing, of changes in address, or any other changes affecting their eligibility.

   e. Timely respond to requests from the PHA to update information on their application and to confirm their continued interest in applying for HCV housing assistance.

C. Local Preferences

The PHA may, but is not required to, establish a system of local preferences for selection of families admitted to the HCV program. The PHA's preferences will be consistent with the PHA Plan and the Consolidated Plan and will be based on local housing needs and priorities that can be documented by generally accepted data sources.

1. The PHA has elected to adopt local preferences subject to HUD requirements

   Preferences are only used to establish the order of applicants on the PHA's waiting list.

   a. Preferences

      1) Do not impact eligibility for applicants who are otherwise ineligible.

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2) Do not change the right of the PHA to adopt and enforce applicant screening criteria.

b. The PHA shall publicize preferences by posting copies in each office where applications are received, and by furnishing copies to applicants or the public upon request.

c. The PHA will inform and explain to all applicants about the available preferences and will give the applicants an opportunity to claim a preference prior to application submission.

d. The PHA may limit the number of applicants that qualify for any local preference.

e. The PHA will not deny a local preference, nor otherwise exclude or penalize a family in admission to the HCV program, solely because the family resides in a public housing unit.

f. The PHA will not deny an eligible applicant family based on a failure to meet the requirements of a local preference.

g. The PHA cannot establish a local preference for families who agree to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program.

2. The PHA has elected to adopt the following local preferences:

PREFERENCES	RANK OR POINT VALUE
Residency	1

3. Changes in Preference

Applicants on the PHA's HCV waiting list who did not claim a preference when they applied may experience a change in circumstances that later qualifies them for a local preference, or the reverse may occur

a. The PHA will provide written notification to the applicants on the waiting list of any changes to the PHA's adopted local preferences.

b. The applicant will be given an opportunity to document that they qualify for such local preferences

c. The PHA will require applicants on the PHA's waiting list to report changes in the local preference within {0753} of occurrence.

d. If the applicant's local preference status changes, the applicant will retain their original date and time of application, but the applicant may move up or down on the HCV waiting list in accordance with the changes in the local preference and date and time of the application.

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4. Verification of Local Preferences

   The PHA is not required to verify the applicant's local preference at the time of application. The applicant will be placed on the HCV waiting list based on the local preference claimed.

   a. Local preferences will be third-party verified the same way as income, assets, and deductions.

   b. Prior to the applicant receiving HCV assistance, the PHA will verify the applicant's eligibility for the local preference claimed based on the applicant's current circumstances.

5. Denial of Local Preference

   If an applicant claims, but does not qualify for a local preference, the PHA will give the applicant an opportunity to show that they qualify for a local preference.

   a. The applicant must provide appropriate documentation to substantiate their qualification for a local preference.

   b. Applicants who cannot provide the appropriate documentation to the PHA will be notified in writing that they do not qualify for a local preference.

      1) The written notice will contain: a brief statement of the reasons for the determination, and a statement that the applicant has the right to meet with the PHA to review the determination.

      2) This request must be received by the PHA no later than 10 business days from the postmarked date of the written notice.

   c. If the applicant requests the meeting, the PHA will designate a PHA staff member or contractor to conduct the meeting. The PHA staff member or contractor will not be the person who made the initial determination, reviewed the determination, or a subordinate of that person.

      1) A written summary of the meeting will be retained in the applicant's file.

      2) A letter informing the applicant of the final determination as to their local preferences status will be mailed within five (5) business days from the meeting.

   d. If the PHA determines that the applicant does not qualify for the local preference claimed, the applicant will be placed back on the HCV waiting list to be selected by lottery or other random choice technique.

   e. An applicant may exercise other rights if he or she believes they have been discriminated against based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, or familial status in the PHA's decision to deny the local preference.

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D. Selection from the HCV Waiting List

As housing choice vouchers become available, the PHA will select applicants from the HCV waiting list in order to begin the eligibility determination, voucher issuance, and leasing process.

The PHA will select applicants from the waiting in accordance to the local preference(s) claimed by the applicant.

1. Selection by the Single Highest Local Preference Point/Rank Value
    a. Applicants who claim multiple local preferences will be awarded the point/rank value for the single highest local preference point/rank value.
    b. The applicants with the single highest local preference point/rank value will be selected from the waiting list first.
    c. Selection from the waiting list will not be based on the point/rank value of the multiple preferences.
    d. In the event that more than one (1) applicant have the same single highest local preference point/rank value, the applicants will be selected from the waiting list by lottery or other random choice technique.
    e. After all applicants with local preferences are selected from the waiting list, the PHA will select applicants from the waiting list who did not claim a local preference in accordance to the earliest date and time of application.
2. Applicants whose income is greater than 30% of the area median income may be passed on the waiting list pursuant to the income targeting requirements.
3. The PHA will not select families for admission the HCV program in an order different from the order on the waiting list for the purpose of selecting higher income families for admission to the HCV program over low-income families.
4. Family size
    a. The order of admission from the waiting list will not be based on family size or the family unit size for which the family qualifies under the PHA's subsidy standards.
    b. If the PHA does not have sufficient funds to subsidize the family unit size of the family at the top of the PHA's waiting list, the PHA may not skip the top family to admit an applicant with a smaller family unit size. Instead, the family at the top of the waiting list will be admitted when sufficient funds are available.
5. Admission to the HCV program will not be based on:
    a. Where the family lives
        1) Admission to the HCV program may not be based on where the family lives before admission to the program.

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2) Admission to the HCV program may not be based on where the family will live with assistance under the program.

3) However, the PHA may target assistance for families who live in public housing or other federally assisted housing or may adopt a residency preference.

b. Family Characteristics

The PHA preference system may provide a preference for admission of families with certain characteristics from the PHA waiting list. However, admission to the program may not be based on:

1) Discrimination because members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock;

2) Discrimination because a family includes children (familial status discrimination);

3) Discrimination because of age, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

4) Discrimination because of disability; or

5) Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.

E. Income Targeting

Pursuant to the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA), not less than 75% of the families admitted to the HCV program during the PHA's fiscal year from the PHA's waiting list must be extremely low-income families.

1. A PHA may admit a lower percent of extremely low-income families during a PHA's fiscal year (than otherwise required) if HUD approves the use of such lower percent by the PHA, in accordance with the PHA Plan, based on HUD's determination that:

   a. The PHA has opened its waiting list for a reasonable time for admission of extremely low-income families residing in the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or non-metropolitan county, both inside and outside the PHA jurisdiction;

   b. The PHA has provided full public notice of such opening to such families, and has conducted outreach and marketing to such families, including outreach and marketing to extremely low-income families on the Section 8 and public housing waiting lists of other PHAs with jurisdiction in the same MSA or non-metropolitan county;

   c. There are not enough extremely low-income families on the PHA's waiting list to fill available slots in the program during any fiscal year for which use of a lower percent is approved by HUD; and

   d. Admission of additional very low-income families, other than extremely low-income families to the PHA's tenant-based voucher program will substantially address worst case housing needs as determined by HUD.

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2. If the jurisdiction of two (2) or more PHAs that administer the HCV program cover an identical geographic area, the PHAs may elect to be treated as a single PHA for purposes of meeting targeting goals.
3. If a family initially leases a unit outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability at admission to the HCV program, such admission shall be counted against the targeting obligation of the initial PHA (unless the receiving PHA absorbs the portable family into the receiving PHA HCV program from the point of admission).

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CHAPTER 8: BASIC ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to HUD regulation the PHA is permitted to admit only eligible families to the HCV program. To be eligible, the applicant must be a family as defined in 24 CFR 5.403, must be income eligible, and must be a citizen or a noncitizen who has eligible immigration status. In addition, the family must meet the PHA's screening criteria regarding family behavior and suitability for tenancy. These requirements are outlined below.

A. Definition of a Family

The applicant must qualify as a family. The family includes all household members, except the live-in aide and foster children/adults, whose number and characteristics are used to calculate the housing subsidy and payments. A family includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

1. A single person, who may be:
    a. An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person.
    b. An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in Section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.
2. A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:

    A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family).
3. An elderly family
    a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age.
    b. It may include two (2) or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one (1) or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one (1) or more live-in aides.
4. A near-elderly family
    a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or
    b. Two (2) or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or
    c. One (1) 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.

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5. A disabled family
    a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability.
    b. It may include two (2) or more persons with disabilities living together, or one (1) or more persons with disabilities living with one (1) or more live-in aides.
    c. A person with disabilities means a person who:
        1) Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
        2) Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:
            a) Is expected to be of long continued and indefinite duration;
            b) Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and
            c) Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or
        3) Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001;
        4) Does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
        5) For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence; and
        6) Means "individual with handicaps," as defined in 24 CFR 8.3 of this title, for purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities.
6. A displaced family

    A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is 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.
7. The remaining member of a tenant family

    A family member of an assisted tenant family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit. A remaining family member is never a live-in aide.
8. A family may include two (2) 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.

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9. Joint Custody of Children

   The PHA will recognize families who may include family members under the age 18 who have joint custody arrangements.

   a. Children who live in the unit at least 50% of the time, for whom the family receives a dependent deduction.

   b. Children who lives in the unit at least 50% of the time for whom the family does not receive a dependent deduction.

   c. Children who lives in the unit less than 50% of the time.

B. Definition of a Household

The household includes everyone who will live in the assisted unit. The household members are used to determine the unit size. The PHA may give approval of a live-in aide or foster child(ren)/adult(s) to reside in the unit.

1. Live-In Aide

   A family that consists of one or more elderly, near elderly or disabled persons may request that the PHA approve a live-in aide to reside in the unit and provide necessary supportive services for a family member who is a person with disabilities. The PHA must approve a live-in aide if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the HCV program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

   a. A live-in aide is a person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

      1) Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;

      2) Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and

      3) Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

   b. A relative may be a live-in aide, if the relative meets the definition of a live-in aide.

   c. Prior to the PHA approving the request for a person to reside in the assisted unit as a live-in aide:

      1) The family must identify a specific person as the live-in aide. The PHA may not approve an unidentified live-in aide.

      2) The person must meet the criteria of the definition of a live-in aide.

      3) PHA verification of the live-in aide

         a) The PHA will verify the need for a live-in aide's services from qualified medical, health, or social services/rehabilitation specialists, unless the need is obvious.

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b) Verification of legal requirement for support includes marriage certificates, court ordered guardianship, or other legal documents requiring the potential live-in aide to be legally responsible for support of the person they care for.

c) The PHA will verify the current residency of the potential live-in aide as being elsewhere through prior landlords, rental agreements or leases, rental receipts, utility bills in the potential live-in aide's name for another address, driver's license or other government issued identification, etc.

d) For a potential relative live-in aide, the PHA will verify whether the relative previously lived outside the unit and moved back solely to take care of the family member.

d. The person must meet all the PHA's screening criteria, including the criminal history check.

e. The PHA will generate:

1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports for any SSA matches involving another PHA or Multifamily program for the person.

2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if the person owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.

a) The PHA will follow-up on any issues identified.

b) The PHA will maintain a report and document the family file.

f. At any time, the PHA may refuse to approve a particular person as a live-in aide or may withdraw approval if:

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

2) The person commits drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.

g. A live-in aide is a household member, not a member of the assisted family, and therefore, the live-in aide only qualifies for occupancy in the assisted unit only as long as the family member needing the supportive services requires the live-in aide's services and remains a family member.

h. The live-in aide is not a member of the assisted family and is not entitled to continued occupancy under the HCV program as a remaining member.

i. The PHA will not convert the live-in aide to a family member.

j. The PHA will not convert a family member to be the live-in aide.

1) Although a live-in aide may have PHA-approved family member(s) live with them in the assisted unit, the PHA must not provide additional bedrooms for the family members of the live-in aide.

2) The PHA must ensure that HQS will not be violated and that there will not be more than two (2) people per bedroom or living/sleeping space.

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3) If the approval of additional family members of the live-in aide would result in the violation of HQS, the additional family members of the live-in aide may not be approved.

k. Income of the live-in aide is excluded from annual income.

l. Occasional, intermittent, multiple, or rotating care givers typically do not reside in the unit and would not qualify as live-in aides.

2. Foster Children and Foster Adults

a. Foster Child

1) A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law.

2) In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

b. Foster Adult

1) A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law.

2) In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

c. Although foster children and foster adults are members of the household (and therefore will be considered when determining appropriate unit size and utility allowance), they are not considered members of the family for purposes of determining either annual and adjusted income or net family assets, nor are the assets of foster adults or foster children taken into consideration for purposes of the asset limitations.

d. The PHA must receive documentation from the custodial agency responsible for the placement of the foster child(ren)/adult(s) prior to PHA approval of the foster child(ren)/adult(s) to reside in the assisted unit.

e. HQS Violations

1) The PHA must ensure that HQS will not be violated and that there will not be more than two (2) people per bedroom or living/sleeping space.

2) The PHA may not approve the addition of a foster child(ren)/adult to live in the assisted unit if the approval would result in a violation of HQS.

3) As a reasonable accommodation, the PHA may issue the family a voucher to move to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member who is a person with disabilities.

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C. Income Eligibility

The applicant's annual income may not exceed the HUD established income limits by family size for the area in which the PHA is located. HUD income limits are published annually and are generally effective on the date of publication.

The applicant's annual income is compared to the applicable HUD income limit to determine eligibility. Income limits apply only at the time of admission and are not applicable for continued occupancy.

1. To be eligible, the applicant family's annual income, at the time of admission to the HCV program, must fall within one of the following categories:
    a. An extremely low-income family: A very low-income family whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:
        1) The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in the case of families living in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the U.S.); or
        2) Thirty (30) percent of the area median income, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.
    b. A very low-income family: A family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the area median family income, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.
    c. A low-income family: A family whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the area median income, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80% of the median income for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes and who meets one of the following additional criteria:
        1) Continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act;
            a) An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Act program when the family is admitted to the HCV program.
            b) The PHA has established the following instances when the family may be considered to be continuously assisted despite a brief interruption or break between occupancy in one program and admission to the HCV program.
                (1) The interruption of the 1937 Housing program assistance must not exceed 180 days from the termination of the housing assistance under the 1937

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Housing Act and the circumstances of the termination must have been beyond the control of the family and not because of the family's actions or failure to act.

(2) Temporary residence (180 days or less) in a shelter due to being a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

(3) A family whose is otherwise eligible and HCV assistance was terminated due to a zero HAP that exceeded 180 days, except for a family whose HCV assistance was terminated for lease violations or violations of the obligations of the family.

2) A low-income or moderate-income family that is displaced as a result of the prepayment of the mortgage or voluntary termination of an insurance contract on eligible low-income housing as defined in 24 CFR 248.101;

3) A low-income non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 (HOPE for public housing homeownership) or HOPE 2 (HOPE for homeownership of multifamily units) project; or

4) A low-income family that qualifies for voucher assistance as a non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a resident homeownership program under 24 CFR 248.173.

2. When calculating the family's income, including asset income, at the time of admission to the HCV program, the PHA will use anticipated income (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period).

3. The family may only use the voucher to lease a unit in an area where the family is income eligible at admission to the program.

   a. If the PHA has more than one set of income limits within its jurisdiction, the applicable income limit for issuance of a voucher when a family is selected for the HCV program is the highest income limit (for the family size) within the PHA's jurisdiction.

   b. The applicable income limit for admission to the HCV program is the income limit for the area where the family is initially assisted in the HCV program.

   c. If the PHA has more than one set of income limits within its jurisdiction, a family whose income is above the income limits in one or more areas of the PHA's jurisdiction may only lease in the area where the family is income eligible.

4. Income Limits Under Portability

   a. A family utilizing their portability option when first admitted to the HCV program must not exceed the income limits of the receiving PHA.

   b. Families who are moving into a receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability and are already program participants do not have to meet the income eligibility requirement of the receiving PHA.

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5. Income limit restrictions do not apply to families transferring units within the PHA's jurisdiction under the HCV program.

D. Citizenship and Eligible Immigration Status

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 as amended, restricts financial assistance to U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, and to noncitizens who have eligible immigration status.

1. A family shall not be eligible for assistance unless every member of the family residing in the unit is determined to be a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or be a noncitizen with eligible immigration status.
2. A mixed family includes family members who are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or have eligible immigration status, and family members who do not contend to have eligible immigration status.
    a. Mixed families receive prorated assistance based on the percentage of family members who qualify for assistance.
    b. The PHA may not deny assistance to mixed families due to nondisclosure of an SSN by an individual who does not contend to have eligible immigration status.
    c. There are no HUD regulations which prohibit a mixed family from executing a lease or other legally binding contract. However, if the PHA's jurisdiction is in a state where state law prohibits a single ineligible family from executing a lease or other legally binding documents, the family may not be admitted into the HCV program.
3. Declaration of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

    Each family member who contends to be a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or a noncitizen with eligible immigration status must submit a written declaration signed under penalty of perjury by which the family member declares whether he or she is a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or a noncitizen with eligible immigration status.
    a. For each adult, the declaration must be signed by the adult.
    b. For each child, the declaration must be signed by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child.
4. Evidence of Citizenship or Eligible Noncitizen Status

    Each family member, regardless of age, must submit evidence of citizenship or eligible noncitizen status.
    a. U.S. citizens and U.S. nationals:
        1) The evidence consists of a signed declaration of U.S. citizenship or U.S. nationality.
        2) The PHA may request other verification such as a verification of place of birth, U.S. passport, military DD214 or other appropriate documentation as specified by HUD or the PHA.

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b. Noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older or will be 62 years of age or older and receiving assistance on September 30, 1996, or applying for assistance on or after September 30, 1996:

1) A signed declaration of eligible immigration status; and

2) Proof of age document.

c. For all other noncitizens

1) A signed declaration of eligible immigration status;

2) A signed verification consent form; and

3) One of the following categories of eligible immigration status:

a) A noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence as an immigrant (includes special agricultural workers granted lawful temporary resident status and noncitizens that indicate they have satisfactory immigration status, such as VAWA self-petitioners, whose verification of eligibility or appeal of a determination as to permanent residence is pending with DHS).

b) A non-citizen who entered the U.S. before January 1, 1972, (or such later date as enacted by law), and who:

(1) Has continuously maintained residence in the U.S. since then; and

(2) Is not ineligible for citizenship, but who is deemed to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General.

c) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of:

(1) Refugee status, including those granted Temporary Protective Status (TPS) under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) (section 207); or

(2) The granting of asylum (which has not been terminated (section 208); or

(3) The granting of conditional entry (section 203 (a)(7)) prior to April 1, 1980, because of persecution of fear on account of race, religion, or political opinion, or because of being uprooted by catastrophic national calamity.

d) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of an exercise of discretion by the Attorney General for emergent reasons or reasons deemed strictly in the public interest (section 221(d)(5)) (e.g., parole status).

e) A non-citizen who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the Attorney General's' withholding deportation (section 243(h)) (threat to life or freedom).

f) A non-citizen lawfully admitted for temporary or permanent residence (245A) (amnesty granted).

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g) An alien who is lawfully resident in the United States and its territories and possessions under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (48 U.S.C. 1901 note) and Palau (48 U.S.C. 1931 note) while the applicable section is in effect: Provided, That, within Guam any such alien shall not be entitled to a preference in receiving assistance under this Act over any United States citizen or national resident therein who is otherwise eligible for such assistance.

4) Acceptable Original U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) Unexpired Documents

a) Form I-551 "Permanent Resident Card"

b) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:

(1) "Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207"

(2) "Section 208" or "Asylum"

(3) "Section 243(h)" or "Deportation stayed by Attorney General"

(4) "Paroled Pursuant to 9 CFR Section 221 (d)(5) of the INS"

c) Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:

(1) A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);

(2) A letter from a DHS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after October 1, 1990) or from an DHS district director granting asylum (application filed before October 1, 1990);

(3) A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or

(4) A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after October 1, 1990.

d) Form I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification annotated with:

(1) Acceptable document from List A or,

(2) Combination of one selection from List B and one selection from List C

e) Form I-360 VAWA Self-Petition

f) Form I-130 Family-Based Visa Petition

g) Form I-797 Notice of Action

h) A receipt issued by DHS 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

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i) Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by DHS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the federal register.

5. Verification Consent Form

   Each noncitizen who declares eligible immigration status (except for certain noncitizens who are 62 years of age or older, as describe in paragraph 4b of this section) must sign a verification consent form as follows:

   a. For each adult, the form must be signed by the adult.

   b. For each child, the form must be signed by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child.

6. Ineligible Immigration Status

   If one or more family members do not contend that they have eligible immigration status, and other members of the family establish their citizenship or eligible immigration status, the family may be eligible for assistance despite the fact that no declaration or documentation of eligible status has been submitted.

   a. The family must identify in writing, to the PHA, the family member (or members) who will elect not to contend that he or she has eligible immigration status.

   b. A family that consists of a single household member (including a pregnant individual) who does not have eligible U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status is not eligible for housing assistance and cannot be housed.

7. Timeframe for Submission of Evidence Eligible Citizenship or Noncitizen Status

   The PHA will require evidence of eligible citizenship or noncitizen status at the following times, subject to any extension granted by the PHA.

   a. Applicants:

      The PHA will ensure that evidence of eligible status is submitted not later than the date the PHA anticipates or has knowledge that verification of other aspects of eligibility for assistance will occur.

   b. Tenants:

      The PHA will require evidence of eligible status to be submitted at the first regular reexamination after June 19, 1995.

   c. New occupants of assisted units:

      For any new occupancy of an assisted unit (e.g., a new family member comes to reside in the assisted unit), the required evidence must be submitted at the first interim or regularly scheduled reexamination following the person's occupancy.

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d. Changing participation in a HUD program:

Whenever a family applies for admission to a Section 214 covered program, evidence of eligible status is required to be submitted unless the family already has submitted the evidence to the PHA for a Section 214 covered program.

e. One-time evidence requirement for continuous occupancy:

For each family member, the family is required to submit evidence of eligible status only one time during continuously assisted occupancy under any Section 214 covered program.

8. Notification of Requirements of Section 214

The PHA will provide notification of the requirement to submit evidence of citizenship, eligible immigration status, or to elect not to contend have eligible immigration status to all applicants and participant families.

a. The PHA will provide the notice as follows:

1) Applicant's notice. Notification of the requirements of Section 214 will be given to each applicant at the time of application for assistance.

2) Notice to tenants. Notification of the requirements of Section 214 will be given to each tenant at the time of, and together with, the PHA's notice of regular reexamination of income, but not later than one year following June 19, 1995.

b. Contents of the Notice

The notice will:

1) State that financial assistance is contingent upon the submission and verification, as appropriate, of evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status as required;

2) Describe the type of evidence that must be submitted and the time period in which that evidence must be submitted; and

3) State that assistance will be prorated, denied, or terminated, as appropriate, upon the PHA's final determination of ineligibility after all appeals have been exhausted or, if appeals are not pursued, at a time to be specified in accordance with HUD requirements.

E. Mandatory Disclosure of Social Security Numbers (SSNs)

Disclosure of SSNs is considered information subject to the Federal Privacy Act (5 USC §552a, as amended). The PHA, to the extent possible, will keep the collection, maintenance, use, dissemination, income information, and any other information derived from the SSNs in compliance with the Federal Privacy Act and all other provisions of federal, state, and local laws.

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As a condition of initial and continued eligibility, all applicants, and families (including all household members – live-in aides, foster children/adults) must disclose the SSNs assigned to them by the SSA.

1. An exception for the disclosure of SSNs includes the following:
    a. Those individuals who do not contend to have eligible immigration status and have not been assigned an SSN.
    b. Existing program participants, who as of January 31, 2010, were 62 years of age or older. This exemption continues even if the individual moves to a new HCV assisted unit.
    c. Those who have not been assigned an SSN.
2. Children under 6 added to the applicant family
    a. If a child under the age of six (6) was added to the applicant family within six months of voucher issuance, the PHA may admit the applicant family to the HCV program before the SSN documentation has been submitted.
    b. The PHA will grant the family 90 days from the date of admission, which is the HAP contract effective date, to provide the required SSN documentation.
    c. The PHA will allow one additional 90-day period if the PHA determines that, in its discretion, the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not reasonably have been foreseen and were outside the control of the applicant family.
        1) Examples of circumstances outside the control of the applicant include but are not limited to:
            a) Delayed processing of SSN application by SSA
            b) Death in family
            c) Natural disaster
            d) Fire
        2) If the applicant fails to produce the SSN documentation required within the required time period, the PHA must deny admission.
3. Individuals without an assigned SSN
    a. Examples of individuals who may not have an SSA-assigned SSN are listed below. This list is not all-inclusive.
        1) U.S. newborn children (eligible citizens - will be issued an SSN upon SSA confirmation of birth).
        2) Noncitizens lawfully present in the U.S. (ineligible noncitizens – individuals who will be issued an SSN upon SSA confirmation of the individual's DHS documentation or confirmation that the individual is required by the law to provide an SSN to receive general assistance benefits that they already have qualified for).

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3) Noncitizen unlawfully present in the U.S. (ineligible noncitizens – these individuals cannot be assigned an SSN).

b. The PHA shall require that a citizen or noncitizen lawfully present in the U.S. who state that they have not been assigned an SSN by the SSA to make such declaration in writing and under penalty of perjury. The self-declaration shall be maintained in the family file.

c. A household member who does not have an SSN must certify that they do not, in fact, have an SSN.

4. Penalties for applicant failure to disclose and/or provide documentation of the SSN

The following penalties apply for noncompliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements:

a. PHA shall deny the eligibility of an applicant if each member of the household who is required to disclose their SSN fails to disclose and/or provide documentation of their individual SSN.

b. If the applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the HCV program, the PHA shall allow the family to maintain their position on the waiting list for a period of 30 days to permit the family the opportunity to obtain and disclose the required SSN information. During this period, if a voucher becomes available and the household members have not disclosed their SSN, PHA shall offer the available voucher to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

5. Individuals who previously declared to have eligible citizenship or eligible immigration status may not change their declaration to no longer contend to have eligible immigration status to avoid compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance of the SSN requirements.

F. Restriction on Students of Higher Education Eligibility

Students enrolled at an institution of higher education who will not reside with their parents must meet additional eligibility criteria. The PHA will apply this regulation regardless if the student is considered a full-time or part-time student.

1. No assistance shall be provided to any individual student enrolled in an institution of higher education who:

a. Is under 24 years of age;

b. Is not an U.S. military veteran;

For purposes of the student eligibility restrictions, the PHA has adopted the term "veteran" as used by the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 U.S.C. 101(2)): (2) the term "veterans" means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released there from under conditions other than dishonorable.

c. Is unmarried;

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d. Does not have a dependent child;

A dependent child for student eligibility restrictions has the same meaning as provided at 24 CFR 5.603, which states a dependent must be a member (must reside in the student family household) of the assisted family, who is under the age of 18 years of age, or person with a disability, or is a full-time student, other than the head of household, spouse, foster child/adult, or live-in aide.

e. Is not a person with disabilities, and was not receiving Section 8 assistance as of November 30, 2005;

f. Is not otherwise individually eligible or has parents who individually or jointly are not eligible on the basis of income to receive assistance.

For purposes of the student eligibility restrictions, and consistent with longstanding HUD policy regarding eligibility for the Section 8 programs, the term "parents" means the biological or adoptive parents, or guardians (e.g., stepparents, grandparents, aunt/uncle, godparents, etc.).

2. Independent Student

HUD's definition of independent student now conforms with the updated Section 480(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (the HEA), 20 U.S.C. 1087vv(d) definition:

a. The individual is 24 years of age or older by December 31 of the award year;

b. The individual is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court or was an orphan, in foster care or a ward of the court at any time when the individual was 13 years of age or older;

c. The individual is, or was immediately prior to attaining the age of majority, an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in the individual's state of legal residence;

d. The individual is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the U.S. or is currently servicing on active duty in the Armed Forces for other than training purposes;

e. The individual is a graduate or professional student;

f. The individual is a married individual;

g. The individual has legal dependents other than a spouse;

h. The individual has been verified during the school year in which the application is submitted as either an unaccompanied youth who is a homeless child or youth or as an unaccompanied at risk of homelessness, and self-supporting by:

1) A local educational agency homeless liaison,

2) The director of a program funded under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act or a designee of the director,

3) The director of a program funded under subtitle B of the title IV of the McKinney-Bento Homeless Assistance Act,

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4) A financial aid administrator

i. The individual is a student for whom a financial aid administrator makes a documented determination of independence by reason of other unusual circumstances.

j. Vulnerable Youth

1) Unaccompanied homeless youth, at risk of being homeless youth, and youth who have aged out of the foster system

2) Those who meet the independent student definition in b), c) and h)

3) Once the PHA has determined an individual meets the definition of "vulnerable youth" no other verification is needed to determine an individual is a "independent student" for the purposes of using only the student's income for determining eligibility for Section 8.

3. Institution of Higher Education

The PHA shall use the definition of institution of higher education as defined from 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 20 U.S.C. 1002.

a. For purposes of this chapter, 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 two (2) year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, or awards a degree that is acceptable for admission to a graduate or professional degree program, subject to review and approval by the Secretary;

4) Is a public or other nonprofit institution; and

5) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association.

If not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted pre-accreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of pre-accreditation 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. For purposes of this chapter, the term "institution of higher education" also includes:

1) Any school that provides not less than a one (1) year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation; and

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2) A public or nonprofit private educational institution in any state that, in lieu of the requirement in (a)(1), admits as regular students individuals:

a) Who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the state in which the institution is located; or

b) Who will be dually or concurrently enrolled in the institution and a secondary school.

c. List of accrediting agencies

For purposes of this section and Section 1002 of this title, the Secretary will publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations that the Secretary determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of the education or training offered.

4. Prohibition of Assistance to Noncitizen Students.

The PHA must prohibit assistance to noncitizen students even to those students with eligible immigration status.

a. If the noncitizen student is accompanied by a noncitizen spouse and/or noncitizen minor child(ren), the noncitizen student, noncitizen spouse, and/or noncitizen minor children are ineligible to receive assistance.

b. If the noncitizen student and noncitizen spouse have citizen children, the noncitizen student, noncitizen spouse, and citizen children are ineligible for assistance.

c. If the noncitizen student has a citizen spouse, the citizen spouse, and children, if any, are eligible for assistance. The assistance would be prorated.

G. Restrictions on Assistance to Family Based on Assets

HUD has established regulations that prohibits the PHA from providing HCV assistance to a family either initially or upon reexamination of a family's income based on the family's net assets. See Appendix C: HUD Inflation-Adjusted Values and Passbook Rate.

1. Restriction on Eligibility Based on Net Assets

a. The PHA must prohibit a family from receiving HCV assistance if the family's net assets exceeds the asset limitation established annually by HUD.

b. The amount will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation (in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI)).

2. Restriction on Eligibility Based on Owning Real Property Suitable for Occupancy

a. The PHA must prohibit a family from receiving HCV assistance if the family has a present ownership interest in, a legal right to reside in, and the effective legal authority to sell (based on state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located), real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

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b. A present ownership interest would include any title to a home, any ownership of membership shares in a cooperative, and any lease or other right to occupy a home or cooperative as defined by the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located.

c. A present ownership interest does not include the right to purchase title to a residence under a lease-purchase agreement.

d. Exceptions to the restriction on owning real property does not apply to:

1) A family that receives assistance for the property under the HCV program for:

a) A manufactured home

b) A home or under the HCV Homeownership Option.

2) Any property that is jointly owned by a member of the family and at least one non-household member who does not live with the family, if the non-household member resides at the jointly owned property.

3) Any person who is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

4) Any family that is offering the property for sale.

e. A Property Suitable for Occupancy

A property will be considered suitable for occupancy unless the family demonstrates that it:

1) Does not meet the disability-related needs for all members of the family, including unsuitability due to physical needs, but it does not exclude other non-physical reason as why a property may not be suitable for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

Example: Physical accessibility requirements, disability-related need for additional bedrooms or space, proximity to accessible transportation, etc.

2) Is not sufficient for the size of the family;

3) Is geographically located so as to be a hardship for the family

Example: The location, distance, or commuting time between the property and the family's place of work or school would be a hardship to the family, as determined by the PHA.

4) Is not safe to reside in because of the physical condition of the property; or

Examples: The property's physical condition poses a risk to the family's health and safety, and the condition of the property cannot be easily remedied. Environmental factors outside the control of the family are contributing to the unsafe condition or where the alterations necessary to make the physical condition of the property safe are cost prohibitive.

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5) Is a property that a family may not reside in under the state or local laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located is not a property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

Example: An assisted family owns a commercial property that cannot legally be occupied as a residence by the family, such as a convenience store or a retail establishment.

3. Real Property Restrictions VAWA Confidentiality

When a family asks for or about an exception to the real property restrictions because a family member is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA will:

a. Comply with the confidentiality requirements under VAWA;

b. Accept a VAWA self-certification from the family member; and

c. Apply the restrictions on requesting documentation under VAWA.

4. Assets Restrictions Enforcement

The PHA will not enforce the asset limitation on eligibility for continued assistance at reexamination of income.

H. Family Screening

The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy.

1. Owner Screening Responsibilities

The PHA must inform the owner that screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner's unit is the responsibility of the owner.

a. The owner is responsible for screening families on the basis of their tenancy.

b. The owner screening of the family's background may include but is not limited to the family's:

1) Payment of rent and utility bills.

2) Caring for a unit and premises.

3) Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing.

4) Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety, or property of others.

5) Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

c. The PHA must give the family a statement of the PHA's policy on the information the PHA will provide to the owner.

1) The statement must be included in the family's briefing informational packet.

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2) The policy must provide that the PHA will give the same type of information to all families and to all owners.

3) The PHA will not breach the confidentiality of a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

d. Upon receiving a written request from a prospective owner/landlord, the PHA will release:

1) The family's current and prior address, as shown in PHA records;

2) The name and address, if known to the PHA, of the landlord at the family's current and prior address.

2. PHA Screening Responsibilities

a. PHA Screening for Eligibility

The PHA will screen for the following eligibility factors:

1) Citizenship

2) HUD-income limits.

3) Disclosure of SSNs

4) Students of higher education eligibility

5) Criminal history

b. PHA Screening for Drug-Related Criminal Activity and Criminal Activity

The PHA will conduct drug-related criminal activity and criminal background check on each member of the household 18 years of age and over from state, local law enforcement agencies prior to determining eligibility.

1) Each member of the household 18 years of age and over must execute a written authorization for the PHA to obtain drug-related criminal activity and criminal activity records from the state law enforcement agencies.

a) Based on the identifiers submitted (name, sex, race, date of birth and SSN), the law enforcement agency will provide the PHA with any criminal history, including conviction record information, and outstanding warrants that are found on the law enforcement agency computerized criminal history database and the appropriate crime information center.

b) The law enforcement agency may also search the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for criminal information.

c) If a record exists, the law enforcement agency will notify the PHA that such information was found and will provide the PHA with a copy of the information.

2) The PHA will utilize a consumer reporting agency to obtain criminal reports.

3) Refusal of members of the household 18 years of age and over to authorize a drug and criminal activity background check is grounds for denial of eligibility.

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4) If members of the household 18 years of age and over disputes or contests the criminal history report received by the PHA, the PHA may determine that a fingerprint check is necessary.

3. The PHA will apply the same screening policies for families moving with continued assistance.

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CHAPTER 9: DENIAL OF ADMISSIONS

The PHA will determine the eligibility for admission of HCV assistance for each applicant. All standards of eligibility determination will be applied uniformly.

A. Denial of Admission Because of the Family's Action or Failure to Act

The PHA will deny an applicant's admission to the HCV program for program violations that are identified as grounds for denial of admission.

1. Denial of admission may also include:
    a. Denying listing on the PHA's waiting list.
    b. Denying or withdrawing a voucher.
    c. Refusing to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease.
    d. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.
2. The PHA must deny admissions for an applicant:
    a. The applicant does not meet the income eligibility criteria, including exceeding the asset limitations established by HUD (e.g., the applicant's annual income exceeds the HUD established income limits by family size for the area in which the PHA is located).
    b. If any member of the family fails or refuses to sign and submit consent forms (i.e., non-citizen status, form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice, and other consent forms).
    c. If the family fails to submit required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

       If the family is determined ineligible due to lack of citizenship or eligible immigration status, the family may request an appeal to CIS.
    d. If the family fails to disclose SSNs for all household members.
    e. If any family member fails to meet the eligibility requirements concerning individuals enrolled at an institution of higher education as specified in 24 CFR 5.612.
3. The PHA has the authority to deny admission to an applicant:
    a. If the family fails to supply any information or documentation that is determined necessary by the PHA or HUD in the administration of the program.
        1) The applicant provides information that is not true or complete.
        2) If the PHA determines that an applicant has falsified or misrepresented family income, composition, circumstances, conduct or behavior, the PHA will, on the basis of such falsification or misrepresentation, find the applicant ineligible for admission to the HCV program.
    b. If any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five (5) years.

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c. If the PHA has ever terminated assistance under the HCV program for any member of the family.

d. If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federally assisted housing program.

e. If the family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.

f. If any member of the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts paid to an owner/landlord under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.

g. If the family breaches an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner/landlord by a PHA.

   1) The PHA, at its discretion, may offer a family the opportunity to enter an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner/landlord by a PHA.

   2) The PHA may prescribe the terms of the agreement.

h. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.

B. Denial of Admission for Criminal Activity and Alcohol Abuse

HUD regulations allow the PHA to prohibit admission for certain criminal activities, including alcohol abuse, or based on the preponderance of evidence that a household member has engaged in such activities.

1. The PHA will deny admission to the HCV program when:

   a. A household member has been evicted from federally assisted housing within the last three (3) years for drug-related criminal activity. However, the PHA may admit the household if the PHA determines:

      1) That the evicted household member who engaged in the drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the PHA; or

      2) That the circumstances leading to eviction no longer exist (for example, the criminal household member has died or is imprisoned).

   b. Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

      1) During the screening process, the PHA will request for law enforcement to perform a criminal background check to determine whether any household member is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement in the state where the housing is located and in other states where the household members are known to reside.

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2) The PHA will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (www.nsopw.gov) to search for a household member's sex offender registration. NSOPW is in partnership between the U.S. Department of Justice and state, territorial, and tribal governments.

c. Any household member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine on the premises of any federally assisted housing (including the building or complex in which the unit is located and associated common areas and grounds).

d. The PHA determines that any household member is currently engaging in illegal use of a drug or the PHA has determined that it has reasonable cause to believe that a household member's illegal drug or alcohol abuse or pattern of illegal drug or alcohol abuse may threaten the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. However, the PHA may admit the household if the PHA determines:

1) Such a household member is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.

2) For this purpose, the PHA may 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.

2. Evidence of Criminal Activity

The PHA may deny admission to the HCV program for criminal activity by a household member as authorized if the PHA determines, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that the household member has engaged in the activity, regardless of whether the household member has been convicted for such activity.

An arrest alone is not evidence of criminal activity that can support an adverse admission decision. The PHA will ensure that adverse admission decisions based upon criminal activity are supported by sufficient evidence that the individual engaged in such activity.

3. The PHA has the authority to prohibit admission of a household to the HCV program if the PHA determines that any household member is currently engaged in, or has engaged in during a reasonable time before admission:

a. A drug-related criminal activity;

b. A violent criminal activity;

c. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity; or

d. Other criminal activity which may threaten the health or safety of the owner, property management staff, or persons performing a contract administration function or

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responsibility on behalf of the PHA (including a PHA employee or a PHA contractor, subcontractor, or agent).

4. The PHA has established the following standards to be applied as appropriate, for drug-related criminal activity, other criminal activity, and alcohol abuse concerning denial of admission:
    a. The PHA has determined a "pattern" as at least three (3) drug or alcohol related criminal offenses within the five (5) year period prior to application for HCV assistance.
    b. The PHA shall consider a reasonable time before admission to the HCV program as five (5) years after the date of the most recent conviction of any household member.
    c. Evidence of criminal activity shall be defined as a preponderance of evidence for criminal activity.
    d. Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug shall be defined as within 12 months/365 days from the date the PHA discovered the use of the illegal drug.
        1) This includes the use of state legalized marijuana for medical or recreational use.
        2) The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) list marijuana as a Schedule 1 drug.
        3) Federal regulations require the PHA to deny admission to persons based on the illegal use of a controlled substance.
    e. Reasonable cause shall be determined by a preponderance of evidence of illegal use of a drug charge or other criminal activity.
    f. The PHA may determine the use of an illegal drug through a preponderance of evidence of a drug-related charge.
    g. The PHA shall determine involvement in criminal activity through a preponderance of evidence for a criminal activity.
    h. The time period of ineligibility for admission for other drug-related or other criminal activities shall be five (5) years from the date of the arrest.
    i. There is no time period concerning the conviction of a drug-related charge for manufacturing, production, or distribution of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing. Such household member(s) being convicted of this offense will always be denied admission.

C. Denial of Admission Based on Consumer Reporting Agency Criminal Reports

1. If the PHA obtains the criminal background report from a consumer reporting agency (CRA), the provision of the Fair Credit Reporting Act applies.
2. If a PHA denies assistance based in part on a report obtained from a CRA, the notice must include:
    a. Name, address and telephone number of the CRA;
    b. A statement that the CRA did not make the decision to deny the assistance; and

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c. Notice of the right to obtain a free copy of the report and dispute any information in the report.

D. Consideration of Circumstances before Denial of Admission

The PHA may consider all specific circumstances of each application in determining whether to deny admission because of a family's action or failure to act by members of the family.

In the event unfavorable information with respect to an applicant is received, circumstances the PHA may consider include but are not limited:

1. Time, nature, and extent of applicant's conduct, and to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability to favorable future conduct or financial responsibility.
2. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA decision concerning such action is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation.
3. The effects of the denial of admission on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.
4. The extent of participation or culpability of the individual family members.
5. The seriousness of the offending action.
6. The likelihood of reoccurrence of the action or failure to act.
7. Age of the individual at the time of the criminal activity.
8. Length of time since conviction.
9. An applicant who is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse afforded certain protections pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.
10. Evidence of successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program for drug or alcohol-related problems (requiring certification from a health professional, or state certified program). The applicant or family may be required to provide evidence of otherwise being rehabilitated successfully (i.e., participation in AA, ALANON, or other drug/alcohol support group).
11. Mitigating circumstances
    a. If unfavorable information about an applicant is received, the applicant will be provided an opportunity to present mitigating circumstances.
    b. The PHA shall have the right to verify the information or to request further information which is reasonably needed to verify the mitigating circumstances.
    c. Consideration of mitigating circumstances does not guarantee that the applicant will be eligible for admission.
12. The PHA may impose, as a condition of admission to the HCV program for other family members, a requirement that family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure to act will not reside in the unit.

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13. The PHA's denial of admission actions will be consistent with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity provisions and protections for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

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CHAPTER 10: DETERMINATION OF INCOME

The PHA will not devise or implement income or rent determination, verification, or other related policies or procedures in a way that discriminates against persons on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, and perceived or actual disability.

A. Annual Income

Income is defined by HUD regulations and is further interpreted in HUD notices and memorandums that must be followed. However, there are policy decisions that are needed in order to assure consistent interpretation of HUD regulations.

1. Annual income includes, with respect to the family:
    a. All amounts, not specifically excluded received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age;
    b. All amounts received by the head of household, spouse, co-head, including the income of a day laborer, independent contractor, and seasonal worker regardless of age, unless otherwise excluded; and
    c. When the value of net family assets exceeds the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook saving rate (a figure that is adjusted annually for inflation), as determined by HUD.

        Note: Annual income includes all amounts received, not the amount the family may be legally entitled to receive but which the family does not receive.
    d. Annual income does not include amounts which are specifically excluded.
2. Annual income is used to determine whether an applicant family is within the HUD income limits at admission and the level of continued benefits for the family.

B. Earned Income

Means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

C. Unearned Income

Means any annual income that is not earned income.

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D. Income Inclusions

Annual income includes but is not limited to:

1. Business Ownership/Self-Employment

   Gross income a family member receives through self-employment or operation of a business.

   a. Gross income is all income amounts received into the business, prior to the deduction of business expenses.

   b. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.

      1) The net income from self-employment or the operation of a business is considered income.

      2) Net income is the gross income amount minus business expenses that allows the business to operate.

      3) Except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

      4) Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness are not deductible when determining the income from a business

      5) An allowance for the depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on a straight-line depreciation, as provided in IRS's regulations.

   c. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business is income except to the extent that such withdrawal is to reimburse the family member for cash or assets that the family has invested in the operation of the business.

2. Include all actual income derived from all net family assets.

3. Public Assistance

   a. Public assistance includes:

      1) General Assistance

         Payments made under a financial or medical assistance program(s) provided by a state, tribe, or local government jurisdiction.

      2) Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

         a) A benefit designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs, which 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) .

         b) Supportive services such as transportation and childcare are provided to families who are not employed.

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b. Special calculations must be made for benefits received in "as paid" state or local programs.

1) "As paid" programs are those in which the family receives a specific amount for shelter and utilities and the amount is adjusted based upon the actual amount the family pays for shelter and utilities.

2) In "as paid" programs, the amount of welfare assistance income shall consist of:

a) The amount of the grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter and 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 counted, as income is the actual amount received.

4. 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.

a. A specified welfare benefit reduction is 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:

1) Fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or

2) Noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

b. A specified welfare benefit reduction does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

1) At expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

2) 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

3) Because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

c. Before adjusting the welfare benefits, the PHA will request, by third-party written verification, the welfare agency to verify:

1) The reason for the welfare benefit reduction.

2) The amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member.

d. During the term of the welfare benefit reduction and as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination, the PHA will include in the family's annual income

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the amount of imputed welfare income, plus the total amount of the family's other annual income.

e. The PHA will offset additional income from other sources received by the family member after the welfare sanction has been imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is reduced to zero.

f. If the family disputes that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of the imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, the family will be offered an opportunity for an informal hearing.

g. The PHA will not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not receiving housing assistance at the time of the sanction.

5. Periodic Payments and Determinable Allowances

a. The full amount received from periodic amount such as but not limited to Social Security, SSI, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), annuities, life insurance and endowment policies, retirement funds, profit sharing plans, pensions, disability payments, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAS), Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPS), and comparable benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act. The lump sum payments may be treated as an asset.

b. If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran's benefits) are reduced due to a prior overpayment, the PHA will use the actual amount of the current allocation (before withholding for medical premiums).

c. If benefits (such as Social Security or Veteran's benefits) are reduced due to other withholding, such as an IRS garnishment or child support garnishment, the PHA will use the full award amount.

6. Alimony and Child Support

The PHA will include in annual income for alimony and/or child support all amounts received, not the amount the family may be legally entitled to receive but which the family does not receive.

7. Recurring Gifts and Regular Contributions

The PHA shall count as income any gifts or regular contributions (monetary or not) that are provided to the family on a regular and routine basis from persons outside of the family (e.g., a relative or friend provides a member of the family with cash gifts on a recurring basis).

a. This may include but is not limited to rent and utility payments paid on behalf of the family and other monetary and or non-monetary contributions provided on a regular basis.

b. It does not include non-recurring gifts or contributions.

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c. The PHA shall follow the Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures to verify income from recurring gifts and regular contributions.

d. If the party providing the recurring gifts and regular contributions refused to verify the information, the PHA will document the file why third-party verification was not available.

8. Independent Contractor, Day Laborer, and Cyclical or Seasonal Work

   Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not considered nonrecurring income and therefore is included in annual income even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

   When income varies due to cyclical or seasonal work, and the source of income has not changed from the previous year, the PHA may rely on the previous year's income to anticipate income for the coming year. Increases in pay rate over that of the previous year would be considered

9. Lump Sum Payments Counted as Income

   Lump-sum payments received due to delayed start of periodic payments (e.g., unemployment, TANF, or child support), not excluded by regulation will be included in annual income.

   Any portion of the lump sum that is payment for a period prior to the family's participation in the HCV program will not be counted as annual income but may be included in net family asset.

10. Income of Dependents

    A dependent is a family member who is under 18 years of age, is a person with disabilities (regardless of age) or is a full-time student (regardless of age). The head of household, spouse, or co-head, foster child(ren)/adult(s), or live-in aide (including family of a live-in aide) are never dependents.

    a. Unearned income of dependents, which is not excluded by federal regulations, will be included in annual income.

    b. Earned and unearned income, which is not excluded by federal regulations, received by or on behalf of dependents who are person with disabilities aged 18 or older will be included in annual income.

    c. The PHA will include in annual income all income (earned and unearned), which is not excluded by federal regulations, of the head of household, spouse, co-head, even if a full-time student or under the age of 18.

11. Income of Full-Time Students 18 years of Age and Older

    a. The amount of earned income of a full-time student will not exceed the amount of the dependent deduction, adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25.

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b. If annual earned income is less than the dependent deduction, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25), the PHA will include the full amount of the earned income.

c. All earned income of a full-time student who is the head of household, spouse, co-head will be included in annual income.

d. Unearned income, (including the determination of student financial assistance), which is not excluded by federal regulations, will be included in annual income.

E. Federally Mandated Income Exclusions

HUD has determined certain income sources be prohibited from consideration in annual income for purposes of determining eligibility or tenant rent. These amounts are often referred to as income exclusions or excluded income and are not considered part of annual income.

1. Earned Income of Children (Family Members) Under 18 Years Old

   The full amount of earned income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 (excluding the head of household, spouse, or co-head).

2. Earned Income of Dependent Full-Time Students

   a. Earned income of dependent full-time students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25).

   b. All earned income of a full-time student who is the head of household, spouse, co-head will be included in annual income.

   c. The full-time student must be a dependent family member for this exclusion to apply.

3. Gross Income a Family Member Receives Through Self-Employment or Operation of a Business

   Except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

   a. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.

      1) Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income.

      2) An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in IRS regulations; and

   b. 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.

4. Nonrecurring Income

   Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated in the coming year (12 months following the effective date of the certification) based on information provided by the family.

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a. Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

b. Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year during the family's upcoming annual reexamination period will be excluded from the family's annual income as nonrecurring income.

   This does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) for a period of greater than one year that can be extended.

c. Nonrecurring income includes but is not limited to:

   1) Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment.

      Any permanent employment with the U.S. Census Bureau should be considered in the annual income calculation.

   2) Direct federal or state payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery.

   3) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of state refundable tax credits or state tax refunds at the time they are received.

   4) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of federal refundable tax credits and federal tax refunds at the time they are received (including Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refund payment).

   5) Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries).

   6) Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization.

   7) Lump Sum Benefits

      a) Additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings.

      b) Lump sum benefits payable as a death benefit.

      c) Lump sum amounts may count toward family assets.

   8) Nonrecurring payments made to the family or to a third party on behalf of the family to assist with utilities, eviction prevention, and security deposits to secure housing.

   9) Payments for participation in research studies depending on the duration.

   10) General one-time payments received by or on behalf of the family.

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5. Imputed Return on an Asset Equal to or Less Than the Asset Threshold Established Annually by HUD

   Any imputed return on an asset when net family assets total the asset threshold established annually by HUD or less (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and no actual income from the net family assets can be determined.

6. Certain Types of Trust Distributions

   The following types of trust distributions are not included in annual income:

   a. For an irrevocable trust or a revocable trust outside the control of the family or household excluded from the definition of net family assets:

      1) Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and

      2) Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor.

   b. For a revocable trust under the control of the family or household, any distributions from the trust; except that any actual income earned by the trust, regardless of whether it is distributed, shall be considered income to the family at the time it is received by the trust.

7. Lump-Sum Payments of Deferred Benefits

   a. Deferred periodic amounts from SSI, Social Security, SSDI benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or

   b. Any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

   c. Additions to net family assets, including lottery or other contest winnings.

8. Refunds or Rebates of Property Tax on a Home

   Amounts received by a family in the form of refunds or rebates under state or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit.

9. Income Received from Any Account Under a Retirement Plan

   a. Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals.

   b. Except that any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts shall be income at the time they are received by the family.

10. Education Savings Accounts

    Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from,

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''baby bond'' accounts created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government.

11. Lump-Sum Additions to Family Assets

    Lump-sum additions to family assets, including but not limited to lottery and other contest winnings.

12. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Escrow

    Income earned on amounts placed in a family's FSS account.

13. Insurance Payments and Settlement for Personal or Property Losses

    a. Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation.

    b. Any workers' compensation is always excluded from annual income, regardless of the frequency or length of the payments.

14. Amounts Received Under Training Programs Funded By HUD

    Training programs funded by HUD will have goals and objectives. This is not to be confused with employment by the PHA.

    a. Amounts Set Aside for Use under PASS

       Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS).

    b. Amount received under a Resident Service Stipend

       1) Resident service stipend is a modest amount, not to exceed $200 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.

       2) Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, ground maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board.

       3) No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time.

       4) The Public Housing Reform Act provides that the governing board of a PHA must generally contain at least one member who is directly assisted by the PHA. To support and facilitate implementation of this statutory requirement, HUD has clarified that the resident service stipend exclusion covers amounts received by residents who serve on the PHA governing board.

    c. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special

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equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program.

d. Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in training programs funded by HUD or in qualifying federal, state, Tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff.

   1) A qualified training program is one that is part of a state or local employment-training program and has clear goals and objectives.

      a) This would include programs that have the goal of assisting participants in obtaining employment skills, and are authorized or funded by federal, state, or local law, or operated by a public agency.

      b) These include programs through the Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration, and Welfare-to-Work Grants.

   2) Amounts excluded by this provision are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment-training program.

15. Reimbursed Health and Medical Care Expenses

    a. Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member.

    b. This exclusion is not limited to elderly and disabled families that qualify for the unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction.

16. Income of Live-In Aides

    All income of a live-in aide, including the live-in aide's family, is excluded.

17. Adoption Assistance Payments

    Adoption assistance payments in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent.

18. Payments to Enable a Family Member with a Disability to Reside in the Family's Assisted Unit

    a. Payments made by or authorized by a state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.

    b. Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through the state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency for caregiving services the family member provides to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.

    c. The payments are excluded from income as long as the amounts are provided to enable a family member with a disability to remain in the family's assisted unit.

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d. Both the person providing the care and the person who has the disability must be family members (not household members) and must live in the same assisted household.

e. The exclusion does not apply to income earned by the family for other caregiving services provided to individuals outside of the assisted household.

19. Civil Action, Malpractice, or Negligence Payments or Settlements

a. Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled.

b. Any amount recovered are excluded irrespective of whether the amounts are received periodically or in a lump sum payment.

20. Civil Rights Settlements or Judgements

a. Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay.

b. Even where such payments are not lump-sum payments but instead may have a payment schedule, such payments are excluded.

21. Income of Foster Children and Foster Adults

Income of foster children and foster adults is excluded from the family's calculation of annual income.

22. Payments Received for the Care of Foster Children or Foster Adults

a. 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) or state or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments.

b. This income exclusion also applies to Kinship Guardian Assistance Payments (Kin-GAP), kinship care payments, and other state-based kinship or guardianship payments that are alternatives to traditional foster care programs.

23. Armed Forces Hostile Fire Pay

The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.

24. Aid and Attendance to Veterans

Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

This income exclusion applies only to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance and not to other beneficiaries of the payments, such as a surviving spouse.

25. Foreign Government Reparation Payments

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.

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26. Loan Proceeds

    a. Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car).

    b. The loan borrower or co-borrower must be a member of the family for the loan proceeds income exclusion to be applicable.

    c. Loan proceeds may include, but are not limited to, personal loans (with a loan agreement) and student loans, regardless of whether the proceeds are received in the form of a refund to the student.

27. Tribal Claims Relating to Mismanagement of Assets Held in Trust by the U.S.

    a. Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) or other federal law.

    b. A payment received by a tribal member from the tribe for distribution of Indian gaming profits is not a per-capita payment within the meaning of the Per Capita Distribution Act and does not qualify for income exclusion.

    c. If a family member who is a tribal member receives the IRS Form 1099–MISC, Miscellaneous Income, from the tribe for reporting Indian gaming profits, then this payment must be counted toward the family's annual income.

28. Housing Gap Payments

    a. Replacement housing ''gap'' payments made in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA) that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another federally subsidized housing unit.

    b. Such replacement housing ''gap'' payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing ''gap'' payments.

    c. Replacement housing "gap" payments should cover a minimum of 42 months of tenancy at the new unit.

29. Amounts Specifically Excluded by Any Other Federal Statute

    Amounts specifically excluded by any other federal status from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under the 1937 Act.

    a. HUD will publish a notice in the Federal Register and distributed to PHAs identifying the benefits that qualify for this exclusion.

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b. Updates will be distributed when necessary.

c. The following is a list of income sources that qualify for that exclusion:

1) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977

2) Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act which includes, but is not limited to:

a) Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

b) Foster Grandparents (FGP)

c) Senior Companion Program (SCP)

d) VISTA

e) Peace Corps

f) Service-Learning Program

g) Special Volunteer Programs

3) Small Business Administration programs such as National Volunteer Program to Assist Small Business and Promote Volunteer Service to Persons with Business Experience;

4) Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)

5) Active Corps of Executives (ACE)

6) Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

7) Income derived from certain sub-marginal land of the U.S. that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes.

8) Payments or allowances under Department of Health and Human Services Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

9) Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of the Ottawa Indians.

10) The first $2,000 of per capita shares 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.

11) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 which includes, but is not limited to:

a) Senior Community Services Employment Program

b) National Caucus Center on the Black Aged

c) National Urban League

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d) Association National Pro Personas Mayors

e) National Council on Senior Citizens

f) Green Thumb

12) Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund established pursuant to the settlement in In Re Agent Orange Liability Litigation.

13) Earned Income Tax Credit refund tax payments received on or after January 1, 1991, for program administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and Sections 221(d)(3) 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(j).

14) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980.

15) The value of any childcare 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.

16) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.

17) Payments made under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

18) Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990.

19) Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 U.S.C. 1811-16), and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821).

20) Any amount of crime survivor compensation that the applicant (under the Victims of Crime Act) receives 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.

21) Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014.

22) Any amounts received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

23) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990.

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24) Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) and administered by the Office of Native American Programs.

25) A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment.

26) Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002.

27) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Cases, Exclusion of Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements.

    The list of Indian tribes who have entered into Tribal Trust Settlements with the U.S. in 2013 and for whom per-capita Tribal Trust payments are excluded from gross income, includes:

    1. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation 2. Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 3. Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation 4. Bois Forte Band of Chippewa 5. Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Rancheria 6. Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation 7. Coeur d'Alene Tribe 8. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes 9. Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians - 6 - 10. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation 11. Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation 12. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe 13. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma 14. Hualapai Indian Tribe 15. Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska 16. Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of Arizona 17. Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas 18. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 19. Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 20. Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe 21. Lower Brule Sioux Tribe 22. Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Reservation 23. Mescalero Apache Tribe 24. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe 25. Nez Perce Tribe 26. Nooksack Indian Tribe 27. Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians 28. Omaha Tribe of Nebraska 29. Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine 30. Pawnee Nation 31. Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation 32. Pueblo of Zia 33. Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation 34. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians 35. Rincon Luiseño Band of Indians 36. Rosebud Sioux Tribe 37. Round Valley Indian Tribes 38. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 39. Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska 40. Sault Ste. Marie Tribe 41. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation 42. Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians 43. Spirit Lake Dakotah Nation 44. Spokane Tribe of Indians 45. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe 46. Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians 47. Summit Lake Paiute Tribe 48. Swinomish Indian Tribal Community 49. Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians 50. Tohono O'odham Nation 51. Tulalip Tribes 52. Tule River Indian Tribe 53. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation 54. Ute Mountain Ute Tribe 55. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska 56. Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska - 7 - 57. Tlingit & Haida Tribes of Alaska 58. Northwestern Band of Shoshone Indians 59. Hoopa Valley Tribe 60. Ak-Chin Indian Community 61. Oglala Sioux Tribe

28) Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations will not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs.

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F. Treatment of Financial Assistance Received by Students of Higher Education

There are two (2) categories of student financial assistance applicable to the PIH and Multifamily programs, Section 479B of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu), hereinafter referred to as Section 479B of HEA, and other financial assistance.

The treatment of student financial assistance depends on the HUD program, student/household characteristics and the type of financial assistance received by the student. The student financial assistance rules apply to both full-time and part-time students.

1. Section 479B of the HEA Student Financial Assistance Programs

   Section 479B of the HEA provides that certain types of student financial assistance are to be excluded in determining eligibility for benefits made available through federal, state, or local programs financed with federal funds. The types of financial assistance listed below are considered Section 479B of the HEA student financial assistance programs. The list is not exhaustive and Section 479B of the HEA was updated as of July 1, 2024.

   a. Federal Pell Grants;

   b. Teach Grants;

   c. Federal Work Study Programs;

   d. Federal Perkins Loans;

   e. Student financial assistance received under the Bureau of Indian Education;

   f. Higher Education Tribal Grant;

   g. Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program; and

   h. Employment training program under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

2. Other Student Financial Assistance

   Other student financial assistance means a grant or scholarship received from:

   a. The federal government;

   b. A state (including U.S. territories), Tribe, or local government;

   c. A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);

   d. A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or

   e. An institution of higher education.

   f. A grant would include:

      1) A qualified tuition remission, reduction, waiver, or reimbursement (i.e., amounts received as reimbursement for the student's paid costs of tuition, books, and fees,

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etc.) by the educational institution, such as for an employee of the institution of higher education or an eligible family member of that employee.

2) Assistance provided by an employer as part of an employee educational assistance program or tuition reimbursement program.

g. Other student financial assistance must be for educational expenses and does not include:

1) Any assistance that is excluded.

2) Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded under Section 479B of the HEA).

3) Amounts received under work study may be excluded if:

a) Provided pursuant to Title IV of HEA; or

b) To the extent that the work study is being performed by a dependent full-time student.

4) Non-recurring gifts, including non-recurring gifts from family or friends.

Gifts that are recurring and otherwise do not meet the criteria for the income exclusion for gifts would be counted as income, regardless of whether the recipient of the gift is a student.

5) Any amount of the scholarship or grant that either by itself or in combination with the excluded financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA, exceeds the actual covered costs of the student.

3. Actual Covered Costs

a. The actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of:

1) Tuition,

2) Books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities),

3) Room and board, or

4) Other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and

5) For a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit (i.e., the student is living in off-campus/non-college owned housing while away at school instead of a dorm or college owned housing).

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b. All assistance under Section 479B of the HEA is excluded from income, regardless of whether those amounts exceed the actual covered costs described above.

1) Student financial assistance must be:

a) Expressly for tuition, books, room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution;

b) Expressly to assist a student with the costs of higher education; or

c) Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the education institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

2) Student financial assistance may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf.

3) Student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the PHA as student financial assistance.

4. HCV Limitation for Student Assistance in Excess of Covered Costs

a. Due to language in the annual appropriation acts, HUD appropriations have included a provision that for Section 8 students any financial assistance (in excess of amounts received for tuition and any other required fees and charges) 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 section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to those individuals who are age 23 or younger, or without dependent children. HUD interprets that "a person over the age of 23" is 24 years old.

b. While the language in the appropriation acts is limited to that federal fiscal year, this does not rule out the possibility that similar language will be included in future years' appropriation bills.

c. For any funds from a year where HUD's appropriations include the Section 8 student financial assistance limitation, if the student is the head of household, spouse, or co-head and is 23 or younger, or without dependent children, both the financial assistance received under Section 479B of the HEA and other student financial assistance received by the student will be counted as income to the extent that the financial assistance exceeds the total tuition and any other required fees and charges.

d. During years in which an appropriations act does not contain the Section 8 student financial assistance limitation (or any other such limitation), then the determination of student financial assistance as included/excluded income for all Section 8 students defaults to the methodology described below in the Calculations of Student Financial Assistance for public housing and non-Section 8 (Multifamily) programs.

e. This limitation has been interpreted to apply when the student is the head of household or spouse, but not when the student resides with parents in a Section 8 unit.

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f. HUD will notify the PHA if this requirement is removed from the appropriations act.

5. Steps required for the determination of financial assistance for Section 8 students

   a. Step 1. The PHA must determine the following:

      1) The student's relationship to the household;

      2) Age of the student; and

      3) If the student has dependent children.

   b. Step 2. Based on the results of Step 1, determine whether any excess student financial assistance should be included in the family's annual income.

      1) If the student is the head of household, spouse, or co-head and is 23 or younger, or does not have dependent children, any financial assistance (479B of the HEA and other student financial assistance) in excess of amounts received for tuition and any other required fees and charges will be considered income to that student.

      2) If the student is over 23 with dependent children, the financial assistance will be treated identical to the calculations of financial assistance received by students who participate in the public housing and non–Section 8 (Multifamily) programs.

6. Formula for Calculating Excess Amount of Financial Assistance for Section 8 Students

   Under the HCV limitation for any financial assistance (479B of the HEA and other student financial assistance) in excess of amounts received for tuition and any other required fees and charges, for students who are the head of household, spouse, or co-head and are under the age of 23 or younger, or without dependent children, subtract total tuition plus required fees and charges from the total student financial assistance from all sources to arrive at excess amount of student financial assistance.

   a. If the excess amount of student financial assistance is a positive number, include that amount in annual income.

   b. If the excess amount of student financial assistance is zero or negative, do not include that amount in annual income.

   c. If the total tuition plus required fees and charges is zero or exceeds the amount of total financial assistance from all sources, no excess amounts of student financial assistance will be included in annual income.

   d. Any amount of student financial assistance that exceeds the total tuition plus required fees and charges must be included in annual income.

7. Steps in Calculating Student Financial Assistance for Public Housing and Non-Section 8 (Multifamily) Programs

   If the student is over 23 with dependent children, all financial assistance under Section 479B of the HEA will be excluded from income, regardless of whether the Section 479B of HEA amount exceed the actual covered costs.

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All assistance received under Section 479B of the HEA by students participating in the public housing and non–Section 8 (Multifamily) programs is excluded from income. Other student financial assistance received by the student that, either by itself or in combination with Section 479B of the HEA assistance, exceeds the actual covered costs is not excluded from income.

a. Step 1: Determine the amount of actual covered costs exceeding Section 479B of HEA.

   1) The financial assistance provided under Section 479B of the HEA will be the first student financial assistance deducted from the actual covered costs, because the Section 479B of HEA assistance is intended to pay the student's actual covered costs.

      Subtract the amount received under Section 479B of the HEA from the actual covered costs to arrive at the amount of actual covered costs exceeding Section 479B of HEA.

   2) If the amount of assistance received under Section 479B of the HEA exceeds the actual covered costs and the student did not receive any other student financial assistance, Step 2 is not necessary, as none of the student financial assistance will be included in income, because the assistance received under Section 479B of the HEA is excluded from income for students participating in the public housing and non–Section 8 (Multifamily) programs.

b. Step 2: Determine the amount of student financial assistance to include in income.

   1) Subtract the actual covered costs exceeding Section 479B of HEA assistance from the amount of other student financial assistance to arrive at the amount of student financial assistance included in income.

   2) If the amount of the other financial assistance exceeds the actual cover costs, resulting in a positive amount of other financial assistance, the excess of other financial assistance will be included in income.

   3) If the amount of actual cover costs exceeds the other financial assistance, resulting in a zero or negative amount of other financial assistance, no other student financial assistance will be included in income.

G. Net Family Assets

The net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other form of capital investments. Any type of asset not specifically excluded will be included in the calculation of net family assets.

1. All assets are categorized as either real property (e.g., land, a home) or personal property.
2. Any type of asset not specifically excluded will be included in the calculation of net family assets.

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3. Real Property Equity

   Real property includes land or real estate owned by a member of the family.

   a. Equity is the portion of the market value of the asset which is owned by the family (the amount which would be available to the family if the property were to be sold).

   b. The PHA will calculate the equity in real property using the following formula:

      Market Value - Loan (mortgage) = Equity

   c. The PHA will calculate the cash value of real property using the following formula:

      Equity - Expenses to covert to cash = Cash Value

   d. Expenses to convert the real property to cash value may include but are not limited to costs such as sales commissions, settlement/closing costs, transfer taxes, attorney fees, appraisal fees, monetary liens on the real property, and repair costs, etc., if applicable.

4. Life Insurance Policies

   Cash value of life insurance policies.

5. Tax Refunds or Refundable Tax Credits

   a. The anticipated income earned by the assets in which a family has deposited their federal tax refund or refundable tax credits must be included in the family's annual income unless the income is specifically excluded.

      1) At the time of an annual or interim reexamination of income, if the federal tax refund was received during the 12 months preceding the effective date of the reexamination, the PHA will subtract from the total value of the account in which the federal tax refund or refundable tax credits were deposited the amount of the refund that was received by the family.

      2) When the subtraction results in a negative number, then the balance of the asset is considered $0.

   b. If the tax refund or refundable tax credit is deposited into another excluded asset, such as a retirement account or a Coverdell Education Savings Account, then the deposit will have no effect on the balance of the asset (i.e., there is no need for the PHA to subtract the amount of the deposit from the value of the excluded asset).

6. Trusts

   A trust is a fiduciary relationship in which one party, known as a trustor, gives another party, the trustee, the right to hold title to property or assets for the benefit of a third party, the beneficiary.

   a. Trust as Net Family Assets

      For revocable trusts, the grantor can terminate and/or amend the trust at any time for any reason before his or her death.

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1) A revocable trust that is under the control of the family or household (e.g., the grantor is a member of the assisted family or household) is included in net family assets, and, therefore, income earned on the trust is included in the family's income from assets.

2) If the PHA determines that the revocable trust is included in the calculation of net family assets, the actual income earned by the revocable trust is also included in the family's income.

3) If the PHA determines that an irrevocable trust is excluded from net family assets, the PHA will not consider actual income earned by the trust (e.g., interest earned, rental income if property is held in the trust) for so long as the income from the trust is not distributed.

4) The PHA will calculate imputed income on the revocable trust if net family assets are more than the asset threshold established annually by HUD, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), and actual income from the trust cannot be calculated (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use).

b. Trust Distributions and Annual Income

1) Revocable trust considered part of net family assets:

If the value of the trust is considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are not considered income to the family.

2) Revocable or irrevocable trust not considered part of net family assets:

If the value of the trust is not considered part of the family's net assets, then distributions from the trust are treated as follows:

a) All distributions from the trust's principal are excluded from income.

b) Distributions of income earned by the trust (i.e., interest, dividends, realized gains, or other earnings on the trust's principal), are included as income unless the distribution is used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

Trust Type	Is the Trust Considered a Net Family Asset?	Is the Actual Interest Earned by the Trust Considered Family Income?	Are Distributions of Trust Principal Considered Family Income?	Are Distributions of Interest Earned on the Trust Principal Considered Family Income?
Revocable Grantor is not part of the assisted family or household (and the family or household is not otherwise in control of the trust)	No	No	No	Yes, unless the distributions are used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.
Revocable Grantor is part of the assisted family or household (or the trust is otherwise under control of the family or household)	Yes	Yes	No	No

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Irrevocable (Typically, Special Needs Trusts or irrevocable.)	No	No	No	Yes, unless the distributions are used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

7. Assets Jointly Owned

   a. For assets jointly owned by the family and one or more individuals outside of the assisted family, the PHA will include the total value of the asset in the calculation of net family assets, unless the asset is otherwise excluded, or unless the assisted family can demonstrate that the asset is inaccessible to them, or that they cannot dispose of any portion of the asset without the consent of another owner who refuses to comply.

   b. If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of an asset, then only that portion's value shall be included in the calculation of net family assets for the family.

   c. Any income from a jointly owned asset must be included in annual income, unless that income is specifically excluded, or unless the family demonstrates that they do not have access to the income from that asset, or that they only have access to a portion of the income from that asset.

   d. If a family member is a beneficiary who is entitled to access the account's funds only upon the death of the account's owner, and may not otherwise withdraw funds from an account, then the account is not an asset to the assisted family, and the family should provide proper documentation demonstrating that they are only a beneficiary on the account.

8. Assets Owned by a Business Entity

   a. If a business entity (e.g., limited liability company or limited partnership) owns the asset, then the family's asset is their ownership stake in the business, not some portion of the business's assets.

   b. If the family holds the assets in their own name rather than in the name of a business entity, then the percentage value of the asset owned by the family is what is counted toward net family assets.

9. Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value

   In determining net family assets, the PHA will include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or family member for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two (2) years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received.

   a. 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 family member receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms.

   b. An asset moved to a retirement account held by a family member is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value.

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c. The PHA will count as an asset the difference between the cash value and the actual amount received for the asset disposed of for less than market value during the two (2) years preceding the date of application for the PHA or reexamination, if the cumulative fair market value of the asset disposed of exceed the gross amount of the asset by $2,000.

H. Necessary Personal Property and Non-Necessary Personal Property

The PHA's determination on what is a necessary personal property and what is non-necessary personal property is a fact-specific determination, and therefore the PHA will gather enough facts to qualify whether an asset is necessary or non-necessary personal property. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property will be classified as non-necessary personal property.

1. Necessary Personal Property
   a. Includes more than merely items that are indispensable to the bare existence of the family.
   b. Necessary personal property are items essential to the family for the maintenance, use, and occupancy of the premises as a home or they are necessary for employment, education, or health and wellness.
   c. Necessary personal property includes but may not be limited to:
      1) Personal effects (such as items that are ordinarily worn or utilized by the individual), items that are convenient or useful to a reasonable existence, and items that support and facilitate daily life within the family's home.
      2) Items that assist family members with a disability, including any items related to disability-related needs, or that may be required for a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.
      3) Necessary personal property does not include bank accounts, other financial investments, or luxury items.
2. Non-Necessary Personal Property
   a. Non-necessary personal property with a combined value that does not exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), is excluded from net family assets.
   b. Non-necessary personal property with a combined value greater than the asset threshold established annually by HUD, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), is considered part of net family assets.
3. The following table lists examples of necessary and non-necessary personal property. This is not an exhaustive list.
   a. Necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.

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b. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property will be classified as non-necessary personal property.

Examples of Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property

Necessary Personal Property	Non-Necessary Personal Property
• Car(s)/vehicle(s) that a family relies on for transportation for personal or business use (e.g., bike, motorcycle, skateboard, scooter) • Furniture, carpets, linens, kitchenware • Common appliances • Common electronics (e.g., radio, television, DVD player, gaming system) • Clothing • Personal effects that are not luxury items (e.g., toys, books) • Wedding and engagement rings • Jewelry used in religious/cultural celebrations and ceremonies • Religious and cultural items • Medical equipment and supplies • Health care–related supplies • Musical instruments used by the family • Personal computers, phones, tablets, and related equipment • Professional tools of trade of the family, for example professional books • Educational materials and equipment used by the family, including equipment to accommodate persons with disabilities • Equipment used for exercising (e.g., treadmill, stationary bike, kayak, paddleboard, ski equipment)	• Recreational car/vehicle not needed for day-to-day transportation (campers, motorhomes, travel trailers, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)) • Bank accounts or other financial investments (e.g., checking account, savings account, stocks/bonds) • Recreational boat/watercraft • Expensive jewelry without religious or cultural value, or which does not hold family significance • Collectables (e.g., coins/stamps) • Equipment/machinery that is not used to generate income for a business • Items such as gems/precious metals, antique cars, artwork, etc.

I. Net Family Assets Do Not Include

Given that there are many categories of funds that would be considered assets and should be included in asset calculations, HUD does not believe that the regulation should specify every form of asset. Instead, any type of asset not specifically excluded should be included in the calculation of net family assets.

Required exclusions from net family assets include the following:

1. The value of necessary items of personal property.
2. The combined value of all non-necessary items of personal property, if the combined total value does not exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).
3. The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including:
   a. Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)
   b. Employer retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b))
   c. Retirement plans for self-employed individuals (Keogh)

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4. The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located.
    a. Co-ownership situations (including situations where one (1) owner is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse)
    b. Where one (1) party cannot unilaterally sell the real property
    c. Property that is tied up in litigation
    d. Inherited property is in dispute
5. Civil Action, Malpractice, or Negligence Payments

    Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family being a person with disabilities.
6. The value of certain education or disability support savings account, including the value of any:
    a. Coverdell education savings account under Section 530 of the internal Revenue Code of 1986
    b. Qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code
    c. Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account authorized under Section 526A of such Code
        1) ABLE accounts are excluded from the definition of net family assets, and therefore income generated from such accounts is not considered when calculating income from assets.
        2) Distributions from these accounts are also excluded from income.
    d. Baby bond account created, authorized, or funded by a federal, state, or local government (money held in trust by the government for children until they are adults).
7. Interest in Indian trust lands.
8. Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives HCV program assistance.
9. Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which the family receives assistance under the HCV program.
10. Family Self-Sufficiency accounts.
11. Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits, including EITC, for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

    Only the amount of federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits the family receives is excluded from net family assets, not the amount the family was supposed to receive.
12. Trust Funds
    a. The full amount of assets held in an irrevocable trust.

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b. Revocable Trust

1) When a member of the assisted family is the beneficiary of a revocable trust, but the grantor is not a member of the assisted family, the beneficiary does not "own" the revocable trust, and the value of the trust is excluded from net family assets.

2) For the revocable trust to be considered excluded from net family assets, no family or household member may be the account's trustee.

13. Term life insurance policies with no cash value

14. Assets not controlled by or accessible to the family and which provide no income for the family.

A survivor of VAWA violence/abuse who because of the VAWA violence/abuse no longer has access to the real property and cannot convert it to cash.

J. Actual and Imputed Income from Net Family Assets

When the value of net family assets exceeds the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD, are included in annual income.

1. Determining the Net Cash Value of an Asset

a. The PHA must determine the market value of an asset then calculate the cash value by subtracting the reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investments.

b. Reasonable Costs

Reasonable costs includes but are not limited to costs such as:

1) Penalties for premature withdrawal if penalties would be imposed for early withdrawal.

2) Broker and legal fees (e.g., a percentage of the value of the asset incurred in the sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.); and

3) Settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions (e.g., the typical percentage of sales price for settlement in the locality).

2. Assets with Negative Equity

a. The cash value of real property or other assets with negative equity would be considered $0 for the purposes of calculating net family assets.

b. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the family from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

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3. Actual Income from Assets

   Actual income from assets is always included in a family's (including minors) annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded.

   a. Income or returns from assets are generally considered to be interest, dividend payments, and other actual income earned on the asset, and not the increase in market value of the asset.

   b. The increase in market value is relevant to the cash value of the asset for the purpose of determining total net family assets and imputing income.

4. Imputed Income from Assets

   Imputed income from assets is no longer determined based on the greater of actual or imputed income from the assets.

   a. The PHA will calculate imputed asset income for specific assets when three conditions are met:

      1) The value of net family assets exceeds the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation);

      2) The specific asset is included in net family assets; and

      3) Actual asset income cannot be calculated for the specific asset.

   b. If the actual income from assets can be computed for some assets but not all assets, the PHA will:

      1) Add the actual income from the assets, where actual income can be calculated, then

      2) Calculate the imputed income for the assets where actual income could not be calculated.

   c. After the PHA has calculated both the actual income and imputed income, the PHA will combine both amounts to account for income of net family assets with a combined value of over the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).

   d. If the family's net family assets does not exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), imputed income is not calculated.

   e. If the actual income for an asset, which can equal $0, can be calculated, imputed income is not calculated for that asset.

   f. Imputed asset income is never calculated on assets that are excluded from net family assets.

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5. Summary Decisions for Determining Income from Assets

   The following scenarios will determine how the PHA determines the income from net family assets.

   a. If net family assets exceeds the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), and the actual income can be calculated on all assets:

      1) Annual income will include only actual income on assets (no imputed income).

      2) The PHA will obtain third-party verification.

   b. If net family assets exceeds the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), and the actual income cannot be calculated on all assets:

      1) Annual income will include the total of actual income that can be calculated and imputed income for all remaining net family assets where the actual income cannot be calculated.

      2) The PHA will obtain third-party verification.

   c. If net family assets does not exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation):

      1) The annual income includes only the actual income on assets (no imputed income).

      2) The PHA may accept the family's self-certification of net family assets.

K. Passbook Rate Determination

Annually HUD will publish the passbook rate based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, which is an average of national savings rates published on a monthly basis.

1. The PHA will use the HUD-published passbook rate when calculating imputed asset income for net family assets that exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD (annually adjusted by HUD for inflation).

   a. HUD does not authorize the PHA to set its own passbook rate.

   b. The PHA must use the HUD-published passbook rate.

2. The HUD-published passbook rate will be posted to a dataset on the HUDUser website, alongside annual inflationary adjustments.

3. To determine the passbook rate for the next calendar year, HUD will average the most recent three (3) months of FDIC updates to the National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, rounded to the nearest hundredth of 1 percent.

4. In order to ensure updated passbook rates may be used for reexaminations with an effective date of January 1, HUD will calculate the update in July each year, using FDIC data from April, May, and June for publication on HUDUser not later than September 1.

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L. Calculation of Annual Income

The PHA must calculate family annual income as follows:

1. Initial Admission and Interim Reexaminations

   The PHA will use anticipated income, including asset income, (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period) to determine the family's annual income at time of admission to the HCV program or during an interim reexamination.

2. Annual Reexaminations

   The PHA will determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations.

   a. The previous 12-month period is the 12 months prior to the income calculation and not the previous calendar year.

   b. If the PHA determines that the family's previous 12-month's income does not reflect the family's current income, the PHA will adjust the income determination by:

      1) Taking into consideration any redetermination of income during the previous 12-month period resulting from an interim reexamination of the family; and

      2) Making adjustments to reflect current income if there was a change in income (earned and unearned) during the previous 12-month period that was not accounted for in the redetermination of income. A change in income may be:

         a) A loss of income

         b) The addition of a new source of income

         c) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) to Social Security and Social Security Disability Income

         d) Changing to a different employer in the prior year does not necessarily constitute a change if the income earned from either employer is substantially the same

   c. Steps in Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination

      1) Step 1: Determine the annual income for the previous 12-month period

         a) If there have been no changes to income beyond this calculation, then this is the amount that will be used to determine the family's rental assistance.

         b) The PHA will review the following information to determine prior-year income:

            (1) The EIV Income Report (must be generated within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination to be considered current);

            (2) The income reported on the most recent reexamination on form HUD–50058; and

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(3) What the family certified to on the PHA's annual reexamination paperwork for prior-year income.

2) Step 2: The PHA will take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination.

a) If there was an interim reexamination performed, the PHA will use the annual income from the interim reexamination to determine the family's rental assistance, if there are no additional changes.

b) If the PHA did not perform an interim reexamination or there have been changes since the last reexamination, move to Step 3.

3) Step 3: If there were changes in annual income not processed by the PHA since the last reexamination, use current income.

a) Family reports their income for the prior year and whether there have been permanent changes.

b) If there are no reported changes to an income source, the PHA may use documentation of the prior-year income to calculate the annual income used for the current annual reexamination on form HUD–50058. The PHA could use the following documentation and certification from the family:

(1) EIV + self-certification (wages, SSI, Social Security, and unemployment)

(2) Current Level 4 documents verifying prior-year income that are dated within the required, 120 days of receipt by the PHA, timeframe, such as:

(a) Year-end statement

(b) Paycheck with year-to-date amount

(c) Tax forms (Form 1040, W2, 1099, etc.)

c) If there are reported changes by the family or if the PHA notes discrepancies between EIV and what the family reports, the PHA will follow the Verification Hierarchy to document and verify income.

3. Use of Other Programs' Determination of Income, "Safe Harbor"

a. The PHA will not use income calculation information from other programs or agencies to determine the family's income prior to applying deductions based on timely income determinations made within the previous 12-month period for the purposes of the following means-tested forms of federal public assistance.

4. Income from assets is always anticipated, irrespective of the income reexamination type.

5. Accuracy of Family Income Data: De Minimis Errors

A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than $30 per month in monthly adjusted income ($360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

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a. The PHA will not be considered out of compliance solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income but is still obligated to correct errors once the PHA becomes aware of the errors.

b. HUD may revise the amount of the de minimis error through a rulemaking published in the Federal Register for public comment.

c. If the PHA becomes aware of the existence of an income calculation error, the PHA is obligated to correct the error(s) retroactive to the effective date of the action the error was made regardless of the dollar amount associated with the error.

d. The PHA will take any corrective action necessary to repay a family if the family has been overcharged for their family share as a result of the de minimis error in the income determination.

1) The family will not be responsible for retroactive rent for errors made by the PHA in instances where the PHA has miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged the family share.

a) The PHA will notify the family and the owner in writing:

(1) The total amount of the overcharged family share;

(2) The effective date of the action of the overcharged family share; and

(3) To whom the overcharged family share repayment will be sent.

b) The PHA will repay the overcharged family share to the family by issuing the family a check.

2) The family will be responsible for retroactive rent if the family share was based on false or incomplete information supplied by the applicant or participant family.

M. Annualizing and Averaging Income

The PHA must convert the reported income to an annual figure. The PHA may choose the following methods to determine the anticipated annual income:

1. Annualize current income (and subsequently conduct an interim reexamination if income changes). To annualize income, the PHA will multiply:

a. Hourly income by the number of hours worked in a year;

b. Weekly income by 52 weeks, unless it is verified that less weeks will be worked;

c. Bi-weekly income (paid every other week) by 26 pay-periods;

d. Semi-monthly income (paid twice each month) by 24 pay-periods; and

e. Monthly by 12 pay-periods.

2. Average the income using the information available from all known income sources when the income sources are expected to change during the year (no interim adjustment is required if income remains as predicted).

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a. Income from the previous year may be analyzed to determine the amount of anticipated income when future income cannot be clearly verified.

b. If, by averaging, a reasonable estimate can be made, that estimate will be used to anticipate annual income over the next 12 months, instead of changing the HAP every month as the income fluctuates.

c. Where income is seasonal or fluctuates as to hours or rates, such as for teachers, construction workers, farmers, or migrant workers, the PHA will use an average for 12 months based on past income history of the family and such anticipated income that can be verified.

N. Earned Income Disallowance (or Disregard) Self-Sufficiency Incentive (EID)

The EID calls for the exclusion of increases in income attributable to employment by a family member who is a person with disabilities over income received by that family member prior to qualifying for the disallowance. The exclusion only applies to the income of the family member who is a person with disabilities and not the entire family.

1. Elimination of EID

   The EID will not apply to any family who is not eligible for and already participating in the disallowance as of December 31, 2023. No new families may be added.

   a. Families who were receiving the EID benefit as of December 31, 2023, may continue to receive the full benefit until the remaining timeframe for an individual family's EID expires without any regulatory changes.

   b. Because the EID lasts up to 24 consecutive months, no family will still be receiving the EID benefit after December 31, 2025.

2. Qualifications:

   a. The exclusion only applies to families currently receiving housing assistance.

   b. An applicant family is not eligible for the EID.

   c. An HCV family 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; or

      1) Previously unemployed includes a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours a week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

      2) The established minimum wage means the federal minimum wage unless there is a higher state or local minimum wage.

   d. An HCV family 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

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1) The increase in earnings must occur while the person with disabilities is enrolled in the economic self-sufficient or other job training program.

2) An economic self-sufficiency program is any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families. These programs include programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.

e. An HCV family 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 (6) 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. The TANF program includes formula-driven maintenance assistance and such benefits and services as one-time payments; wage subsidies and transportation assistance-provided that the total amount over a six (6)-month period is at least $500.

Note: Receipt of Food Stamps and/or Medicaid is not part of the TANF program. If no TANF assistance is provided as listed above, the family will not qualify for the earned income disallowance under TANF provisions but may qualify under the remaining criteria. The PHA will verify receipt of benefit or services other than monthly maintenance with the TANF provider if the family indicates that their eligibility for the earned income disallowance is based on other assistance under TANF.

3. EID Maximum Lifetime Benefit

Maximum 24 Straight Month Lifetime Disallowance Period

a. Effective May 9, 2016, the EID benefit is limited to a lifetime 24-month period for the qualifying family member who is a person with disabilities.

b. Once the family member who is a person with disabilities is determined to be eligible for the EID, the 24-calendar month period starts.

c. During the first 12–calendar month period, the PHA must exclude 100% of the increased income resulting from the qualifying employment of the family member with disabilities.

d. If the family member with disabilities discontinues the employment that initially qualified the family member with disabilities for the EID, the 24–calendar month period continues.

e. During the 24–calendar month period, EID benefits are recalculated based on changes to family member with disabilities income and employment.

f. After the first 12–calendar month period, the PHA must exclude from annual income of the family at least 50% of any increase in income of the family member with

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disabilities as a result of employment over the family member with disabilities income before the qualifying event (i.e., the family member's baseline income).

g. At the end of the 24-months, EID ends regardless of how many months were used.

4. Because only a person with disabilities is eligible for the EID under the HCV program, the PHA will discontinue the EID benefit for a qualifying person with disabilities who is no longer considered disabled at their next regularly scheduled reexamination.

   A decision regarding "no longer disabled" will be verified through the SSA for SSI and SDI recipients or from a medical, health, or rehabilitation professional for those not receiving publicly funded benefits.

O. Adjusted Annual Income

Adjusted income is the annual income of all the members of the family residing in or intending to reside in the unit less the HUD mandatory and permissive deductions and allowances.

P. HUD Mandatory Deductions and Allowances

The PHA must deduct the following amounts from annual income:

1. Dependent Allowance

   a. The PHA will deduct the HUD established dependent allowance from the annual income for each family member who is:

      1) Under 18 years of age, including children who are adopted;

      2) A person with disabilities, regardless of age; or

      3) A full-time student, regardless of age.

   b. The head of household, spouse, co-head, foster child/adult, live-in aide, or live-in aide family members may never be considered as a dependent or receive the dependent allowance.

   c. The dependent allowance will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25, and applies at the family's next annual or interim reexamination after the annual adjustment, whichever is sooner.

2. Elderly/Disabled Allowance

   a. Annually, HUD will establish an elderly/disabled allowance for families whose head of household, spouse, or co-head is 62 years or older (elderly families) or who is a person with disabilities (disabled families).

   b. Each elderly or disabled family is limited to one HUD established elderly/disabled allowance even if both the head of household and spouse are elderly or persons with disabilities.

   c. The elderly/disabled allowance will be adjusted annually by HUD for inflation, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25.

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3. Unreimbursed Childcare Expenses

   Reasonable unreimbursed childcare expenses, (hereinafter referred to as childcare expenses), for the care of children under the age of 13, including foster children, may be deducted from annual income if the following is true:

   a. The childcare expense is necessary to enable a family member to be employed (e.g., work, look for work) or further their education (academic or vocational).

      1) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to work:

         a) The childcare expenses to enable a family to work may not exceed the amount of employment (earned income) included in annual income.

         b) The person enabled to work is the adult member of the family who earns the least amount of income from employment, unless it is obvious that another family member is enabled to work.

      2) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to go to school:

         a) To qualify for childcare expenses under the provision of furthering education, the family member must demonstrate that they are enrolled in some accredited or approved educational or training program (academic or vocational).

         b) Furthering education can include but is not limited to; completing high school or equivalency (GED), trade school, Community or Junior College, four-year college/university, technical schools, ESL or basic education classes, apprenticeship programs, certificate programs, clerical school, and even independent study, if the family member must access online educational programs out of the home.

         c) The childcare expenses to enable a family member to go to school is not capped by the amount earned, but will be calculated for:

            (1) The time needed to drop off children to the childcare provider if the childcare is provided outside the home.

            (2) The time to attend school; and

            (3) The time needed to pick up the children from the childcare provider if the childcare is provided outside the home.

         d) The family member must provide and the PHA must verify information on the type of educational program, the number of units or hours of participation, the name of the educational institution or training facility.

      3) Childcare expenses to enable a family member to seek employment:

         a) The deduction for childcare to seek employment must not exceed the annual adjusted income of the family member seeking employment.

         b) The deduction does not include transportation costs, or other expenses incurred, and is limited to one year per individual.

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c) The family member may be a participant in an official job search program or may simply demonstrate independent job search activities. In either case, in order to verify the time spent in seeking employment, the PHA will require the family to maintain a log that reflects the following:

(1) The date and time of departure from home (including time needed to drop off children for childcare, if provided outside the home);

(2) The name and location of the prospective employer, unemployment office or employment agency;

(3) The name of the person(s) contacted and telephone number;

(4) The length of time for completion of the application, the interview, testing or other job search activity;

(5) The time the children are picked up and the time arrived at home;

(6) The name, address, telephone number and SSN/EIN of the childcare provider; and

(7) The total amount paid for the childcare expenses.

d) If multiple applications or interviews are held consecutively or on the same day, the above information should be provided for each prospective employer or agency. The PHA will use this information to verify the contacts and the eligibility of childcare expenses.

e) Since job search activities may be irregular and not easily anticipated, the PHA may attempt a limited inclusion at the annual reexamination and conduct an interim reexamination after actual expenditures have been incurred. In many instances, job search periods will be of limited duration, but in some cases the job search period may be extended, especially if the type of employment sought is limited in availability, employment opportunities of any kind are scarce, or the job skills needed are unusual.

b. Reasonable Childcare Expenses

1) The amount of childcare expenses must be reasonable.

2) The PHA will make a determination as to what is a reasonable rate for childcare based on local conditions and rates.

3) The PHA will also evaluate expenses which may exceed the norm if childcare must be provided in the evenings, nights, or weekends for either educational or employment purposes.

4) If the family has school age children who require care only before and/or after school hours, the PHA will consider reasonable childcare expenses for before and/or after school activities in lieu of individual childcare.

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5) The PHA will allow for reasonable childcare expenses to include pick-up and drop-off of children at the provider's location (generally determined to be no more than one hour before or after scheduled work hours or school times).

6) If it is determined that there is a significant difference between in-home care and childcare center charges, the PHA will develop a separate scale for each.

c. The childcare expenses must not be reimbursed

1) The childcare expenses must not be reimbursed by an agency or individual outside the household.

2) The deduction for childcare is not permitted if an agency or individual outside the household reimburses the family for the childcare expenses.

d. Childcare Provider

1) The family shall decide who will provide the childcare for the family child(ren).

2) The family shall decide the type of childcare available for the family's child(ren).

3) The PHA may not disallow childcare expenses because there is an unemployed adult household member who may be available to provide childcare.

e. Childcare expenses may be divided between two households in cases of joint/split custody.

1) If only one custodian is an assisted family, the cost of the childcare expenses will be pro-rated based on the percentage paid by each custodial parent.

2) The cap on eligibility for childcare expenses allowed the assisted family would still be based on the earned income limitation.

f. Childcare payments made on behalf of a child under 13 years of age not living in the assisted unit cannot be deducted.

g. Child support payments are not considered childcare expenses and the PHA will not deduct the child support payments as a childcare expense.

h. Attendant care expenses for family members with disabilities over the age of 12 cannot be deducted as a childcare expense but may qualify as a reasonable attendant care expense.

i. The PHA will review the work hours or educational hours to assure that the combined employment or education hours plus pick-up/drop-off times are within a reasonable timeframe. Exceptions may be made for overtime, special seminars, or testing, providing the PHA can verify the extended times.

j. At annual certification, the PHA will determine the total anticipated childcare expense for the employed family members (including increases for childcare need during school breaks and summer vacations for school age children aged 12 and under) and average the amount over 12 months. Should there be a significant variation from the estimated amount, the family may request an interim reexamination adjustment.

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4. Health and Medical Care Expense

   The amount, if any, by which 10% of the family's annual income exceeds qualifying expenses.

   a. Qualifying expenses are the sum of the following expenses:

      1) Any unreimbursed health and medical care expenses for elderly/disabled families including but not limited to:

         a) Costs incurred for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body.

         b) Medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

      2) Any unreimbursed reasonable disability assistance expenses (DAE).

   b. When the sum of the qualifying expenses are less than 10% of annual income, the family will not receive a health and medical expense deduction.

   c. Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care Expense Deduction

      The unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for elderly or disabled families (families where the head of household, spouse, or co-head is at least 62 years old or a person with disabilities).

      1) If the family is eligible for the health and medical care expense deduction, the health and medical care expenses of all family members may be counted.

      2) Health and medical care expenses are expenses anticipated to be incurred during the 12 months following certification or reexamination which are not reimbursed by an outside source such as insurance.

      3) The health and medical care deduction is not intended to give a family a deduction to previous year's expenses, but to anticipate regular ongoing and anticipated health and medical care expenses during the coming year.

         a) Past one-time nonrecurring health and medical care expenses that have been paid in full are not applicable when calculating anticipated health and medical care expenses.

         b) If the family is under a payment plan, the PHA will count the health and medical care expenses as anticipated.

         c) The PHA may address the one-time health and medical care expenses by adding it to the family's total health and medical care expenses either:

            (1) At the time the health and medical care expense occurs, through an interim reexamination, or

            (2) At the upcoming annual reexamination.

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(3) If the PHA added the one-time health and medical care expenses at an interim reexamination, it cannot be added to the health and medical care expenses at the annual reexamination.

4) The PHA will include the following as a standard health and medical care expense deduction when determining the family's health and medical care expenses deduction:

a) The amount of unreimbursed out-of-pocket health and medical care for prescription drugs.

b) Any premiums incurred for a Medicare prescription drug plan.

c) The PHA will review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD's definition of health and medical care expenses.

d. Unreimbursed Reasonable Attendant Care and Auxiliary Apparatus Expenses (DAE)

Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to enable any member of the family, 18 years of age or older, (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed.

1) DAE may not be paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

2) DAE Cap

a) The DAE may not exceed the combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

b) The combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older will determine the DAE cap.

c) If the DAE exceeds the combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus, the DAE will be capped at the combined earned income.

3) Attendant care includes the actual cost of providing an attendant to care for a person with disabilities based on local standards for hourly pay or salary. Attendant care includes but is not limited to:

a) In-home care

b) Adult day care

c) Nursing

d) Housekeeping

e) Personal care

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f) Errand services

g) An interpreter for persons who are hearing impaired

h) Reader for persons with visual disabilities.

4) Auxiliary apparatus, including the cost of maintenance and upkeep, includes but is not limited to:

a) Wheelchairs (manual and electric)

b) Walkers

c) Scooters

d) Ramps to provide access to and from the unit

e) Devices to allow persons with visual disabilities to read or type

f) Modifications or adaptations to or special equipment added to vehicles to permit their use by the family member with a disability

g) The veterinarian, grooming, and food costs for a service animal

5) If the apparatus is not used exclusively by the person with the disability, the PHA must prorate the total cost and allow a specific amount for the disability assistance expense.

6) The PHA must be able to verify that there is a direct link between the DAE claimed by the family and the members of the family (including the family member who is a person with disabilities) enabled to go to work.

7) The PHA must determine what is "reasonable" based on local conditions and costs as well as whether the expenses are directly linked to enabling the family member to work.

8) Reasonable attendant care costs for the locality should be verified through a local social services agency which handles attendant care needs, or an Independent Living Center that assists families in matching attendants with clients with disabilities.

e. Family Eligible for Disability Assistance Expenses and Childcare Expenses

1) If the family includes child(ren) under age 13 and child(ren) aged 13 and over with disabilities and is paying for care for both children in order to enable adult family member(s) to work, DAE and the childcare expenses must be applied appropriately since the rules differ for the two (2) deductions.

2) If both childcare and DAE are needed to enable a family member to work, the PHA will use the same employment income to justify the childcare expense and the DAE.

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3) For Disability Assistance Expenses:

The combined earned income received by the family members who are 18 years of age or older who were able to work because of the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus will be used to determine the cap on the DAE.

4) For Childcare Expenses:

a) The childcare expenses must be reasonable.

b) The PHA must decide which adult was enabled to work to determine the cap as the childcare deduction may not exceed the amount of income earned by the person enabled to work.

c) If the childcare expenses are associated with attending school or seeking employment, there is no cap.

5. Permissive/Additional Deductions

The PHA may adopt permissive (additional) deductions from annual income.

a. Permissive deductions may be used to respond to a wide range of community needs including to encourage self-sufficiency and economic mobility or to provide incentives to work.

b. The PHA may adopt permissible deductions provided the amounts are not already deducted from annual income or reimbursed to the family from other sources.

c. If the PHA adopts permissive deductions, the PHA must:

1) Have sufficient funding to cover the increased housing assistance payment (HAP) cost of the deductions;

2) Grant the permissive deduction to all families that qualify for them; and

3) Apply the permissive deductions consistently.

d. When establishing permissive deductions, the PHA is subject to federal nondiscrimination requirements, including the obligation to provide reasonable accommodations that may be necessary for households with family members with disabilities.

e. Permissive deductions may not materially increase federal expenditures.

f. If the PHA adopts permissive deductions, the subsidy costs attributable to permissive deductions will not be taken into consideration in determining the PHA's HCV renewal funding.

g. Permissive Deductions and Family Share

1) Permissive deductions do not affect the family's annual income and consequently have no impact on the family's income eligibility for the HCV program.

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2) Permissive deductions impact the calculation of the family's adjusted income that is used to determine the TTP, which is then used to calculate the family share in the HCV program.

h. The PHA has elected not to adopt permissive deductions.

Q. Hardship Exemptions for Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care and DAE

The PHA has established financial hardship exemptions for families affected by the statutory increase in the threshold, from 3% to 10%, for the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.

1. There are two (2) categories of hardship exemptions to the 10% threshold for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses.
2. Category 1: Phased-In Relief: Families Already Receiving a Health and Medical Care Deduction
   a. Eligibility for Relief

      To receive the phase-in hardship relief, the family must have been receiving a deduction from annual income of qualified health and medical expenses exceeding 3% of annual income as of their most recent income review prior to January 1, 2024.

   b. Form and Duration of Relief
      1) First Year: The PHA will deduct eligible expenses exceeding 5% of the family's income.
      2) Second Year: The PHA will deduct expenses exceeding 7.5% of the family's annual income.
      3) Third Year: 24 months after the initial relief, the phase-in hardship exemption expires, the PHA will deduct expenses exceeding 10% of the family's annual income, unless the family requests, before the end of the 24-month transition period and qualifies for a new exemption under Category 2.
      4) Once the family chooses to obtain relief under Category 2, the family will no longer be eligible to receive Category 1 relief, even if the family has not finished the 24-month period.
   c. The PHA will track the 24-month phase-period for each eligible family, even if a family's expenses go below the appropriate phase-in percentage, during the first or second 12-month phase-in period.
   d. The phase-in must continue for families who move with continued assistance in the HCV program or port to another PHA.

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3. Category 2: General Financial Hardships: Families Who Can Demonstrate a Financial Hardship

   Provides financial relief for an elderly or disabled family or a family that includes a person with disabilities, who were not receiving the deduction from annual income of qualified unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses deduction or may not have been receiving housing assistance, that is experiencing a financial hardship due to the change in the threshold.

   a. Eligibility for Relief

      1) The family must demonstrate that the family's applicable health and medical care expenses or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses increased, or the family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination.

         a) Relief is available regardless of whether the family previously received an unreimbursed health and medical care expense deduction, unreimbursed reasonable attendant care, and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction, are currently receiving phased-in hardship relief, or were previously eligible for either the General Financial Hardship or the Phased-in Relief.

         b) The family may have had qualifying medical care expenses that did not exceed the 3% threshold, but whose health and medical care expenses increased, but did not exceed the new 10% threshold.

      2) PHA's definition of change in circumstances includes but is not limited to:

         a) A decrease in income

         b) A change in family composition}

   b. Form and Duration of Relief

      1) The family will receive a deduction for the sum of the eligible expenses exceeding 5% of annual income.

      2) The family's hardship relief ends when the circumstances that made the family eligible for the relief are no longer applicable or after 90 days, whichever comes earlier.

      3) The PHA will not extend the relief while the family's hardship condition continues.

   c. Verification of the Financial Hardship

      1) The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the financial hardship or document in the family file the reason why third-party verification was not available.

      2) The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day financial hardship period.

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d. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination to add, remove, or to extend a hardship exemption, unless another change experienced by the family triggers an interim reexamination under the applicable regulation or in accordance with the PHA's policies on conducting interim reexaminations for adjusted income decreases that are less than 10%.

   Instead, the PHA will process and submit a non-interim reexamination transaction.

R. Hardship Exemptions for Childcare Expenses

A family whose eligibility for the childcare expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue the deduction.

1. Eligibility for Relief

   The family must demonstrate that the family is unable to pay the family's rent because of loss of the childcare deduction, and the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed, looking for work, or furthering education.

2. Form and Duration of Relief

   a. The hardship exemption and the resulting alternative adjusted income calculation must remain in place for a period of up to 90 days.

   b. The PHA will not extend the relief while the family's childcare expense hardship condition continues.

   c. The PHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the PHA determines that the family's financial hardship no longer exist.

3. Childcare Financial Hardships

   The PHA has established the following to constitute a financial hardship for the purposes of the childcare expense hardship exemption:

   a. A loss of wages

      a. Laid-off from employment

      b. Reduction in hours

      c. Strike

      d. Accidents, injuries, or illnesses

      e. Pregnancy/maternity or paternity leave

   b. No longer furthering education

      a. Withdrawal due to no student financial assistance

      b. School breaks

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4. Verification of the Family's Inability to Pay Rent
    a. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of the family's inability to pay rent or document in the family file the reason why third-party verification was not available.
    b. The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day financial hardship period.
5. The PHA will recalculate the family's adjusted income and continue the childcare deduction if the family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that the family is unable to pay the family's rent because of loss of the childcare expense deduction, and the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering his or her education.
6. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination to add, remove, or extend a hardship exemption, unless another change experienced by the family triggers an interim reexamination under the applicable regulation or in accordance with the PHA's policies on conducting interim reexaminations for adjusted income decreases that are less than 10%.

    Instead, the PHA will process and submit a non-interim reexamination transaction.

S. PHA Financial Hardship Policy

The PHA has established a policy on how the PHA defines what constitutes a hardship and how the PHA will determine the family's inability to pay the rent, for purposes of determining eligibility for a hardship exemption.

1. The PHA's definition of a financial hardship for the purpose of providing hardship exemptions for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses, and unreimbursed childcare expenses includes but is not limited to the following circumstances in which the family:

    Had a death in the family.
2. The PHA's determination of family's inability to pay the rent.
    a. The PHA will consider a family's inability to pay the family share when the family request a financial hardship exemption in writing.
    b. The PHA may request documentation of the financial hardship to determine if a financial hardship exist.
    c. If the family requests a financial hardship exemption, the PHA will determine if the family is eligible for the relief.
    d. If the family is eligible for the relief, the family will receive the respective form and duration of the relief.
    e. If the PHA determines there is no qualifying financial hardship, the family will not receive the financial hardship exemption.

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f. Denial of a financial hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

3. Family Notification

The PHA will promptly, within 10 calendar days, notify the family in writing of the PHA's determination of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

a. Approval of Hardship Exemption

1) The PHA will, within 10 business days of the determination, notify the family in writing of the family's approval for the hardship exemption and change in the determination of adjusted income resulting from the hardship exemption.

2) The notice will inform the family:

a) When the hardship exemption will begin and expire (i.e., the respective time periods or within 90 days or at such time as the PHA determines the exemption is no longer necessary);

b) The requirement for the family to report timely if the circumstances that made the family eligible for relief are no longer applicable; and

c) The adjusted income and family share will be recalculated upon expiration of the hardship exemption.

3) The PHA will provide families at least a 30 days' notice of any increase in the family share.

b. Denial of the Hardship Exemption

1) The PHA will promptly, within 10 business days of the determination, notify the family in writing of the denial of either an initial hardship exemption or an additional 90-day extension of the hardship exemption.

2) The notice will specify the reason for the denial.

3) Denial of the hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

c. Termination of the Hardship Exemption

1) The PHA will notify the family if the hardship exemption is no longer necessary and will be terminated because the circumstances that made the family eligible for the exemption are no longer applicable.

2) The notice must:

a) State the termination date;

b) Provide a 30 days' notice of increases in family share, if applicable; and

c) State that termination of the hardship exemption is subject to the PHA informal hearing procedures.

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T. HUD's Annually Published Inflation Adjustments

HUD will annually publish the eight inflation-adjusted items no later than September 1, and the updated values will be shared online at the HUDUser Web site. The revised amounts will be effective on January 1 of the following year.

The PHA will use the adjusted levels posted to HUDUser for income and asset calculations effective on or after January 1 of the following year.

HUD plans to publish in the Federal Register a notice soliciting the public's comment on HUD's methodology for recalculating inflationary adjusted items.

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CHAPTER 11: VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The PHA must verify all applicant and family information used to determine eligibility and level of assistance. The PHA's verification procedures are essential to accurately determine the family's income, assets, and deductions. The verification requirements described in this chapter are applicable to factors that determine eligibility, annual reexaminations, and interim reexaminations.

A. General Verification Requirements

1. The PHA will obtain and document in the family file, third-party verification of the following factors, or will document the family file why third-party verification was not available:
    a. Reported family annual income;
    b. The value of assets;
    c. Expenses related to deduction from annual income; and
    d. Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.
2. Verified information is not subject to change, such as a household member's personal identifying information (PII), name, date of birth (DoB), and SSN need not be reverified.
3. The PHA will accept current original and authentic documentation/verification generated by a third-party source dated within the 120-day period preceding the reexamination or PHA request date.
4. For fixed-income sources, the PHA will accept a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year.
5. Income verifications will remain valid for 120 calendar days from the date of receipt.
6. Information to be verified by the PHA may include but is not limited to the following:
    a. U.S. citizenship or eligible non-citizen status.
    b. SSNs for all members of the household.
    c. Criminal drug usage/activities background checks.
    d. Verifying previous and present employment with detailed information i.e., dates of employment, date of wage increases, bonuses, etc.
    e. All sources of earned and non-earned income.
    f. Assets, including assets disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two (2) years.
    g. Full-time student status including High School students who are 18 years of age or older.
    h. Childcare expenses when it allows an adult family member to be employed, look for work, or further their education.

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i. Determination of disability for allowances, deductions, or requests for reasonable accommodation, including need for a live-in aide.

j. Total medical expenses of all family members in households whose head, spouse, or co-head is elderly or disabled.

k. Attendance care and auxiliary apparatus expenses to include only those costs associated with attendant care or auxiliary apparatus that allow any adult family member, including the person with the disability, to be employed.

l. Preferences applicable to placement on and selection from the waiting list based on the selection preferences adopted by the PHA.

B. The EIV System

The Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System is a web-based application which provides the PHA with employment, wage, unemployment compensation, and social security benefit information for families who participate in public housing and various Section 8, including the HCV, programs under the jurisdiction of the PIH.

Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the SSA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) using the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) database, for all program participants with valid PII reported on the form HUD-50058.

1. In accordance with HUD administrative guidance, the PHA will utilize HUD's EIV System in its entirety, including using all of the required reports, such as the Existing Tenant Search and Income Reports, to verify tenant employment and income information.
2. The PHA will utilize HUD's EIV System to:
   a. Verify tenant employment and income information at annual reexamination and interim reexaminations of family composition and income; and
   b. Reduce administrative and subsidy payment errors.
3. Disclosure of EIV Information
   a. The Federal Privacy Act (5 USC §552a(b), as amended) prohibits the disclosure of an individual's information to another person without the written consent of such individual.
      1) The PHA will not share, will not provide a copy, and will not display the EIV data of an adult household member with another adult household member, unless the individual identified in the EIV data has provided written consent to disclose such information.
      2) However, the PHA can elect to discuss with and show the head of household how the household's income and rent were determined based on the total family income reported to and verified by the PHA.

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b. EIV information and any other information obtained by the PHA for the purpose of determining eligibility for the HCV program may not and will not be disclosed to third parties for any reason unless the tenant has authorized such disclosure in writing.

4. The PHA is prohibited from taking adverse action based solely on EIV information.

C. Verification Hierarchy and PHA Verification Procedures

HUD has established six (6) verification hierarchy levels. (Appendix A)

1. The PHA will begin with Level 6, the 'highest mandatory' form of acceptable third-party verification technique.
2. The PHA will attempt the next lower level of the third-party verification techniques after at least two (2) documented attempts or if 10 business days have elapsed since the request to obtain third-party verification at a higher level.
3. If the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification, the PHA will use Level 1, the 'lowest - last resort' of the acceptable verification techniques.
4. The PHA will document in the family file the attempts made at each level, the reasons, and why third-party verification was not available.
5. The PHA may also request the family to provide additional/required documents, verification, and/or information.
   a. The request from the PHA will include the date the documents, verification, and/or information is due to the PHA.
   b. If the family fails to provide the additional/required documents, verification, and/or information to the PHA by the due date, the PHA may deny the family's admission to the HCV program or terminate the family's HCV housing assistance.

D. Verification Hierarchy Techniques

1. Level 6/5 (Highest): Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System:
   a. It 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 number of individuals.
   b. EIV is available to the PHA as a UIV technique.
   c. The PHA is encouraged to use other non-HUD UIV tools, such as The Work Number (an automated verification system) cccverify.com, vaultverify.com, and state government databases to verify tenant-reported income.

   NOTE: NOT AVAILABLE FOR INCOME VERIFICATION OF APPLICANTS

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2. Level 4 (High): Written Third Party Verification:
    a. Tenant Provided Documents
        1) The PHA will accept an original or authentic document in the possession of the applicant or tenant generated by a third-party source dated within the 120 days of the date received by the PHA.
        2) For fixed income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.
        3) The PHA may obtain any tenant-provided documents and follow up directly with the third-party source to obtain necessary verification of information, when necessary.
    b. Acceptable Level 4 verification includes but are not limited to:
        1) Pay stubs

            For new income sources or when two (2) pay stubs are not available, the PHA will determine income using Level 3 (a traditional written third-party verification form) verification or the best available information.
        2) Payroll summary report
        3) Employer notice/letter of hire/termination
        4) SSA benefit letter
        5) VA benefit letter
        6) Pension/retirement benefit letter/notice
        7) Bank statements

            When verification of assets is required, the PHA will obtain a minimum of one (1) statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.
        8) Child support payment stubs/printout
        9) Unemployment benefit notice
        10) Welfare benefit letters/printout
        11) Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached, including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary, or transmittal from online source, etc.).
    c. EIV + Self-Certification
        1) EIV may be used as Level 4 verification and may be used to calculate income as long as the family agrees with the information in EIV.
        2) If EIV Income Report indicates four (4) or more quarters, the PHA will use the last four (4) quarters combined to calculate the annual income.

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3) If EIV Income Report indicates less than four (4) quarters, the PHA will average the number of quarters indicated to calculate the annual income.

4) The PHA is required to obtain a minimum of two (2) current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages when:

a) The PHA does not elect to use EIV + Self-Certification, or

b) The income type is not reported in EIV.

5) The EIV Income Report must be generated within 120 days prior to the reexamination effective date.

d. The PHA may reject documentation/verification provided by the family for the following PHA-approved reasons:

1) The document is not an original; or

2) The original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible; or

3) The document appears to be forged document (i.e., does not appear to be authentic).

3. Level 3 (Medium): Written (Traditional) Third Party Verification Form:

a. The PHA will request written third-party verification when the PHA requires additional information that is not available in EIV and/or the family is unable to provide the PHA with current acceptable tenant-provided documentation.

b. Examples of additional information include but are not limited to:

1) Effective dates of income (i.e., employment, unemployment compensation, or Social Security benefits).

2) For new employment: rate of pay, number of hours worked per week, pay frequency, etc.

3) Confirmation of changes in circumstances (i.e., reduced hours, reduced rate of pay, temporary leave of absence, etc.).

c. The PHA will send a verification request form directly (by mail, fax, or email) to the third-party source to obtain information, recording the source, date, and method of the request for information.

d. The PHA will ensure to protect the family's personally identifiable information (PII).

e. The PHA may skip Level 3 verification before attempting Level 2 verification.

4. Level 2 (Medium): Oral Third-Party Verification:

a. The PHA will attempt to obtain the third-party verification by contacting the individual income/expense source(s) as identified through the UIV technique, or identified by the family, via telephone or in-person visit.

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b. The PHA will use Level 2 verification if the family is unable to provide Level 4 verification within 10 business days or the Level 3 source does not respond to the PHA's mail, fax, or email within 10 business days of the date of the Level 3 verification.

c. The PHA will document in the family file:

1) The telephone number of the third-party source, if applicable.

2) The date and time of the telephone call or in-person visit.

3) The name of the person contacted.

4) The confirmed information from the third-party source.

d. If the PHA is unable to contact the third-party source on the first attempt, the PHA shall attempt a second contact within seven (7) days of the first Level 2 attempt.

e. If the PHA is unable to contact the third-party source on the second Level 2 attempt, the PHA will request Level 1 verification from the family.

f. The PHA may skip Level 2 verification before attempting Level 1 verification if the PHA has attempted Level 3 verification.

5. Level 1 (Low): Self-Certification:

a. Is not a third-party verification technique.

b. Used as a last resort when the PHA has not been successful in obtaining third-party verification.

c. HUD does not require that a self-certification be notarized; however, HUD recommends including language on any self-certification to ensure the certifier understands the consequences of knowingly providing false information.

d. The PHA will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available.

6. Exceptions to Third-Party Verification Requirements

a. The PHA has made numerous attempts to obtain third-party verification and the third-party source has not responded.

b. The third-party source does not have the capability of sending the verification directly to the PHA or facilitating oral verification.

c. It is not cost effective for the PHA to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when the item to be verified is an insignificant amount that would have a minimal impact on the total tenant payment (TTP) and the PHA is able to verify the amount through original documents provided by the family.

d. The PHA will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available.

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E. Verification of Legal Identity

The PHA will require the family to provide verification of legal identity for each household member 18 years of age and older.

1. Government issued photo identification card
    a. State issued driver's license
    b. State issued identification card
2. Passport
3. Alien registration card
4. U.S. military discharge paperwork, DD214

F. Verification of Date of Birth

The PHA will verify the date of birth for all household members to reduce the number of identity failures resulting from an incorrect date of birth. The PHA may use any of the following to verify the date of birth:

1. Birth certificate
2. Certificate of birth
    a. A certificate of live birth filed with the registrar of the county of birth.
    b. The certificate of live birth must contain information as per the county where filed such as but not limited to:
        1) The child's name
        2) Date of birth
        3) Place of birth
        4) Time of birth, if known
        5) The name, signature, and date of the physician or other person (midwife) who certifies that the child was born alive on the date, place, and time stated on the certificate of birth
3. Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar mitzvah, or bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)
4. U.S. Naturalization certification
5. Passport
6. Alien registration card
7. Divorce decree
8. Court ordered documents
9. Federal tax return

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10. SSA documentation
11. Pension/retirement information
12. Military discharge paperwork, DD214

G. Verification of Relationships

Family relationships are only verified to the extent necessary for the PHA to determine the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

1. Marital Status, including Common Law Marriage
    a. Certification by the head of household
    b. Marriage license/certificate
    c. Common law marriage in states that recognize common law marriages, where the couple demonstrates that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., telling others they are married, calling each other husband, wife, or spouse, using the surname, living together as a married couple, filing joint income tax returns)
2. Divorce or Separation
    a. Certification by the head of household
    b. Copy of the divorce decree, signed by a court officer
    c. Copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record of separation

H. Verification of Citizenship or Eligible Immigration Status

The PHA is required to verify eligible immigration status through the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS)

1. Primary Verification Method

    The PHA shall use the CIS automated Systematic Alien Verification of Entitlements (SAVE) system which provides access to names, file numbers and admission numbers of noncitizens.

    a. The PHA shall use the SAVE system prior to providing assistance.
    b. The PHA may elect to provide assistance to the family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member.
    c. If the SAVE system does not verify eligible immigration status or verifies immigration status that is ineligible, the PHA will use the secondary verification method.
2. Secondary Verification Method

    If the SAVE system does not verify eligible immigration status, the PHA must perform a secondary verification.

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a. Manual search of CIS records

1) The PHA must request secondary verification within 10 days of receiving the results of the primary verification from the SAVE system. The PHA will forward the following and any other form specified by CIS to a designated CIS office for review:

a) Photocopies (front and back) of the original CIS documents required for the immigration status declared,

b) Attach the CIS document verification request form (G-845S, Document Verification Request), or

b. Failure of Secondary Verification Method

1) If the secondary verification method fails (it did not verify eligible immigration status), the PHA will provide the family a notice of denial of admission or termination of assistance.

2) The notice of denial of admission or termination of assistance shall advise the family:

a) The housing assistance will be denied or terminated and a brief description or explanation of the reasons for the denial or termination.

b) If a currently assisted household, the PHA will provide the criteria and procedures for requesting or obtaining prorated assistance.

c) The right to request an appeal to the CIS of the results of the secondary verification of immigration status and to submit additional documentation or a written explanation in support of the appeal.

(1) The family shall have 30 days from the date the PHA's notification to request an appeal of the CIS results.

(2) The request for appeal shall be made by the family communicating that request in writing directly to the CIS.

(3) The family must provide the PHA with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.

d) The right to request an Informal Hearing with the PHA either upon completion of the INS appeal or in lieu of the CIS appeal.

e) For applicants, the PHA shall advise that the assistance may not be delayed until the conclusion of the CIS appeal process, but it may be delayed during the pendency of the informal hearing process.

3. The PHA shall not be liable for any action, delay, or failure of CIS in conducting the automated or manual verification.

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I. Verification of Social Security Numbers and Social Security/SSI Benefits

The PHA must request the applicant and participant, including each member of the household, who are not exempt from disclosure of SSN, to provide documentation of each disclosed SSN.

1. Acceptable Verification of SSN

   HUD recognizes the difficulty for some applicants, in particular individuals experiencing homelessness, to comply with the SSN disclosure requirements and to protect an individual's privacy, many federal, state, and local agencies no longer print an individual's SSN on an official document, HUD has adjusted acceptable documentation of SSN.

   a. The PHA will attempt to obtain one of the following third-party verification of the SSN prior to admission:

      1) A valid SSN card issued by the SSA;

      2) Original document issued by a federal or state government agency which contains the name and SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual; or

      3) Such other evidence of the SSN as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions.

   b. If the PHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the SSN, the PHA will accept a self-certification and a third-party document with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement.

   c. The PHA will document why other SSN documentation was not available.

2. HUD-SSA Computer Matching of SSN

   HUD, via its computer matching program with the SSA, will validate the SSN (along with the individual's name and date of birth) against the SSA's database.

   a. HUD does not initiate computer matching efforts for applicants.

   b. The PHA must ensure that the personal identifier information entered in section 3 of the form HUD-50058 (i.e., household members' name, date of birth, and SSN) is complete and accurate.

   c. If a family's form HUD-50058 is not successfully submitted to PIC or if it has been 15 or more months since the effective date listed on the current form HUD-50058 available in PIC, HUD will not initiate computer matching for these individuals and new income information will not be available in EIV.

   d. EIV will report the status of the identity verification process as Verified, Failed, Pending, Excluded, or Deceased

      1) Verified

         a) If the information matches the SSA database, the individual's identity verification status will be Verified.

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b) No further action is required by the PHA.

c) Once the individual's identity verification status is classified as "Verified", the PHA will not remove and destroy the copy of the SSN documents in the family file.

2) Failed

a) If the information does not match the SSA database, the identity verification status will be Failed.

b) The PHA will generate EIV's Identity Verification Report to correct, within 30 calendar days, the personal identifiers for the household member (date of birth, surname, and/or SSN) or invalid form HUD-50058 transmitted date (e.g., effective date of action 15 months or more months ago).

3) Pending

a) If an individual's identity verification status is Pending, this means that HUD has not yet sent the tenant's personal identifiers to SSA for validation.

b) No action is required by the PHA.

4) Excluded

Effective April 30, 2012, if an individual's identity verification status is Excluded, this means that HUD will not send the tenant personal identifiers to SSA for validation because a valid SSN is not reported on line 3n of the form HUD-50058 or the individual has failed EIV pre-screening.

5) Deceased

a) If an individual's identity verification status is Deceased, this means SSA's records indicate the person is deceased.

b) The PHA is required to confirm the death with the family's head of household or listed emergency contact person.

c) If the individual is deceased and the only household member or the only surviving household members are a live-in aide and the live-in aide's family (single member household), the PHA must complete an action code 6, end of participation (EOP), on form HUD-50058 and discontinue assistance and/or tenancy.

d) If the individual is not deceased, the PHA will immediately notify the individual in writing and advise the individual to contact SSA so that SSA may correct its records.

e) If there are authorized household members remaining in the HCV program, the PHA will update the family composition accordingly and complete an interim reexamination.

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3. SSN Verification in EIV
    a. If the individual's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required.
    b. If the individual's SSN fails the SSA identity match, the PHA must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual.
    c. The assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.
4. The PHA may reject documentation of the SSN provided by the applicant or participant for only the following reasons:
    a. The document is not an original document; or
    b. The original document has been altered, mutilated, is not legible; or
    c. The document appears to be a forged document (i.e., does not appear to be authentic).
    d. The PHA shall provide a written explanation to the reasons(s) why the document is not acceptable.
5. Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Applicants and Participant Families

    The PHA will refrain from sending or requesting applicants to go to SSA offices to obtain Social Security/SSI benefit verification or submitting requests to the SSA to verify that a family is not receiving Social Security/SSI benefits.

    a. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits
        1) It is HUD's position that an SSA benefit verification letter (either dated within 120 days of the date received by the PHA or within the appropriate benefit year) provided by the family or an undisputed EIV Income Report which displays the current Social Security/SSI benefit amount is third-party verification.
        2) No additional verification is required by the PHA.
    b. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Applicants

        EIV does not contain Social Security/SSI benefit information of applicants.

        1) The PHA must request applicants to provide a copy of their Social Security/SSI benefit letter, dated either within the last 120 days or the appropriate benefit year, for each household member that receives Social Security/SSI benefits.
        2) Applicants can request the Social Security/SSI benefit letter:
            a) From the SSA's website, www.ssa.gov, and clicking on the *Get benefit verification letter* link and following the prompts, or
            b) By using the SSA's automated telephone assistance by calling 1-800-772-1213 or for TTY, 1-800-325-0778. This service is available in English and Spanish 24/7.

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c) HUD encourages applicants to use the SSA website rather than the toll-free numbers.

d) The applicant should receive the benefit letter within 10 business days of the request.

3) The PHA will make a copy of the original Social Security/SSI benefit letter for the family file.

4) The PHA will use the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount reported by the SSA's benefit letter to calculate the annual income.

c. Third-Party Verification of Social Security/SSI Benefits for Participant Families

Social Security/SSI benefit information for participant household members whose individual identity verification status in EIV is Verified, is available from the EIV system.

1) The PHA will use EIV to verify Social Security/SSI benefits of current participants and household members.

2) The PHA will view the EIV Income Report and confirm with the family that the current listed Social Security/SSI benefit amount is correct.

a) If the family agrees with the current EIV-reported amount, the PHA will use the EIV-reported gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security/SSI benefits.

b) If the family disputes the EIV-reported Social Security/SSI benefit amount, the PHA will request the family to provide current (dated either within the last 120 days or the appropriate benefit year) SSA benefit letter.

c) If the family's Social Security/SSI benefit letter is not available in EIV or the family is unable to provide the Social Security/SSI benefit letter, the PHA will require the family to request the Social Security/SSI benefit letter via the SSA website or telephone number.

(1) The PHA will make a copy of the original Social Security/SSI benefit letter for the family file.

(2) The PHA will use the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount reported by the SSA's benefit letter to calculate the annual income.

d. The PHA will not use photocopies of Social Security/SSI checks or bank statements as acceptable forms of verification of Social Security/SSI benefits as the dollar amount listed may not be the gross Social Security/SSI benefit amount.

J. Verification of Included Income

The PHA will use the following to verify included income:

1. Verify the income in accordance with the HUD-prescribed Verification Hierarchy;
2. Document in the tenant file why third-party verification was not available; and

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3. Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

K. Verification Requirements for Excluded Income

There are two (2) categories of excluded income, fully excluded and partially excluded income. Each category has different verification requirements.

1. Fully Excluded Income

   Income that is fully excluded means the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from annual income in accordance with the federally mandated income exclusions and any Federal Register notice on mandatory exclusions issued by HUD.

   a. For fully excluded income the PHA is not required to:

      1) Verify the income using third-party verification;

      2) Document in the tenant file why third-party verification was not available; and

      3) Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

   b. The PHA may accept an applicant or participant's self-certification as verification of fully excluded income. The PHA's application and reexamination documentation, which is signed by all adult family members, may serve as the self-certification of the fully excluded income.

   c. The PHA may elevate the verification requirements, on a case-by-case basis, to determine if a source of income qualifies for a full exclusion.

   d. Examples of common fully excluded income categories that are verifiable through applicant or participant self-certification are:

      1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps.

      2) Income from a live-in aide.

2. Partially Excluded Income

   Income that is partially excluded means that only a certain portion of the income reported by the family qualifies to be excluded, while the remainder must be included when determining the family's annual income.

   a. For partially excluded income, the PHA is required to:

      1) Comply with HUD-prescribed verification requirements and all applicable regulations pertaining to the determination of annual income, including documenting why third-party verification is not available; and

      2) Report the income in Section 7 of the form HUD-50058.

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b. Examples of partially excluded income that are subject to regular verification requirements include:

1) Earnings in excess of $480 (annually adjusted by HUD for inflation) for full-time students 18 years old or older.

2) Income subject to the 50% phase-in period of the Earned Income Disallowance.

c. To determine the amount of earnings to include in the calculation of the family's annual income, the PHA must verify the amount of employment income for these family members.

L. Verification of Assets and Income from Assets

The PHA will obtain verification of all family assets to which any member has access and the income from those assets upon admitting the family to the HCV program.

1. At the time of admission and reexamination the PHA will not accept the family's declaration of net assets and real property as acceptable documentation.

a. Family Verification of Net Assets Equal to or Less Than the Asset Threshold Established Annually by HUD

In determining the value of net assets, the PHA will use the average balances of the last two (2) consecutive months bank statements verified/generated by a third-party source dated within 120 days preceding the PHA request date or reexamination.

b. Verification of Family Real Property Ownership

If the family declares present ownership in real property, the PHA will seek third-party verification of the following, as applicable:

1) Whether or not the family has the legal right to reside in the property; and

2) Whether or not the family has the effective legal authority to sell the property; and

3) Whether or not the property is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

NOTE: In the case of a family member who is a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA will comply with the confidentiality requirement regarding documenting the occurrence of VAWA violence/abuse. The PHA will accept a self-certification from the family, and the restrictions on requesting documentation from a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse will apply.

c. If the PHA's verification of net family assets show transactions via money transferring applications such as but not limited to CashApp, Zelle, Venmo, and PayPal, etc., the PHA will question the family about these transactions to ascertain whether the reoccurring transactions should be considered income.

2. Net Assets Equal that Exceed the Asset Threshold Established Annually by HUD

The PHA will verify, by third-party verification, net family assets that exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).

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3. Verification of Federal Tax Refund or Refundable Tax Credits

    a. The PHA is not required to verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credit(s) if the family's net assets are equal to or below the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), even in years when full verification of assets is required or if the PHA does not accept self-certification of assets.

    b. The PHA will verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credits if the family's net assets are greater than the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).

4. Verification of Assets for New Additions to the Family

    a. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of assets for new additions to the family.

    b. At the next annual reexamination of income following the addition of the new family member, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets if the addition of the new family member's assets puts the family above the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).

    c. If the addition of the new family member's assets does not put the family above the asset threshold established annually by HUD, (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), the PHA will not obtain third-party verification of all family assets at the next annual reexamination of income following the addition of the family member.

    d. The PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets at least every three (3) years.

5. If the PHA has adopted a previous self-certification of assets provision, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all family assets at the family next income reexamination if the family has provided self-certification of assets for the two (2) previous income reexaminations.

6. Lump Sum Additions

    The PHA will verify payments of inheritances through the executor; health, accident, and worker's compensation payments through the provider; capital gains through the broker, original 1099s or tax returns; and settlements for personal or property losses through the insurer.

7. Annuities

    a. Annuities may provide for either fixed or variable payment.

    b. For variable payments, the PHA will evaluate historical information to determine the approximate anticipated payment amount for the next 12-month period.

    c. This annualized income may be adjusted based on significant changes from the anticipated income.

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d. The holder of an annuity may withdraw the funds at any time before maturity but will pay a penalty for early withdrawal.

e. Verification of the penalty amount may be obtained from the company holding the annuity and should be deducted from the total distribution before determining asset or income amounts.

f. Monthly or periodic regular annuity payments are included as income while the principal of the annuity remains an asset until fully liquidated.

g. Verification of any annuity expenses will be obtained from the annuity provider.

M. Verification of Deductions from Annual Income

The PHA will follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy which may include but will not be limited to one or more of the methods listed below:

1. Dependent

   A dependent is a member of the family (except the head of household, spouse, co-head, live-in aide, live-in aide family or foster children/adults) who is under 18 years of age, is a full-time student, or a person with a disability.

   a. Under the age of 18 years of age (Minor)

      1) Verification of birth

      2) Certificate of birth

         a) A certificate of live birth filed with the registrar of the county of birth.

         b) The certificate of live birth must contain information as per the county where filed such as but not limited to:

            (1) The child's name

            (2) Date of birth

            (3) Place of birth

            (4) Time of birth, if known

            (5) The name, signature, and date of the physician or other person (midwife) who certifies that the child was born alive on the date, place, and time stated on the certificate of birth

      3) Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar, and bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth)

      4) U.S. Nationalization certification

      5) Passport

      6) Alien registration card

      7) Divorce decree or custody documents

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8) Certificate of adoption

9) Court ordered documents

10) Federal tax return that includes the child(ren) as dependents

11) School records

b. Full-time student

The educational institution defines the time commitment or subject load that is needed to be a full-time student. Verification may include but is not limited to:

1) Enrollment verification letter

2) Printout from the student portal verifying courseload

c. Person with a Disability

1) If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known, the PHA may not request additional information about the disability.

2) If the person's disability is not obvious or not otherwise known:

a) The PHA may, but is not required to, accept a statement of disability by the person with disabilities.

b) PHAs may require a statement from a qualified professional who treats the person for his/her disability:

(1) A doctor or licensed medical/health professional

(2) A peer support group

(3) A social service/disability agency or counselor

(4) A case manager

3) PHAs may not

a) Ask the nature or extent of a person's disability.

b) Ask if a person can live independently.

c) Impose expensive or burdensome requirements to "prove" a disability.

2. Elderly and Disabled

a. Elderly (62 years of age or older)

1) Verification of birth

2) Certificate of birth

a) A certificate of live birth filed with the registrar of the county of birth.

b) The certificate of live birth must contain information as per the county where filed such as but not limited to:

(1) The child's name

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(2) Date of birth

(3) Place of birth

(4) Time of birth, if known

(5) The name, signature, and date of the physician or other person (midwife) who certifies that the child was born alive on the date, place, and time stated on the certificate of birth

3) Valid faith-based record for birth (such as a baptism, confirmation, bar, and bat mitzvah showing age or date of birth

4) U.S. Naturalization certification

5) Passport

6) Alien registration card

7) Divorce decree

8) Court ordered documents

9) Federal tax return

10) SSA documentation

11) Pension/retirement information

12) Military discharge paperwork, DD214

b. Disabled

See above under dependent verifications.

3. Childcare Expenses

The PHA will:

a. Verify that the childcare is reasonable.

The PHA will obtain information from the social services agency that certifies childcare providers, day care centers, federally funded after school programs, etc., and determine a scale of reasonable costs.

b. The PHA will verify the following information about the childcare provider:

1) Complete name of the provider

2) Complete address of the provider

3) Telephone number of childcare provider

4) The names and ages of the child(ren) being cared for

5) The number of hours and days for which childcare is provided

6) The rate of pay

7) The typical yearly amount paid (considering school and vacation periods)

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8) Amount reimbursed by an outside agency, if applicable

4. Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care Expenses
   a. HUD does not permit the PHA to specifically align their policies with IRS Publication 502 for determining which expenses may be included as health and medical care expenses.
   b. Health and medical care expenses include any unreimbursed costs that are incurred for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Examples include, but are not limited to:
      1) Services of doctors and health care professionals
      2) Services of health care facilities
      3) Medical insurance premiums, including long-term care premiums
      4) Prescriptions/non-prescription medicines (prescribed by a physician)
      5) Transportation to treatment (cab/rideshare fare, mileage)
      6) Dental expenses, eyeglasses, hearing aids, batteries
      7) Live-in or periodic medical assistance
      8) Monthly payments on accumulated medical bills (regular monthly payments on a bill that was previously incurred). This allowance may include only the amount expected to be paid in the coming 12 months)
5. Unreimbursed medical expenses will be verified by one or more of the methods listed below:
   a. EIV and/or written third-party verification from the SSA of Medicare premiums to be paid by the family.
   b. A computer printout provided by the family will be accepted of medical and/or pharmacy expenses.
   c. Written third-party verification by a doctor, hospital or clinic personnel, dentist, pharmacist, concerning anticipated medical costs to be incurred by the family and regular payments due on medical bills; and extent to which those expenses will be reimbursed by insurance or a government agency.
   d. Written third- party confirmation by the insurance company or employer of health insurance premiums to be paid by the family.
6. Disability Assistance Expense Deduction
   a. The relationship between the disability and the disability assistance expense and whether the expense is directly related to enabling employment.

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b. The PHA will obtain third-party verification that verifies:

1) Attendant Care

a) The date the attendant provides care.

b) Total hours of care per week/month.

c) Total and rate of pay per week/month.

d) Amount received from the family per week/month.

e) Amount received from other sources per week/month.

f) If any amount will be reimbursed by a third-party, and if so, how much per week/month.

2) Auxiliary Apparatus

a) The type of apparatus: wheelchair, walker, reading devices, etc.

b) Cost of the apparatus, amount paid per week/month.

c) Description of modification and cost per week/month.

3) The amount of earned income received by the family member(s) age 18 years or older who is able to work due to the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.

N. Verification of Local Preferences

Verification of the family's preferences will be conducted at the time of selection from the waiting list. At the time of application, the preference claimed by the applicant is used to place the applicant on the waiting list.

The following methods may be used based upon the PHA's preference policies:

PREFERENCES	ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF VERIFICATION
Residency	• Utility bills in the name of the family; or • Telephone/cable bills; or • Verification from schools were children are enrolled; or • Rental or lease agreements; or • Landlord statements

O. Verifications from Drug Abuse Treatment Facilities

The PHA has the authority to request and obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities concerning applicants.

The PHA does not request verification information directly from drug abuse treatment facilities.

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CHAPTER 12: SUBSIDY STANDARDS

The PHA must establish subsidy standards (also referred to as bedroom size or family unit size) for determining the number of bedrooms needed for families of different sizes and compositions. The family's unit size will be entered on the voucher issued to the family.

A. Family Unit Size

The family unit size is based on the verified family composition when the PHA determined the family's eligibility when admitted to the HCV program or the family's continue eligibility after admittance to the HCV program. The following will apply when the PHA determines the family unit size:

1. The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under HQS.
2. The subsidy standard must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.
3. The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house the family without overcrowding.
    a. No more than two persons will be required to share a bedroom.
    b. Persons of the opposite sex ages five (5) and over (other than spouses or intimate partners) will not be required to share a bedroom.
    c. Children of the same sex will share a bedroom.
    d. Adults of the same sex will share a bedroom. However, adults of a different generation, i.e., mother, grandmother, may be permitted separate bedrooms.
4. A child who is temporarily away from home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
5. A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family.
6. The PHA will count the live-in aide when determining the family unit size.
    a. The live-in aide is permitted a separate bedroom.
    b. A live-in aide may have PHA-approved family member/s live with them in the assisted unit, but no additional bedrooms will be provided for the family members of the live-in aide.
    c. If PHA-approved live-in aide family members/s live in the assisted unit, the PHA must ensure that HQS will not be violated and there will be no more than two people per bedroom or living/sleeping space in the unit.
    d. If the approval of additional family members of a live-in aide would result in the violation of HQS, the additional family members of the live-in aide may not be approved.

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7. Unless a live-in aide resides with the family, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero or one-bedroom unit.
8. The PHA may approve an additional bedroom for medical equipment if the need is documented by a health care provider.
    a. The PHA will verify during the biennial/annual inspection of the unit that the medical equipment is in the additional bedroom.
    b. If the additional bedroom is not being used for the intended purpose, the PHA will reduce the subsidy standard and corresponding payment standard at the family's next annual reexamination.
    c. The PHA may also take further actions, including termination of assistance.

B. PHA Subsidy Standards

The PHA has established the following subsidy standards as a guideline to determine the family unit size for voucher issuance:

Subsidy Standard (Family Unit Size)	Minimum Number of Persons	Maximum # Persons
0 BR	1	1
1 BR	1	2
2 BR	2	4
3 BR	3	6
4 BR	4	8
5 BR	5	10
6 BR	-	-

C. Exceptions to the Subsidy Standards

Exceptions to the subsidy standards will be reviewed by the HCV Director and may be allowed depending upon the family's circumstances.

1. As a reasonable accommodation for families that includes a person with disabilities.
    a. Approval of a live-in aide
    b. Approval of a separate bedroom for medical equipment.
2. The PHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if the PHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances. (For a single person other than a

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disabled or elderly person or remaining family member such PHA exception may not override the limitation indicated in this chapter.)

3. A family may request an exception to subsidy standards when a licensed professional clinician documents, for specific reasons, the need for separate bedroom accommodations.

D. Size of the Unit Occupied by the Family

1. The family may lease a smaller bedroom size unit than what is reflected on the voucher provided that the unit meets HQS space guidelines.
2. The family may lease a larger bedroom size unit than what is reflected on the voucher, however, the appropriate payment standard and utility allowance must be applied.

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CHAPTER 13: BRIEFING OF FAMILIES

When the PHA selects a family to participate in the HCV program, the PHA will give the family an oral briefing and a briefing information packet to educate the family about HCV program requirements and how to search for a safe, decent, and sanitary unit.

A. Scheduling the Briefing

Prior to the issuance of the voucher to the applicant family, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing and a briefing information packet. It is the PHA's discretion to brief families who are moving with continued assistance.

1. Briefing Notice
    a. The head of applicant family will be notified by mail at least 10 business days in advance of the briefing date and time.
    b. The notice will inform the family of what documents the family must bring to the briefing appointment.
    c. The head of household and all adult household members 18 years of age or older must attend the briefing appointment.
    d. If the family fails to appear, the family may be rescheduled for the next briefing session.
        1) If the applicant fails to appear a second time, the application will be withdrawn.
        2) The applicant family can reapply when the PHA is accepting applications.
    e. As a reasonable accommodation request for persons with disabilities, the PHA will:
        1) Provide the notice in an accessible format.
        2) Conduct an alternative briefing, such as a home visit. This alternative briefing may also be conducted for elderly applicants.
2. The PHA may conduct individual or group briefings.
3. The PHA may conduct the oral briefing by:
    a. In person, face-to-face appointment
    b. Telephone
    c. Video call/video conference
4. If requested by the family, a family representative or social service representative may assist with the briefing process.

B. Oral Briefing Topics

The PHA's oral briefing will include, but is not limited to the following topics:

1. A description of how the HCV program works.
2. Family and owner/landlord responsibilities.

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3. Where the family may lease a unit, including leasing a unit inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction, and any information on selecting a unit that HUD provides.
4. An explanation of how portability works and how portability may affect the family's eligibility through:
    a. Receiving PHA screening criteria.
    b. Changes in subsidy standards.
    c. Changes in payment standards.
    d. Other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
    e. The PHA will not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in the PHA jurisdiction, or outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures, unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, regulation, PIH Notice, or court order.
5. An explanation of the advantages of moving to areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.

C. Contents of the Briefing Packet

When a family is selected to participate in the program, the PHA will provide the family a briefing information packet.

1. The briefing information packet will include the following information:
    a. The initial term of the voucher, voucher suspensions, and the PHA's policy on any extensions of the term of the voucher. If the PHA grants extensions, the briefing information packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
    b. How the PHA determines the housing assistance payment for a family including prorated assistance for mixed families.
    c. How the PHA determines the total tenant payment (TTP).
    d. How the PHA determines the payment standard for a family.
    e. How the PHA determines the maximum rent for an assisted unit.
    f. Where the family may lease a unit.
    g. An explanation of how portability works and how portability may affect the family's eligibility through:
        1) Receiving PHA screening criteria.
        2) Changes in subsidy standards.
        3) Changes in payment standards.
        4) Other elements of the portability process that may affect the family's assistance.
    h. The HUD-required tenancy lease addendum which must be included with the lease.

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i. The request for tenancy approval (RFTA) form and an explanation of how to request PHA approval to lease a unit.

j. A statement of the PHA policy on providing information about a family to prospective owners/landlords.

k. PHA subsidy standards, including when the PHA will consider granting exceptions to the standards, and when exceptions are required as a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities under Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

l. The HUD brochure on how to select a unit.

m. Information on federal, state, and local equal opportunity laws, the contact information for the Section 504 coordinator, a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form, and information on how to request a reasonable accommodation or modification (including information on requesting exception payment standards as a reasonable accommodation) under Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

n. A list of landlords known to the PHA who may be willing to lease a unit to the family or other resources (e.g., newspapers, organizations, online search tools) known to the PHA that may assist the family in locating a unit.

   PHAs must ensure that the list of landlords or other resources covers areas outside of poverty or minority concentration.

o. Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA will provide a current listing of accessible units known to the PHA, and, if necessary, other assistance in locating an available accessible unit.

p. Obligations of the Family under the program.

q. The advantages of areas that do not have a high concentration of low-income families which may include, access to accessible and high-quality housing, transit, employment opportunities, educational opportunities, recreational facilities, public safety stations, retail services, and health services.

r. A description of when the PHA is required to give a participant the opportunity for an informal review or hearing.

   This information shall describe when the PHA is required to give a participant family the opportunity for an informal review or hearing, and how to request an informal review or hearing.

2. The briefing information packet may also include the following information:

   a. Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

   b. The PHA's policy on minimum rent hardship exemptions

      1) The family's right to request a minimum rent hardship exemption.

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2) How to request a minimum rent hardship exemption.

3) Minimum hardship exemptions are subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

c. How the PHA determines the PHA's Utility Allowance Schedule.

d. Information that they may choose any unit within the PHA's jurisdiction as long as the program requirements are met regarding the unit.

e. Information about general locations and characteristics of neighborhoods.

f. A map which identifies areas representing various income levels, including areas of low-poverty and minority concentrations, of the PHA jurisdiction and surrounding areas for the purpose of expanding housing opportunities for families.

g. A listing of rental property known to be available for lease.

These listings may show addresses, shopping centers, bus lines, amenities, deposit information, etc., as provided by owners/landlords.

h. The HUD lead-based paint (LBP) brochure.

i. Information whereby if the family is in non-compliance with a PHA Repayment Agreement that the family may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.

j. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act protections.

k. Requirements for reporting changes between reexaminations.

l. Explanation of reasonable accommodation and how persons with disabilities may request a reasonable accommodation.

m. The grounds on which the PHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family's actions or failure to act.

n. HQS Checklist.

o. What the family should consider in deciding whether to lease a unit, including:

1) The condition of a unit.

2) Whether the rent is reasonable.

3) The cost of any resident-paid utilities and whether the unit is energy-efficient.

4) The location of the unit, including proximity to public transportation, centers of employment, schools, and shopping.

p. Education on the prevention of carbon monoxide exposure.

q. Procedures for notifying the PHA and/or HUD of program abuses such as side payments, extra charges, violations of tenant rights, and owner failure to repair.

r. Information on security deposits.

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D. Effective Communication

The PHA will take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication and meaningful access when briefing families that includes persons with disabilities or persons with limited English proficiency.

The PHA will ensure that briefing materials are in an appropriate alternative format as needed to ensure effective communication such as:

1. Braille materials
2. Audio
3. Large type
4. Sign language
5. Interpreters
6. Accessible electronic communications
7. Transcription services
8. Assistive listening devices

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CHAPTER14: ISSUANCE OF THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER

When a family is selected from the waiting list or an HCV participant family wants to move with continued assistance, the PHA will issue a voucher to the eligible family to search for a safe, decent, and sanitary unit.

A. General Voucher Information

The voucher is evidence that the PHA has determined the family's eligibility to participate in the HCV program and it's the family's authorization to search for unit under the HCV program.

1. The voucher specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies.
2. The voucher specifies the date of issuance and the date of expiration.
3. The PHA is under no obligation to the family, to any owner, or to any other person, to approve a tenancy.
4. The PHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of the voucher.
5. The voucher does not give the family any right to participate in the HCV program.
6. The family becomes a participant in the PHA's HCV program when the HAP contract between the PHA and owner takes effect.
7. Verification used to establish eligibility and the level of benefits may not be more than 60 days old as of the voucher issuance date.

B. Initial Term of the Voucher

The initial term of the voucher must be at least 60 calendar days.

1. The PHA's initial term of the voucher is 60 calendar days.
2. The family must submit the request for tenancy approval, a copy of the proposed lease, and the HUD-tenancy addendum, prior to the expiration date of the voucher.

C. Suspension of the Voucher Term

The PHA will suspend the initial or any extended term of the voucher from the date that the family submits the request for tenancy approval until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied.

D. Extension of the Voucher Term

At its discretion, the PHA may grant the family one or more extensions of the initial term of the voucher.

1. PHA Granted Extensions:
    a. The family must request an extension of the voucher term in writing.
    b. The request for an extension of the voucher term must be received prior to the expiration date of the voucher.

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2. The PHA will grant a maximum of two (2) extensions for a maximum of 30 days.
3. During the initial term of the voucher, the family will be required to show satisfactory proof of their efforts to find a suitable unit before the PHA will grant an extension.
    a. This proof includes dates and times of housing inquiries and the names of contacts made during the search.
    b. The PHA will review with the family the efforts it has made to find a suitable unit and the problems the family has encountered.
    c. The PHA shall offer advice or assistance which may be helpful in assisting the family locate appropriate and an affordable unit.
    d. If the PHA determines there is a reasonable possibility that the family cannot locate a suitable unit, the PHA will grant an extension for an additional amount of time.
4. If the family needs and requests an extension of the initial voucher term as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA will extend the voucher term up to the term reasonably required for that purpose.
5. The PHA will provide notice to the family if the extension is granted.

E. Expiration of Voucher Term

The expiration of the voucher term is the deadline for submission of a request for tenancy approval to the PHA.

1. Applicant Families
    a. When an applicant family's voucher term expires with or without an extension, the PHA will require the family to reapply when the PHA begins accepting applications.
    b. The PHA will not determine the family ineligible for the HCV program on the grounds that the family was not able to lease up.
2. If a participant family's voucher term expires with or without an extension, the family will be terminated from the HCV program and may reapply when the PHA begins accepting applications.

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CHAPTER 15: TENANCY APPROVAL

Upon locating a unit that is suitable and if the owner is willing to lease the unit to the family under the HCV program, the family must request tenancy approval of the unit from the PHA. For purposes of this chapter, ''owner'' includes a principal, landlord, or other interested party.

A. HUD-52517, Request for Tenancy Approval

When the family selects a unit, the owner of the unit completes the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) form to provide the PHA information about the unit. The RFTA is used to determine if the unit is eligible for rental assistance.

1. The following documents must be submitted to the PHA to begin the process of approving the unit selected by the family:
    a. Request for Tenancy Approval.
        1) The PHA will use the form HUD-52517.
        2) The PHA will permit a family to submit only one (1) RFTA at a time.
        3) The RFTA must be completed and signed by both the owner and the family.
    b. A copy of the proposed lease (unsigned) between the owner and the family.
    c. The HUD prescribed tenancy addendum (form HUD-52641-A).
2. The RFTA, the proposed lease, and the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum must be submitted to the PHA no later than the expiration date stated on the voucher.
3. The following are acceptable methods of submitting the RFTA, proposed lease, and the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum:
    a. Family delivers the RFTA in person without an appointment
    b. Family calls for appointment then delivers the RFTA
    c. Family faxes the RFTA into the PHA
    d. Family emails the RFTA into the PHA
    e. Landlord delivers the RFTA in person without an appointment
    f. Landlord calls for appointment then delivers the RFTA
    g. Landlord faxes the RFTA into the PHA
    h. Landlord emails the RFTA into the PHA
4. Owner's Certification
    a. Owners of projects with more than four (4) units must provide rent amounts for recently lease comparable unassisted units within the premises for the purposes of the PHA's determination of rent reasonableness.

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b. If there is any difference between the rent amounts for the recently leased comparable unassisted units and the proposed rent, the owner must provide an explanation for the difference.

c. The PHA may require supporting documentation for the difference in rent when applicable.

d. Owner Relationship Certification

1) The owner, including a principal or other interested party, must certify that they are not related to any member of the family (parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother).

2) The certification will not be required if the PHA has granted a request for reasonable accommodation to approve the lease, notwithstanding such relationship, for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

5. Owner Lead-Based Paint Certification

For units built prior to 1978, the owner must either:

a. Certify that the unit, common areas, and exterior have been found to be free of lead-based paint by a certified inspector; or

b. Attach a lead-based paint disclosure statement.

B. Ineligible Housing

The PHA will not approve a request for tenancy for a family if the unit that is selected is one of the following:

1. Public or Indian housing unit;
2. Unit receiving Section 8 project-based assistance;
3. Nursing homes, board and care homes, or facilities providing continual psychiatric, medical, or nursing services;
4. College or other school dormitories;
5. Units on the grounds of penal, reformatory, medical, mental, and similar public or private institutions;
6. Unit occupied by the owner or by a person with interest in the dwelling unit. Except for families residing in a cooperative, who are owners of a manufactured home lease the manufactured home space, or as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities; or
7. A unit owned by an owner or managed by a landlord who is disbarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation in the HCV program.

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C. PHA-Owned Units

A unit in a project that is owned by the PHA (including having a controlling interest in the entity that owns the project), owned by an entity wholly controlled by the PHA, or owned by a limited liability company or limited partnership in which the PHA (or an entity wholly controlled by the PHA) holds a controlling interest in the managing member or general partner.

1. A controlling interest is:
    a. Holding more than 50% of the stock of any corporation;
    b. Having the power to appoint more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of a non-stock corporation (such as a nonprofit corporation);
    c. Where more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of any corporation also serve as directors, officers, or employees of the PHA;
    d. Holding more than 50% of all managing member interests in an LLC;
    e. Holding more than 50% of all general partner interests in a partnership; or
    f. Equivalent levels of control in other ownership structures.
2. PHA-owned units may be assisted under the tenant-based program only if all of the following are satisfied:
    a. The PHA will, through the briefing process and at moves, inform the family, both orally and in writing, that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease.
    b. A PHA-owned unit is freely selected by the family, without PHA pressure or steering.
    c. The unit is not ineligible housing.
    d. During the assisted occupancy, the family may not benefit from any form of housing subsidy that is prohibited in section D of this Chapter.
3. Use of a HUD-approved Independent Entity for PHA-owned Housing

    The independent agency 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 may be another HUD-approved independent agency.

    a. The PHA will obtain the services of a HUD-approved independent entity to perform the following PHA functions as required under the program rule:
        1) To determine rent reasonableness. The independent agency shall communicate the rent reasonableness determination to the family and the PHA.
        2) To assist the family to negotiate the rent to owner.
        3) To inspect the unit for compliance with the HQS. The independent agency shall communicate the results of each such inspection to the family and the PHA.

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b. The PHA may compensate the independent agency from PHA ongoing administrative fee income for the services performed by the independent agency.

1) The PHA may not use other program receipts to compensate the independent agency for such services.

2) The PHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the services provided by the independent agency.

D. Prohibition Against Other Housing Subsidies

A family may not receive the benefit of 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:

1. Public or Indian housing assistance;
2. Other Section 8 assistance (including other tenant-based assistance);
3. Assistance under former Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (before amendment by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974);
4. Section 101 rent supplements;
5. Section 236 rental assistance payments;
6. Tenant-based assistance under the HOME Program;
7. Rental assistance payments under Section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (a program of the Rural Development Administration);
8. Any local or state rent subsidy;
9. Section 202 supportive housing for the elderly;
10. Section 811 supportive housing for persons with disabilities;
11. Section 202 projects for non-elderly persons with disabilities (Section 162 assistance); or
12. 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.

E. PHA's Disapproval of Owner

The PHA will not approve an assisted tenancy if the PHA has been informed by HUD or another party that the owner (includes a principal or other interested party) is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial or participation.

1. When directed by HUD, the PHA will not approve an assisted tenancy if:

a. The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements and such action is pending; or

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b. A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

2. PHA's Discretion to Disapprove an Owner

The PHA, at its discretion, will deny approval of an assisted tenancy for any of the following reasons, if the owner has:

a. Violated obligations under one or more HAP contracts under the HCV or PBV programs or any other housing program under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

b. Committed fraud, bribery or other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

c. Participated or is currently engaging in any recent drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity.

If the PHA decides to disapprove an owner for participation in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity, the PHA will consider the nature, severity, and recency of the offense, as well as any mitigating circumstances.

d. A practice or has had a practice of non-compliance with HQS in HCV or PBV programs or with applicable housing standards for units leased under any other federal housing program.

e. A history or practice of refusing to terminate tenancy of tenants assisted under the HCV program or any other assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest, or another person(s) under the control of any member of the household that:

1) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;

2) Threatens the health or safety of residents, PHA employees, owner employees, contractors, or other persons engaged in management of the housing;

3) Threatens the health or safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the residence of neighbors or persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or

4) Is currently engaged in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity.

5) The PHA will take into account whether an owner implements sound practices when determining whether to evict individuals based on criminal activity.

a) Sound practices include but are not limited to relying on accurate and reliable objective evidence, conducting individualized assessments that consider mitigating factors, and considering the potential applicability of VAWA's housing protections for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

b) The PHA will also take into account whether an owner institutes policies or practices that promote eviction in a manner that gives rise to fair housing concerns.

f. A history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state and local housing codes.

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g. Not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessments.

h. The PHA will not approve a lease if the owner of the unit is the parent (stepparent), child (stepchild), grandparent, grandchild, sister (stepsister) or brother (stepbrother) of the Section 8 household. An exception may be made to this provision as reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability.

3. The PHA will allow the owner/landlord to present evidence to appeal the decision to deny their participation in the program.

4. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to give any owner any right to participate in the HCV program.

F. Notification to Family and Owner

The PHA will notify the family and the owner, in writing, if the request for tenancy approval has been approved or denied.

1. Request for Tenancy Approval - Denied

   a. If the PHA denies the request for tenancy approval, the PHA will notify owner in writing with the specific reasons for denial, including HQS deficiencies.

   b. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been denied.

      1) The suspended term of the voucher will be added to the end of the voucher term.

      2) The family will be issued another RFTA to look for another unit.

2. Request for Tenancy Approval – Approved

   a. If the PHA approves the request for tenancy approval, the PHA will notify the owner in writing.

   b. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been approved and the PHA will proceed with the lease-up process.

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CHAPTER 16: UTILITY ALLOWANCE

A utility allowance is calculated for families who are required to pay utilities or supply the unit's range/microwave or refrigerator.

A. Utility Allowance Schedule Review and Revision

The PHA is responsible for establishing and maintaining a utility allowance schedule that provides a reasonable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities, services, and tenant provided appliances.

1. The PHA will review the utility allowance schedule annually.
2. The PHA will revise the utility allowance schedule if there has been a change of 10% or more in the utility rate since the last time the utility allowance schedule was revised.
3. The PHA will record its utility allowance schedule, with effective date, on form HUD-52667 using a separate form for each housing type.
4. Revised utility allowances will be applied in the family's rent calculation at the family's next annual reexamination.
5. The PHA must provide HUD a copy of the utility allowance schedule.
6. The PHA will maintain supporting documentation to substantiate the review and revision of the utility allowance schedule.

B. Utility Allowance Schedule

If the family is responsible for paying for some or all utilities, the PHA will provide the family a utility allowance. The request for tenancy approval submitted by the owner and the family will indicate which utilities are tenant-paid, are included in the rent to the owner, and if the family is responsible for supplying any appliance.

The PHA's utility allowance schedule, and the utility allowance for an individual family, will include the utilities and services that are necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with HQS. The PHA's utility allowance schedule and utility allowance for families will also include any utilities and services required by HUD after publication in the Federal Register.

1. The PHA will maintain an area-wide utility allowance schedule
    a. The area-wide utility allowance schedule is calculated for tenant-paid utilities based on the typical cost of utilities and services paid by energy-conservative households that occupy assisted housing of similar size and type in the same locality.
    b. In developing the utility allowance schedule, the PHA will use normal patterns of consumption for the community as a whole and current utility rates.
    c. The utility allowance is not based on the family's actual energy consumption.

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2. The PHA may maintain an area-wide, energy-efficient utility allowance schedule to be used for units that are in a building that meets Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or Energy Star standards.

    a. HUD may subsequently identify additional Energy Savings Design standards or criteria for applying the allowance to retrofitted units in a building that does not meet the standard, which will be modified or added through a document published in the Federal Register for 30 days of public comment, followed by a final document announcing the modified standards and the date on which the modifications take effect.

    b. The energy-efficient utility allowance (EEUA) schedule is to be maintained in addition to, not in place of, the area-wide utility allowance schedule, unless all units within the PHA's jurisdiction meet one or more of the required standards.

3. The PHA may base its utility allowance payments on actual flat fees charged by an owner for utilities that are billed directly by the owner, but only if the flat fee charged by the owner is no greater than the PHA's applicable utility allowance for the utilities covered by the fee.

    If an owner charges a flat fee for only some of the utilities, then the PHA will pay a separate allowance for any tenant-paid utilities that are not covered in the flat fee.

4. For tenant-based participants residing in units within a project that has an approved project-specific utility allowance, the PHA will use the project-specific utility allowance schedule.

5. The PHA will apply its utility allowance payments consistently to all similarly situated households.

6. In the utility allowance schedule, the PHA will classify utilities and other housing services in accordance to the following general categories:

    a. Space heating,

    b. Cooking,

    c. Other electric (e.g., lights, appliances, general usage),

    d. Air conditioning (if the majority of housing units in the PHA's market provide centrally air-conditioned units or there is appropriate wiring for tenant-installed air conditioners),

    e. Water heating,

    f. Water,

    g. Sewer,

    h. Trash collection (disposal of waste and refuse),

    i. Cost of tenant-supplied range,

    j. Cost of tenant-supplied refrigerator,

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k. Applicable surcharges, and

l. Other specified housing services.

7. The PHA will consider the fuel type for the utilities such as:
   a. Natural Gas
   b. Bottled Gas
   c. Electric
   d. Electric-Heat Pump
   e. Fuel Oil
   f. Other
8. The PHA will not consider allowances for personal expenses, such as telephone and non-essential utility costs such as the cost of cable or satellite television.
9. If all the utilities are included in the rent to the owner, the family will not receive a utility allowance.
10. The family responsibilities of utilities and appliances on form HUD-52667, the request for tenancy approval form, and the HQS Inspection Checklist or HQS Inspection Form must match and are incorporated into the lease and the HAP contract.
11. The owner and the family must report to the PHA any changes made in the responsibility for payment of any utility and responsibility to provide any appliance.

C. Administration

The PHA will provide the approved utility allowance schedule to the family during the oral briefing session when the family is selected to participate in the HCV program, during regularly scheduled reexaminations for continued assistance, when the family moves within the PHA's jurisdiction, and upon request by the family.

1. The utility allowance for a family shall be the lesser of:
   a. The family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards, or
   b. The size of unit actually leased by the family.
2. The size of the unit actually leased by the family

   In cases where the unit size leased exceeds the family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards as a result of a reasonable accommodation, the PHA will use the appropriate utility allowance for the size of the unit actually leased by the family.

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3. Higher utility allowance as reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities

   On request from a family that includes a person with disabilities, the PHA will approve a utility allowance which is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allowance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.

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CHAPTER 17: PAYMENT STANDARDS

The payment standard is an amount generally needed to rent a moderately-priced unit in the PHA's local housing market and it is used to calculate the amount of housing assistance a family will receive. The payment standard is the maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

A. The Payment Standard for the Family

The payment standard for the family will be the lower of:

1. The payment standard amount for the family unit size; or
2. The payment standard amount for the size of the unit rented by the family.

B. Establishing the Payment Standard Schedule

The PHA must adopt a payment standard schedule that establishes voucher payment standard amounts for each FMR area in the PHA's jurisdiction.

1. For each payment standard area, the PHA will establish a payment standard amount for each unit size, measured by the number of bedrooms (zero-bedroom, one-bedroom, and so on).
2. These payment standard amounts comprise of the PHA's payment standard schedule.
3. These payment standard amounts are used to calculate the monthly housing assistance payment for a family.
4. The PHA will make the payment standard schedule available to applicants, participants, landlords, and the public.

C. Fair Market Rents (FMRs

Are estimates of rent plus the cost of utilities, except telephone. FMRs are housing market-wide estimates of rents that provide opportunities to rent standard quality housing throughout the geographic area in which rental housing units are in competition.

1. HUD publishes FMRs for zip codes areas, known as Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs), metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan counties.
2. Small Area FMRs (SAFMRs)

   Recognizing the variation in rents that occur within large metropolitan areas, SAFMRs are intended to result in payment standards that align more closely with localized rental costs, including higher-cost areas for the express purpose of providing HCV-assisted families with access to areas of high opportunity and lower poverty.

   a. HUD designates metropolitan areas as SAFMRs.
   b. If the PHA is located in one of those areas, the PHA is considered a mandatory SAFMR PHA.

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c. The term "designated" and "mandatory" may be used interchangeably.

d. SAFMRs are not applicable to any programs other than the HCV program.

3. Metropolitan Area FMRs

a. Are the HUD-published metropolitan FMR for any other metropolitan area.

b. HUD uses the metropolitan areas established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and, in some instances, subdivides OMB's defined metropolitan areas into smaller HUD Metropolitan FMR areas (HMFAs) along historical metropolitan boundaries to preserve continuity of FMR estimates.

4. Non-Metropolitan County FMRs

HUD establishes FMRs for all non-metropolitan counties.

5. For FMR areas that are not mandatory SAFMR areas, the published metropolitan or nonmetropolitan county FMRs are used by the PHA to establish the payment standard amounts.

For FMR areas that are not mandatory SAFMR areas, the published metropolitan or nonmetropolitan county FMRs are used by the PHA to establish the payment standard amounts.

D. SAFMRs: Mandatory and Opt-In

If the PHA is designated a mandatory SAFMR PHA or opt-in to use SAFMRs, the PHA must use the SAFMR for its HCV program, including special housing types (e.g. congregate housing, shared housing, homeownership) with the exception of manufactured home space rental. As a mandatory SAFMR PHA or an opt-in SAFMR PHA, the PHA will not use SAFMRs for its PBV program, if applicable, unless the PHA implements a policy through its Administrative Plan to apply SAFMRs to all future PBV projects located in the same areas where the SAFMRs are in effect for the PHA's HCV program. The "applicable FMR" will be the HUD-published SAFMR for PHAs in mandatory SAFMR areas or for those PHAs that have opted-in to using the SAFMR.

1. Mandatory SAFMRs PHAs

HUD will designate new SAFMR areas as new data becomes available in accordance with program regulations. HUD will identify which metropolitan areas are required to use SAFMRs based on significant voucher concentration challenges and market conditions. If the PHA operates within those designated metropolitan areas, the PHA will be known as a "mandatory SAFMR PHA."

a. Mandatory SAFMR PHAs

1) If HUD designates the PHA as a SAFMR PHA, the PHA must use the SAFMR for any part of its jurisdiction located in the SAFMR area.

2) The PHA is required to use the SAFMR only for the portion of its jurisdiction designated as mandatory SAFMR.

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b. Non-metropolitan counties will not be designated as mandatory SAFMR areas.

c. Suspension or Temporary Exemption as a SAFMR PHA

1) HUD may suspend a SAFMR designation from a metropolitan area or may temporarily exempt PHAs in a SAFMR metropolitan area from the use of SAFMRs, when HUD makes a documented determination, through public notice, that such action is warranted.

HUD will issue a Notice of Suspension or Exemption with information on the adverse rental market condition that is the reason for the suspension, the duration and timing of the suspension, and other details as HUD determines necessary.

2) The PHA may request a suspension or temporary exemption as a SAFMR PHA.

a) The PHA's request for suspension or exemption must be emailed to SAFMRs@hud.gov.

b) The PHA may request either:

(1) Suspension of the SAFMR designation for a metropolitan area

Only PHAs, or a combination of PHAs, that administer more than 50% of the vouchers leased in the metropolitan area may make this request.

(2) Temporary exemption from the use of SAFMRs for an individual PHA.

c) In both cases, the request must be based on a documented finding of adverse rental housing market condition specific to the area or PHA.

d) Adverse rental housing market conditions may include, but are not limited to:

(1) Current vacancy rates falling below four percent (insufficient supply)

(2) A sudden and significant influx of families into the metropolitan area (demand shock)

(3) A sudden and significant loss of rental units (supply shock);

(4) A rapid increase in the PHA's per unit costs (PUC) causing the PHA to experience a funding shortfall (supply or demand shocks).

2. Opt-In SAFMRs

If the PHA is not located in a designated SAFMR area, the PHA may voluntarily adopt SAFMRs (opt-in) for one or more of the FMR areas in which the PHA administers vouchers, upon notification to HUD.

a. A PHA that has fully opted-into the SAFMRs, the applicable FMR is the SAFMR which is distinct from a PHA that only uses SAFMRs as exception payment standards.

b. A PHA located in metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties may opt-in to using the SAFMR.

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c. A PHA that exercises this option in one metropolitan area or non-metropolitan county is not required to exercise this option in other metropolitan areas or non-metropolitan counties.

d. A PHA that voluntarily uses SAFMRs for the entire jurisdiction, even if that jurisdiction consists of only one zip code, is considered an "Opt-in SAFMR" PHA.

e. When considering whether to opt-in to SAFMRs, the PHA should consider a variety of factors such as:

   1) Whether adoption of SAFMRs is likely to have a positive or adverse effect on the availability of rental housing that is both affordable and available to program participants and applicants.

   2) The effect of SAFMR adoption on family rent burdens, and whether to adopt the hold harmless or gradual reduction in subsidy options for decreased payment standards.

   3) Areas where the SAFMR is lower than the published FMR by exactly 10% and opt-in will therefore trigger the need for rent reasonableness determinations.

   4) Whether to apply SAFMRs to the PBV program, if applicable.

f. If the PHA voluntarily opt-in to adopt SAFMRs, the PHA must submit a written notification to HUD through a DocuSign electronic submission.

   1) The notification must indicate the PHA's proposed effective date.

   2) Prior to implementing SAFMRs, the opt-in PHA must amend the Administrative Plan, stating that the PHA will establish payment standards based on SAFMRs and also include any policies the PHA has adopted with respect to SAFMRs.

g. A PHA that opts in to SAFMRs may opt out, returning to the use of the published FMR, through revision of the Administrative Plan and notification to HUD through a DocuSign electronic submission after taking into consideration any potential disruptions to its program, families, and owners.

E. Designated Payment Standard Areas within each FMR Area

The PHA may designate payment standard areas within each FMR area.

1. The PHA may establish different payment standard amounts for such designated areas.
2. The PHA may designate payment standard areas within which payment standards will be established according to the basic range or exception payment standard.
3. The PHA's established payment standards within the payment standard area must always be within the basic range of the applicable FMR area, or any HUD-approved exception payment standard.
4. A PHA-designated payment standard area may be no smaller than a census tract block group.

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5. The PHA has not designated payment standard areas within each FMR area.

F. Basic Range

1. A basic range payment standard amount is any dollar amount that is in the range between 90% up to 110% of the applicable FMR.
2. The PHA may establish a payment standard amount within the basic range without HUD approval or prior notification to HUD.
3. The PHA's basic range payment standard amount for each unit size may be based on the same percentage of the applicable FMR or the PHA may establish different payment standard amounts for different unit sizes.

G. Exception Payment Standard Amounts

HUD uses the best available data to establish FMRs and SAFMRs, however, the PHA may find that payment standards within the basic range are not high enough to meet programmatic goals such as high utilization and success rates, landlord participation, and/or reasonable rent burdens for program participants. An exception payment standard amount is a dollar amount that exceeds 110% of the published FMR.

1. The PHA may establish exception payment standard amounts for all units or for units of a particular size.
    a. The exception payment standard may be established for a designated part of the FMR area (called an ''exception area'') or for the entire FMR area.
    b. The exception area must meet the minimum area requirements.
2. If the PHA is not in a designated SAFMR area or has not opted voluntarily to implement SAFMRs, the PHA may establish exception payment standards for a zip code area that exceed the basic range for the metropolitan area or county FMR as long as the amounts established by the PHA do not exceed 110% of the HUD published SAFMR for the applicable zip code.
    a. The exception payment standard must apply to the entire zip code area.
    b. If an exception area crosses one or more FMR boundaries, then the maximum exception payment standard amount that the PHA may adopt for the exception area without HUD approval is 110% of the zip code area with the lowest SAFMR amount.
    c. If the PHA qualifies for an exception payment standard above 110% of the applicable FMR, the PHA may establish exception payment standards up to the same percentage of the SAFMR for the applicable zip code.

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H. Exception Payment Standards Greater than 110% and up to 120%

The PHA may establish exception payment standard amounts between 110% and 120% of the applicable FMR for such duration as HUD specifies by notice upon notification to HUD that the PHA meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Success Rate: Fewer than 75% of the families to whom the PHA issued tenant-based rental vouchers during the most recent 12-month period for which there is success rate data available have become participants in the voucher program;
2. Rent Burden: More than 40% of families with tenant-based rental assistance administered by the PHA pay more than 30% of adjusted income as the family share; or
3. Such other criteria as the Secretary establishes by notice.

I. Duration Exception Payment Standards Between 110% and 120%

The duration in which the PHA may use the exception payment standard after proper notification to HUD is:

1. Until the effective date of the first newly published FMRs following 12 consecutive months of a sustained tenant-based success rate at 75% or higher, if the PHA qualified for the exception payment standard based on the success rate criteria; or
2. Until the effective date of the first newly published FMRs following 12 consecutive months of the PHA maintaining a rent burden where fewer than 40% of tenant-based voucher families are paying more than 30% of adjusted income as the family share, if the PHA qualified for the exception payment standard based on the rent burden criteria.
3. The PHA may revert back to the basic range at any time without notification to HUD.

J. Establishment of Payment Standards Above 110% of the Applicable FMR

The PHA may request approval from HUD to establish payment standards above 110% of the applicable FMR where the PHA does not meet the criteria to receive an exception payment standard of up to 120% of the applicable FMR and has determined the applicable FMR is not in line with local rental market demands or where 120% of the applicable FMR is still not high enough to reflect the local rental market demands.

1. Exception Area Requests

   An exception area is a designated part of the applicable FMR area. The exception area must be smaller than the applicable FMR area, but no smaller than a census tract block group. The PHA determines what the requested exception area is.

   a. The PHA must provide HUD rental market data demonstrating that the requested exception payment standard amount is needed for families to access rental units.
   b. The rental market data must include a rent estimate for the entire FMR area compared with a rent estimate for the proposed exception area.

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c. The PHA must submit a corresponding rent estimate for the applicable FMR area (zip code), which must:

1) Be consist of a standard metric, such as an average or median rent, measured across a representative portion of the rental market by a reputable source, and

2) Include two (2) years preceding the current FMR year.

2. Entire FMR Area Request

The PHA may determine to request an exception payment standard for the entire FMR area.

a. The PHA must submit estimates of the typical rent paid in the FMR area, which must:

1) Be consist of a standard metric, such as an average or median rent, measured across a representative portion of the rental market by a reputable source, and

2) Include the two (2) years preceding the current FMR year.

b. The PHA must provide data that demonstrates the annual percentage of inflation change for the entire FMR area is greater than the rental inflation adjustment factor in the published FMR.

3. Once HUD has approved the exception payment standard for the PHA, any other PHA with jurisdiction in the HUD approved exception payment standard area may also use the exception payment standard amount.

K. Establishment of Payment Standards Below 90% of Applicable FMR

HUD may consider the PHA's request for approval to establish a payment standard amount that is lower than the basic range, 90% of the applicable FMR.

1. At HUD's sole discretion, HUD may approve PHA establishment of a payment standard lower than the basic range.

2. In determining whether to approve the PHA request, HUD will consider appropriate factors, including rent burden of families assisted under the PHA's HCV program.

3. Unless it is necessary to prevent termination of program participants, HUD will not approve a lower payment standard if the proposed payment standard would, if it were used to calculate the housing assistance payments for current participants in the PHA's voucher program using currently available data, cause the family share for more than 40% of participants with tenant-based rental assistance to exceed 30% of adjusted monthly income.

L. Exception Payment Standard as a Reasonable Accommodation

1. If required as a reasonable accommodation in accordance for a person with a disability, the PHA may establish, without HUD approval or prior notification to HUD, an exception payment standard amount for an individual family that does not exceed 120% of the applicable FMR.

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2. The PHA may establish a payment standard greater than 120% of the applicable FMR as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, after requesting and receiving HUD approval.
3. The unit must meet the reasonable rent requirements.

M. Separate Payment Standards

If the PHA has established a separate payment standard amount for a designated part of an FMR area (including an exception payment standard amount), and the dwelling unit is located in such designated part, the PHA must use the appropriate payment standard amount for such designated part to calculate the payment standard for the family.

N. PHA Review and Revising of the Payment Standards

The PHA will review its payment standards at least annually. If necessary, the PHA will revise the payment standard amount no later than three (3) months following the effective date of the published FMR to ensure the payment standards remain within the basic range.

1. Effective date of the revised payment standards for annual reexaminations
    a. For annual reexaminations of income with an effective date prior to the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the old payment standards amount.
    b. For reexaminations of income that are effective on or after the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the new payment standards amount.
2. Effective date of revised payment standards for new HAP contracts
    a. If the effective date of the HAP contract is before the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the old payment standards amount.
    b. If the effective date of the HAP contract is on or after the effective date of the new payment standards, the PHA will use the new payment standards amount.

O. HUD Review of the PHA's Payment Standard Schedules

HUD will monitor rent burdens of families assisted with tenant-based rental assistance in the PHA's HCV program.

1. HUD will review the PHA's payment standard for a particular unit size if HUD finds that 40% or more of such families occupying units of that unit size currently pay more than 30% of adjusted monthly income as the family share.
2. Such determination may be based on the most recent reexaminations of family income.
3. After such review, HUD may, at its discretion, require the PHA to modify payment standard amounts for any unit size on the PHA payment standard schedule.
4. HUD may require the PHA to establish an increased payment standard amount within the basic range.

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P. Increases in the Payment Standard

1. Increase in the Payment Standard Amount During the HAP Contract Term

   If the payment standard amount is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA will use the increased payment standard amount to calculate the monthly HAP for the family beginning no later than the earliest of:

   a. Change in Gross Rent/Family Share

      The effective date of an increase in the gross rent that would result in an increase in the family share;

   b. Annual or Interim Reexamination

      The family's first regular or interim reexamination; or

   c. One Year After Effective Date

      One year following the effective date of the increase in the payment standard amount.

2. The PHA has not adopted a policy to apply a payment standard increase at any time earlier than listed above.

3. Increase in the Payment Standard Amount for New Admission or Moves with Continued Assistance

   If the PHA increases its payment standard amount, the increased payment standard amount applies immediately to all new admissions, moves with continued assistance, and families remaining in their units when the PHA has approved a new tenancy and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner.

Q. Decreases in the Payment Standard

HOTMA amended the Fair Housing Act to provide that no PHA is required to reduce a family's payment standard based on a reduction in the FMR.

1. Decrease in the Payment Standard Amount During the HAP Contract Term

   a. If the payment standard amount is decreased during the term of the HAP contract, the PHA will not apply the initial reduction to the family's payment standard amount any earlier than two (2) years following the effective date of the decrease in the payment standard, and only if the family has received the required notice.

   b. Decrease in the Payment Standard Amount for New Admissions or Moves with Continued Assistance

      If the PHA decreases its payment standard amount, the decreased payment standard amount applies immediately to all new admissions, moves, and families remaining in their units when the PHA has approved a new tenancy and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner.

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2. The PHA must administer decreases in the payment standard amount for the family in accordance with the PHA policy as described in this PHA Administrative Plan.
    a. The PHA may establish different policies for designated areas within its jurisdiction (e.g., for different zip code areas).
    b. The PHA's administrative policy on decreases to payment standard during the term of the HAP contract applies to all families under HAP contract at the time of the effective date of decrease in the payment standard within that designated area.
    c. The PHA will not limit or otherwise establish different protections or policies for certain families under HAP contract.
3. Required Notice for Decreases in the Payment
    a. The PHA will provide the family with at least 12 months' written notice of any decrease in the payment standard amount that will affect the family if the family remains in the unit.
    b. The written notice must state:
        1) The new payment standard amount,
        2) Explain that the family's new payment standard amount will be the greater of the amount listed in the current written notice or the new amount (if any) on the PHA's payment standard schedule at the end of the 12-month period, and
        3) Make clear where the family will find the PHA's payment standard schedule.

Q. Changes in Family Unit Size During the Term of the HAP Contract

If the family unit size either increases or decreases during the HAP contract term, the new family unit size may be used to determine the payment standard amount for the family immediately but no later than the family's first regular reexamination following the change in family unit size.

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CHAPTER 18: NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE (NSPIRE)

The Economic Growth Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act: Implementation of National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) establishes a new approach to defining and assessing housing quality. NSPIRE strengthens HUD's physical condition standards and improves HUD oversight by aligning and consolidating the inspection regulations used to evaluate "HUD housing," across multiple programs. Implementation of NSPIRE ensures that families of HUD housing live in safe, habitable dwellings. It also ensures that the items and components located both inside and outside, and within the units of HUD housing are functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards.

A. Housing Quality Standards (HQS)

The minimum quality standards for the HCV program developed by HUD in accordance with NSPIRE, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA.

1. HUD has extended the NSPIRE implementation compliance deadline for the HCV program.
2. NSPIRE replaces all HQS guidance previously issued by HUD, including the Housing Inspection Manual for the Section 8 Existing Housing Program, Chapter 10: Housing Quality Standards of the 2001 Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook, and HUD forms 52580 and 52580-A.
3. NSPIRE for the HCV program, referred to as NSPIRE-V during HUD's demonstration, will replace HQS as the inspection standards for these programs.
    a. Units subject to HQS inspections conducted prior to the PHA's implementation date of NSPIRE will be subject to HUD's and the PHA's HQS administrative and enforcement policies in effect at the time of those inspections.
    b. The PHA may continue to utilize current HQS guidance, including HUD forms 52580 and 52580-A.

B. Use of NSPIRE Notification

When the PHA implements inspections using the NSPIRE Standards, the PHA must notify HUD and communicate with its owners/landlords and families the upcoming changes to the inspection standards.

1. PHA's Implementation of NSPIRE before October 1, 2024.

    Although HUD has extended the compliance date for NSPIRE implementation, if the PHA plans to implement NSPIRE after October 1, 2023, the PHA must notify HUD that NSPIRE will now be used and the date the PHA will implement NSPIRE.

2. PHA Continued use of HQS

    The PHA must notify HUD of its continued use of HQS and the date by which the PHA tentatively plans to implement NSPIRE.

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3. The PHA will notify the owners/landlords of NSPIRE, what the NSPIRE Standards are, and when these changes will take effect for their inspections.

C. Types of Inspections

The PHA will conduct the following types of inspections:

1. 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 initial inspection prior to the initial term of the lease, execution of HAP contract, and the initial HAP.

2. Biennial Inspections:

   HUD requires the PHA to inspect each unit under lease at least biennially 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.

3. Complaint or Special HQS Inspections:

   Inspections investigated by the PHA or registered with the PHA on matters which may indicate non-compliance with HQS that are identified by the family, owner, or general public.

4. HQS Quality Control Inspections:

   HUD requires that a PHA supervisor or other qualified person reinspect a sample of units under HAP contract during the last PHA fiscal year to ensure that HQS is being enforced correctly and consistently by all inspectors.

D. Inspection Verification Methods

The PHA must verify correction of a deficiency.

1. The PHA may use verification methods other than another onsite inspection.
2. The PHA may establish different verification methods for initial and non-initial inspections or for different HQS deficiencies.

   The PHA has elected not to use the discretionary NLT (non-life-threatening) or the alternative inspections methods.

3. The PHA may accept photographic evidence or other reliable evidence from the owner to verify that a deficiency has been corrected for initial inspections and reinspections.

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E. Initial HQS Inspection

The PHA is required to conduct an initial inspection for each unit and the unit must pass the initial inspection prior to the initial term of the lease, execution of the HAP contract, and the initial HAP.

1. The initial inspection will be conducted to:
    a. Determine if the unit and property is in compliance with HQS.
    b. Document the current condition of the unit to assist in future evaluations as to whether or not the condition of the unit exceeds normal wear and tear.
    c. Document the information to be used for determination of rent-reasonableness.
2. Initial HQS inspection requirements

    Unless the PHA has implemented, and determined that the unit is covered by the non-life-threatening deficiencies option or the alternative inspection option, the unit must be inspected by the PHA and pass HQS before:
    a. The PHA may approve the assisted tenancy and execute the HAP contract, and
    b. The beginning of the initial lease term.
3. Recording of the Initial Inspection
    a. The initial inspection will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program, until the PHA implements NSPIRE, then the initial inspection will be recorded using the NSPIRE inspection app when it becomes available.
    b. If the PHA has received HUD approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
4. Scheduling Initial Inspections
    a. PHAs with up to 1,250 budgeted units must conduct the inspection within 15 days after the family or owner submits a request for tenancy approval.
    b. The 15-day period is suspended when the unit is not available for inspection.
    c. The PHA shall notify the family and owner, by both telephone and email, at least five (5) days prior to the initial inspection.
        1) The PHA requires the owner (or owner representative) to be present at the initial inspection.
        2) The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
            a) Reasonable hours to conduct initial inspections are between the PHA's normal business hours during the PHA's normal business days, excluding weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and PHA recognized holidays.

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b) If the family does not contact the PHA to reschedule the initial inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the initial inspection:

(1) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.

(2) The PHA will reschedule the inspection.

(3) If the family has missed two (2) scheduled initial inspection appointments, the PHA will deny the request for tenancy approval.

5. The PHA will notify the family and owner, in writing, of its determination as to whether the unit meets HQS.

6. Passed Initial Inspection

   a. If the unit passes the initial inspection, the PHA will verbally notify the family and owner.

   b. If the unit passes the initial inspection, the PHA will also notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been approved and the suspended term of the voucher will end and the PHA will proceed with the remaining lease-up process.

7. Failed Initial Inspection

   a. If the unit fails the initial inspection, the PHA will provide the family and owner detailed information, in writing, of all failed and inconclusive items.

   b. Depending on the number of deficiencies and complexity of the work necessary to correct the deficiencies, at the inspector's discretion, the owner will be given a written timeframe and a maximum number reinspections to correct the deficiencies.

   c. If the allotted time to correct the failed items has elapsed or the maximum number of failed reinspections has occurred, the PHA will deny the request for tenancy approval.

   d. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been denied, the family will be given another RFTA, and the days during which the voucher term was suspended will be added to the end of the voucher term to allow the family additional time to search for another unit.

F. Biennial/Annual HQS Inspections

Each assisted unit must be in compliance with HQS throughout the assisted tenancy and inspected at least biennially during assisted occupancy.

1. Biennial Inspections: The PHA will perform biennial inspections for units who meet the following criteria:

   a. The unit passed its prior year's biennial inspection, on the first visit, without any failed deficiencies or re-inspections, including the unit's initial inspection.

   b. No deficiencies as a result of HQS complaints received by the PHA from the family, owner and/or the general public in the previous 12 months prior to the anniversary

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month of the HAP contract or the anniversary month of the most recent initial inspection.

2. Annual Inspections: The PHA will perform annual inspections for units if:
   a. The unit had any deficiencies during its previous biennial inspection.
   b. The unit had deficiencies as a result of PHA investigated complaints about HQS received from the family, owner, public officials and/or general public in the previous 12 months prior to the anniversary month of the HAP contract or the anniversary month of the most recent inspection.
   c. The HAP was abated in the previous 12 months prior to the anniversary month of the HAP contract.
3. Recording the Biennial/Annual Inspections
   a. Biennial/annual inspections will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program, until the PHA implements NSPIRE, then biennial/annual inspections will be recorded using the NSPIRE inspection app when it becomes available.
   b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
4. Scheduling Biennial/Annual Inspections
   a. Biennial inspections must be conducted within 730 days from the date of the previous completed inspection.
   b. Annual inspections must be conducted within 365 days of the previous inspection to meet SEMAP requirements.
   c. The PHA requires a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older or the owner (or owner representative) to be present at the biennial/annual inspection.
   d. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.
      1) The PHA shall notify the family in writing at least five (5) days prior to the inspection.
      2) Reasonable hours to conduct biennial/annual inspections are between the PHA's normal business hours during the PHA's normal business days, excluding weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and PHA recognized holidays.
      3) If the family does not contact the PHA to reschedule the biennial/annual inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the biennial/annual inspection:
         a) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.

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b) If the family misses the rescheduled biennial/annual inspection appointment(s), the family will have violated the obligations of the family, and their assistance may be terminated in accordance with the termination procedures in this Administrative Plan.

5. The PHA will notify the family and owner, in writing, of the results of the inspection, including if the unit passed the inspection and is determined to be in compliance with HQS.
6. If the unit is not in compliance with HQS, the inspector will notify the family and the owner, in writing, with a copy to the PHA. The notice will:
   a. Provide detailed information of all failed items or inconclusive items,
   b. Identify if the family or owner is responsible for the corrections or repairs of the HQS deficiencies, and
   c. Provide the time frame for corrections.

G. Complaint or Special HQS Inspections

The PHA will investigate complaints about the assisted unit that are brought to the attention of the PHA by the family, owner, public officials, and/or general public which may indicate the unit is in non-compliance with HQS.

1. The inspector will inspect the items that were reported in the complaint. If another deficiency is discovered during the complaint inspection, the PHA will follow normal procedures to address the newly identified deficiencies, including determining the responsible party for correction or repair of the deficiencies.
2. Recording the Complaint/Special HQS Inspections
   a. Complaint/special HQS inspections will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program, until the PHA implements NSPIRE, then complaint/special HQS inspections will be recorded using the NSPIRE inspection app when it becomes available.
   b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.
3. Scheduling Complaint/Special HQS Inspections
   a. The PHA shall notify the family and owner by both telephone and email, at least five (5) days prior to the complaint/special inspection.
      1) The PHA must schedule the complaint inspection within 24 hours of receipt of the complaint for a life-threatening HQS deficiency.
      2) The PHA must schedule the complaint inspection within 30 days of receipt of the complaint for a non-life threatening HQS deficiency.

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3) In the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as if a unit is within a Presidentially declared disaster area, HUD may waive the 24-hour or the 30-day inspection requirement until such time as an inspection is feasible.

b. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.

1) The PHA requires a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or older or the owner (or owner representative) to be present at the complaint/special inspections.

2) Reasonable hours to conduct compliant/special HQS inspections are between the PHA's normal business hours during the PHA's normal business days, excluding weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and PHA recognized holidays.

3) If the family does not allow the PHA to conduct the complaint/HQS special inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the complaint/special HQS inspection:

a) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.

b) The family will have violated the obligations of the family and their assistance may be terminated in accordance with the termination procedures in this Administrative Plan.

4. The PHA will notify the family and owner, in writing, of the results of the complaint/special HQS inspection, including if the unit passed the inspection and is determined to be in compliance with HQS.

5. If the unit is not in compliance with HQS, the inspector will notify the family and owner, in writing, with a copy to the PHA. The notice will:

a. Provide detailed information of all failed items or inconclusive items,

b. Identify if the family or owner is responsible for the corrections or repairs of HQS deficiencies, and

c. Provide the time frame for corrections.

H. HQS Quality Control Inspections

The purpose of the HQS quality control inspection is to ascertain that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections, and to ensure that there is consistency among inspectors in application of HQS.

1. HQS quality control inspections will be performed by a supervisor or other qualified person who will reinspect a sample of units under contract during the PHA fiscal year.

a. The PHA will use the minimum sample size as required for HQS quality control inspections pursuant to the SEMAP regulations.

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b. The reinspected samples will be drawn from recently completed HQS inspections performed during the three (3) months preceding the reinspection.

c. The reinspected samples will represent a cross section of inspectors and neighborhoods.

2. Recording HQS Quality Control Inspections

a. HQS quality control inspections will be recorded using the form HUD-52580-A, Inspection Form Housing Choice Voucher Program, or the form HUD-52580, Inspection Checklist Housing Choice Voucher Program, until the PHA implements NSPIRE, then HQS quality control inspections will be recorded using the NSPIRE inspection app when it becomes available.

b. If the PHA has received HUD-approval to include additional requirements, these requirements will be reflected on the respective inspection form.

3. Scheduling HQS Quality Control Inspection

a. The PHA shall notify the family and owner in writing at least five (5) days) prior to the HQS quality control inspection.

b. The family must allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice.

1) The PHA requires {if:a family member (or family representative) 18 years of age or the owner (or owner representative to be present at the HQS quality control inspections.

2) Reasonable hours to conduct HQS quality control inspections are between the PHA's normal business hours during the PHA's normal business days, excluding weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and PHA recognized holidays.

c. If the family does not contact the PHA to reschedule the HQS quality control inspection or if the PHA is unable to gain access to the unit to conduct the HQS quality control inspection:

1) The PHA will consider the inspection as a missed appointment.

2) The PHA will reschedule the inspection.

3) If the family misses two (2) scheduled HQS quality control inspection appointments, the family will have violated the obligations of the family and their assistance may be terminated in accordance with the termination procedures in this Administrative Plan.

4. The HQS quality control inspection will be compared to the biennial/annual inspection recently completed.

a. Discrepancies between the two (2) inspection reports will be evaluated.

b. Discrepancies categorized as inspector error are catalogued and reviewed with the inspector. The review is to be instructional and informational, not punitive.

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5. The PHA will notify the family and owner in writing of the results of the inspection, including if the unit passed the inspection and is determined to be in compliance with HQS.
6. If the unit is not in compliance with HQS, the inspector will notify the family and/or owner, in writing, with a copy to the PHA. The notice will:
   a. Provide detailed information of all failed items or inconclusive items,
   b. Identify if the family or owner is responsible for the corrections or repairs of the HQS deficiencies, and
   c. Provide the time frame for corrections.

I. Inspectable Areas

To ensure that all families live in safe, habitable units, NSPIRE defines the inspectable areas as items and components located inside the building, outside the building, and within the units. The units must be functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards.

1. Inspectable Areas for the HCV Program

   The inspection requirement for the HCV program only applies to units occupied or to be occupied by HCV participants, and common areas and exterior areas which either service or are associated with such units.

2. The HCV program will be subject to these standards only for:
   a. The subsidized unit itself; and
   b. Items and components within the primary and secondary means of egress from the unit's entry door(s) to the public way, those common features related to the residential use of the building (e.g., the laundry room, community room, mail room), and the systems equipment that directly services the subsidized unit.
3. Units

   A unit (or ''dwelling unit'') of HUD housing refers to the interior components of an individual unit.

   a. Components of a Unit

      The interior of a unit may include the balcony, bathroom, call-for-aid (if applicable), carbon monoxide devices, ceiling, doors, electrical systems, enclosed patio, floors, HVAC (where individual units are provided), kitchen, lighting, outlets, smoke detectors, stairs, switches, walls, water heater, and windows.

   b. The unit must also meet the following affirmative habitability requirements. The unit must:
      1) Have hot and cold running water in both the bathroom and kitchen, including an adequate source of safe drinking water in the bathroom and kitchen.

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2) Include its own bathroom or sanitary facility that is in proper operating condition and usable in privacy. It must contain a sink, a bathtub or shower, and an interior flushable toilet.

3) Smoke Detectors

   a) The unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, in the following locations:

      (1) On each level of the unit;

      (2) Inside each bedroom;

      (3) Within 21 feet of any door to a bedroom measured along a path of travel; and

      (4) Where a smoke detector installed outside a bedroom is separated from an adjacent living area by a door, a smoke detector must also be installed on the living area side of the door.

   b) If the unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, the smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons.

   c) The Secretary may establish additional standards through Federal Register notification.

   d) Following the specifications of National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 72 satisfies these requirements.

4) The unit must have a living room and a kitchen area with a sink, cooking appliance, refrigerator, food preparation area, and food storage area.

5) The unit must have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two (2) persons.

6) The unit must meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by HUD through Federal Register notification.

7) The unit must have two (2) working outlets or one (1) working outlet and a permanent light within all habitable rooms.

8) Outlets within six (6) feet of a water source must be GFCI protected.

9) For climate zones designated by the Secretary through notice, the unit must have a permanently installed heating source. No unit may contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.

10) The unit must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

11) The unit must have a permanently mounted light fixture in the kitchen and each bathroom.

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4. Inside

   Inside of HUD housing (or ''inside areas'') refers to the common areas and building systems that can be generally found within the building interior and are not inside a unit.

   a. Inside Common Areas

      Common areas may include, basements, interior or attached garages, enclosed carports, restrooms, closets, utility rooms, mechanical rooms, community rooms, day care rooms, halls, corridors, stairs, shared kitchens, laundry rooms, offices, enclosed porches, enclosed patios, enclosed balconies, and trash collection areas.

   b. Building systems

      Includes those components that provide domestic water such as pipes, electricity, elevators, emergency power, fire protection, HVAC, and sanitary services.

   c. The inside area must meet the following affirmative habitability requirements. The inside area must:

      1) Include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each level of the property. The Secretary may establish additional standards through Federal Register notification.

      2) Meet or exceed the carbon monoxide detection standards set by the Secretary through Federal Register notification.

      3) For the inside area, any outlet installed within six (6) feet of a water source must be ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected.

      4) Have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

      5) Have permanently mounted light fixtures in any kitchen and each bathroom.

      6) Not contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.

5. Outside

   Outside of HUD housing (or ''outside areas'') refers to the building site, building exterior components, and any building systems located outside of the building or unit.

   a. Outside Components

      May include fencing, retaining walls, grounds, lighting, mailboxes, project signs, parking lots, detached garage or carport, driveways, play areas and equipment, refuse disposal, roads, storm drainage, non-dwelling buildings, and walkways.

   b. Components found on the exterior of the building are considered outside areas

      May include doors, attached porches, attached patios, balconies, car ports, fire escapes, foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows.

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c. The outside area must meet the following affirmative habitability requirements:

1) Outlets within six (6) feet of a water source must be GFCI protected; and

2) Must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

6. Health and Safety Concerns

The inside, outside and unit must be free of health and safety hazards that pose a danger to families.

a. Types of Health and Safety Concerns

Include, but are not limited to carbon monoxide, electrical hazards, extreme temperature, flammable materials or other fire hazards, garbage and debris, handrail hazards, infestation, lead-based paint, mold, and structural soundness.

b. Lead-Based Paint.

HUD housing must comply with all requirements related to the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards and have available proper documentation of such. The Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and all applicable regulations apply.

7. Compliance with State and Local Codes

The standards for the condition of HUD housing in this section do not supersede state and local housing codes (such as fire, mechanical, plumbing, carbon monoxide, property maintenance, or residential code requirements).

a. All HUD housing other than units assisted under the HCV program must comply with state or local housing codes in order to comply with this paragraph.

b. State and local code compliance is not part of the determination of whether a unit passes the standards for the condition of HUD housing under this section for the HCV program, except in accordance with the HCV variant inspection standards.

8. Use of an Alternative Inspection or Additional Standard for the HCV Program

The PHA is not subject to the standards set by this section when the PHA is relying on an alternative inspection in accordance with the use of alternative inspections regulations.

9. Special Housing Types

Special housing types require standards unique to special types of housing. Unless modified by program-specific regulations, NSPIRE Standards will apply for these special housing types.

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J. Inspection Requirements

The inspection requirement for HUD housing generally requires the inside, outside and unit to be inspected, in accordance with Section G of this Chapter. The inspection requirement for the HCV program only applies to units occupied or to be occupied by HCV families, and common areas and exterior areas which either service or are associated with such units.

1. Entities Conducting Inspections

   a. Under the HCV program the PHA is responsible for inspecting HUD housing under that program, unless another entity is assigned the inspection by the program regulations governing the housing, regulatory agreements, or contracts.

   b. A PHA-owned unit receiving assistance must be inspected by an independent entity.

   c. The PHA, or contractor, who is responsible for conducting an inspection of HUD housing to determine compliance, must inspect and score such HUD housing in accordance with the standards and procedures for identifying safe, habitable housing set out by the Secretary and published in the Federal Register.

   d. The PHA, or contractor, conducting the inspection will identify each deficiency as ''Life Threatening'', ''Severe,'' ''Moderate'', or ''Low.''

2. HCV Variant Inspection Standards

   NSPIRE does not alter the existing flexibilities under HQS that allows the PHA to propose, for HUD approval, acceptability criteria variations.

   a. Under NSPIRE, HUD may grant approval for inspection criteria variations for the following purposes:

      1) Variations which apply standards contained in local housing codes or other codes adopted by the PHA;

      2) Variations because of local climate or geographic conditions.

      3) The acceptability criteria variation may only be approved by HUD if the variation(s):

         a) Meets or exceeds the performance requirements, or

         b) Significantly expands affordable housing opportunities for families assisted under the HCV program.

      4) HUD will not approve the variation if HUD believes that the variation is likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restricts their housing choice.

      5) The PHA has not adopted any additional variation standards or local codes in addition to the NSPIRE.

3. Timing of Inspections

   The PHA will inspect units in accordance with the frequency described in this chapter.

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K. Carbon Monoxide

HUD recognizes carbon monoxide poisoning as an important safety issue for families in assisted housing.

1. Effects of Carbon Monoxide
    a. Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless, and toxic gas.
    b. It is impossible to see, and is a tasteless gas produced by incomplete combustion of fuel burned in vehicles, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or furnaces.
    c. It can build-up indoors and poison people and animals who breathe the toxic fumes.
    d. The effects of carbon monoxide exposure can vary from person to person depending on age, overall health, and the concentration and length of exposure.
    e. Exposure can cause harmful health conditions, permanent brain damage, life-threatening cardiac complications, fetal death or miscarriage, and death in a matter of minutes.
    f. Individuals who are asleep or intoxicated may pass away from carbon monoxide poisoning before experiencing any symptoms.
2. Owners of properties that receive federal rental assistance have an important role to prevent potential loss of life and severe injury associated with carbon monoxide in housing they own or manage.
3. Owners of HCV and PBV properties must have operational carbon monoxide detectors, where specified, as required by the state or local law, code, or other regulation.
4. HUD encourages owners to adopt standards at or above the standards of the 2018 International Fire Code (IFC) as soon as possible for the health and safety of residents
5. HUD will enforce the requirements instituted by Congress requiring that all HCVs and PBVs comply with the IFC 2018 standards on the installation of carbon monoxide alarms or detectors by December 27, 2022.
6. Guidance provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the U.S. Fire Administration of activities to prevent carbon monoxide intrusion includes but is not limited to:
    a. Ensure gas appliances are properly adjusted.
    b. Install, properly maintain, and ensure through periodic inspection that exhaust fans are functional and vented to outdoors over gas stoves.
    c. Ensure that flues over fireplaces are operational and capable of opening and closing by residents.

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d. Use appropriately sized wood stoves certified to meet EPA emission standards with tightly fitting doors.

e. Perform annual inspections, clean, and tune-up central heating systems (furnaces, flues, chimneys) and ensure that these activities are conducted by a trained professional.

f. Ensure leaks are repaired promptly.

g. Provide regular resident carbon monoxide education through policies or signage.

7. Sources of carbon monoxide that can be found in a housing environment, as described in by the EPA include but is not limited to:

   a. Unvented kerosene and gas space heaters.

   b. Leaking chimneys and furnaces.

   c. Back-drafting from furnaces, gas water heaters, wood stoves, and fireplaces.

   d. Gas stoves.

   e. Generators and other gasoline powered equipment.

   f. Automobile exhaust from attached garages.

   g. Auto, truck, or bus exhaust from attached garages, nearby roads, or parking areas.

   h. Incomplete oxidation during combustion in gas ranges and unvented gas or kerosene heaters.

   i. Worn or poorly adjusted and maintained combustion devices (e.g., boilers, furnaces) if the flue is improperly sized, blocked, or disconnected; or the flue is leaking.

8. Examples to avoid unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning include but are not limited to:

   a. Avoiding portable generators indoors and only using generators outdoors in well-ventilated areas away from all doors, windows, and vents.

   b. Using a gas-burning stove or oven for heat.

   c. Using a fuel-burning space heater that is not vented to the outdoors.

      NSPIRE will no longer allow for the use of unvented, fuel-burning space heaters because of the risk of carbon monoxide exposure.

      1) If the PHA continued to use HQS for inspections on or after October 1, 2023, and had a HUD-approved variation allowing the PHA to approve the use of unvented, fuel-burning space heaters, this approval was rescinded effective January 1, 2024.

      2) The PHA was required to provide all owners and currently assisted families with a written notice, no later than November 1, 2023, that such space heaters must be removed and replaced with an appropriate heating source as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2023.

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3) For any initial inspection that occurs on or after October 1, 2023, the PHA may not execute a new HAP contract for a unit with an unvented, fuel-burning space heater.

4) The owner must provide an appropriate heating source prior to HAP contract execution.

5) During any scheduled periodic inspection that occurs between October 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023, the presence of an unvented, fuel-burning space heater must be cited, and the owner must remove and replace it with an appropriate heating source no later than December 31, 2023.

6) For inspections that occur on or after January 1, 2024, the presence of an unvented, fuel-burning space heater will be considered a failed item under HQS that the owner must correct in accordance with regulatory requirements and PHA-established timeframes.

7) If the owner does not correct the deficiency within the required timeframes, the PHA must abate HAP and enforce the owner obligations.

d. Leaving a running car in an enclosed garage.

L. NSPIRE Scoring

HCV inspections are not numerically scored and NSPIRE retains pass/fail indicators. Each individual NSPIRE Standard indicates whether a deficiency would result in a pass or fail for the unit under the HCV program.

1. Pass Inspections

   Pass inspections require no further action by the PHA, family, or landlord.

2. Fail Inspections

   Failed inspections will require follow-up, re-inspections, or verification to confirm the correction of the failed standards.

M. NSPIRE Categories

NSPIRE Standards defect severity levels include the following characteristics:

1. Life-Threatening (LT):

   There is a high risk of death, severe illness, or injury to a resident.

2. Severe:

   a. There is a high risk of permanent disability or serious injury or illness to a resident.

   b. There are deficiencies that would seriously compromise the physical security or safety of a resident or their property.

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3. Moderate:
    a. There is a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit, causing temporary harm, or if left untreated causing or worsening a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects.
    b. There are deficiencies that would compromise the physical security or safety of a resident or their property.
4. Low:

    There are deficiencies critical to habitability but that do not present a substantive health or safety risk.

N. Life-Threatening HQS Deficiencies

A life-threatening defect must be corrected within 24 hours of PHA notification.

1. The PHA has defined life-threatening defects as:
    a. Gas (natural or liquid petroleum) leak or fumes
        1) A fuel storage vessel, fluid line, valve or connection that supplies fuel to a HVAC unit is leaking; or
        2) A strong gas odor detected with potential for explosion or fire, or that results in health risk if inhaled.
    b. Electrical hazards that could result in shock or fire

        A life-threatening condition is one of the following:

        1) A light fixture is readily accessible, is not securely mounted to the ceiling or wall, and electrical connections or wires are exposed;
        2) A light fixture is hanging by its wires;
        3) A light fixture has a missing or broken bulb, and the open socket is readily accessible to the tenant during the day-to-day use of the unit;
        4) A receptacle (outlet) or switch is missing or broken, and electrical connections or wires are exposed;
        5) A receptacle (outlet) or switch has a missing or damaged cover plate and electrical connections, or wires are exposed;
        6) An open circuit breaker position is not appropriately blanked off in a panel board, main panel board, or other electrical box that contains circuit breakers or fuses;
        7) A cover is missing from any electrical device box, panel box, switch gear box, control panel, etc., and there are exposed electrical connections;
        8) Any nicks, abrasions, or fraying of the insulation that expose conducting wire;
        9) Exposed bare wires or electrical connections;

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10) Any condition that results in openings in electrical panels or electrical control device enclosures;

11) Water leaking or ponding near any electrical device; or

12) Any condition that poses a serious risk of electrocution or fire and poses an immediate life-threatening condition.

c. Inoperable or Missing Smoke Detector

A life-threatening condition is one of the following:

1) The smoke detector is missing; or

2) The smoke detector does not function as it should.

d. Interior Air Quality

A life-threatening condition is one of the following:

1) The carbon monoxide detector is missing; or

2) The carbon monoxide detector does not function as it should.

e. Gas/oil fired water heater or heating, ventilation, or cooling systems with missing, damaged, improper, or misaligned chimney or venting.

A life-threatening condition is one of the following:

1) The chimney or venting system on a fuel fired water heater is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases;

2) A gas dryer vent is missing, damaged, or is visually determined to be inoperable, or the dryer exhaust is not vented to the outside;

3) A fuel fired space heater is not properly vented or lacks available combustion air;

4) A non-vented space heater is present;

5) Safety devices on a fuel fired space heater are missing or damaged; or

6) The chimney or venting system on a fuel fired heating, ventilation, or cooling system is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases.

f. Lack of alternative means of exit in case of fire or blocked egress.

A life-threatening condition is one of the following:

1) Any of the components that affect the function of the fire escape are missing or damaged;

2) Stored items or other barriers restrict or prevent the use of the fire escape in the event of an emergency; or

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3) The building's emergency exit is blocked or impeded, thus limiting the ability of occupants to exit in a fire or other emergency.

g. Other Interior Hazards

A life-threatening condition is a fire extinguisher (where required) that is missing, damaged, discharged, overcharged, or expired.

h. Deteriorated paint in a unit built before 1978 that is to be occupied by a family with a child under 6 years of age. This is a life-threatening condition only for the purpose of a condition that would prevent a family from moving into the unit.

i. Any other conditions identified by HUD notice

HUD allows flexibility for what is considered an appropriate correction for lead-based paint, mold and moisture, and pest infestations within 24 hours. All these conditions may take a significant time to permanently control. The PHA may consider language in PIH Notice 2023-16/H 2023-07, Implementation of NSPIRE Administrative Procedures for public housing and Multifamily programs, when considering corrections made by owners/landlords for mold and moisture and pest infestation.

1) Lead-Based Paint

Will apply only to units occupied or to be occupied by families or households that have one or more children of less than 6 years of age, common areas servicing such units, and exterior painted surfaces associated with such units or common areas. Common areas servicing a unit include those areas through which residents pass to gain access to the unit and other areas frequented by resident children of less than 6 years of age, including on-site play areas and child care facilities.

a) The PHA will follow the guidance and notification requirements in 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart M: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

b) If the PHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than 6 years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an environmental intervention blood-lead level, the PHA will complete a risk assessment of the assisted unit.

c) The risk assessment will be completed in accordance with HCV program requirements, and the result of the risk assessment will be provided to the owner of the assisted unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the assisted unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

d) Within 30 days after receiving the risk assessment report from the PHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations.

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e) If the owner does not complete the "hazard reduction" as required, the assisted unit is in violation of the NSPIRE Standards and the PHA will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations, including but not limited to HAP abatement and/or termination of the HAP contract.

2) Mold and Moisture

For Life-threatening or Severe mold and moisture deficiencies, within 24 hours, the PHA will assess and control the moisture source and provide a plan for additional evaluation and remediation.

a) Families should be temporarily relocated until mold and moisture conditions are controlled.

b) Mold evaluation should be visual and include the use of a moisture meter.

c) Evaluation should focus on the source of moisture and the conditions that contributed to the mold growth.

d) Additionally, the evaluator should evaluate the extent of the mold growth and whether contaminated materials and building materials can be cleaned or must be removed.

e) In most cases, air and mold sampling is unnecessary.

(1) REAC considers air sampling as inconclusive, as there are no federal standards for comparison.

(2) REAC also does not consider sampling of mold for lab analysis to determine the mold type as necessary, as the NSPIRE Standards apply to all types of mold, regardless of genus and species.

3) Pest Infestation

For Life-threatening or Severe pest infestations, the PHA will identify a pest control inspector that is trained in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and initiate activities as described in PIH Notice 2007-12.

a) HUD encourages the PHA to develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan to address pest infestation.

(1) Initiation of a Pest Management Plan meets the requirement for correction, with the understanding that, while pests may still be present at the start of the Pest Management Plan, they will be managed through the Pest Management Plan.

(2) Ongoing implementation of a Pest Management Plan (i.e., a Pest Management Plan documented and initiated prior to the inspection) will also satisfy this condition.

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(3) Within the correction timeframe, documentation must be provided for the Pest Management Plan, and this documentation must include:

(a) A start date of the Pest Management Plan;

(b) Servicing schedule;

(c) Methods of pest monitoring, managing and treatment, and

(d) Other factors as determined by HUD, the PHA, and/or other relevant authority.

b) IPM is strongly encouraged.

IPM uses prevention-based pest management methods, with a focus on:

(1) Identifying and correcting building conditions that contribute to infestation;

(2) Reducing use of pesticides (especially routine or untargeted pesticide application);

(3) Modification of hygiene and sanitation practices in and on the property; and

(4) Assessment and on-going monitoring to ensure appropriate interventions as needed.

c) For Moderate, and Low Risk pest infestations, the PHA will follow HUD guidance and consider implementing IPM before the infestation expands.

O. Non-Life-Threating HQS Deficiencies

The PHA has defined other or non-life-threatening defects as any defects that are not life-threatening.

P. Time Standards for Correcting Deficiencies

HQS deficiencies for biennial/annual and compliant inspections must be corrected within the following time frames:

1. Life-threatening HQS deficiencies must be corrected or repaired by the responsible party within 24 hours of when the notification was provided.
2. Non-life-threatening HQS deficiencies, known as Severe and Moderate, must be corrected or repaired by the responsible party within 30 calendar days after the notification was provided.
3. Some deficiencies which are considered Low, even if present in the HCV program, will result in a pass and would only be noted by the inspector for information purposes.
4. If a failed deficiency (Life-threatening, Severe, or Moderate) is not corrected within the required timeframe, including extensions, by the responsible party, the PHA will initiate

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HAP contract enforcement, which may include withholding or abatement of HAP from the owner or termination of assistance or relocation for the family.

5. PHA-Approved Extensions

   The PHA may grant an extension for correction of deficiencies on a case-by-case basis.

   a. The PHA-approved extension time period shall not exceed 30 days from the original date of request of an extension by the family or the owner.

      At the end of the allotted extension, if the responsible party fails to comply with the extension agreement or if the failed items are not corrected or repaired, the PHA will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the obligations of the family or owner obligations based on who was identified as responsible for the corrections or repairs of HQS deficiencies, which may include termination of assistance or termination of the HAP contract, respectfully.

   b. PHA-approved extensions may be granted in the following cases:

      1) There is an unavoidable delay in completing repairs due to difficulties in obtaining parts or contracting for services.

      2) The repairs are expensive (such as exterior painting or roof repair) and the owner needs time to obtain the funds.

      3) The repairs are delayed due to weather and/or climate conditions.

Q. Family and Owner Responsibilities of HQS

The PHA or authorized inspector will determine if the unit has HQS deficiencies based upon an inspection and will make a determination of family or owner responsibility for breach of the HQS during the inspection.

1. Family breach of HQS

   If the family has caused a breach of HQS, the PHA will notify the family in writing of the HQS deficiencies and take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the obligations of the family which may include termination of assistance.

   a. The family is responsible for a breach of HQS that is caused by any of the following:

      1) The family fails to pay for any utilities that the owner is not required to pay for, but which are to be paid by the family;

      2) The family fails to provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide, but which are to be provided by the family; or

      3) Any member of the household or guest damages the assisted unit or premises (damages beyond ordinary wear and tear).

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b. Life-threatening breach of HQS

If a life-threatening deficiency is the responsibility of the family, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to correct the defect within 24 hours of when the notification was provided.

c. Non-life-threatening breach of HQS

For non-life-threatening deficiency, which is the responsibility of the family, the family must take all steps permissible under the lease and state and local law to correct the defect within 30 calendar days after the notification was provided or any reasonable PHA-approved extension.

d. In the case of an HQS deficiency that the PHA determines is caused by the family, any member of the household, or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, other than any damage resulting from ordinary use, the PHA may waive the owner's responsibility to remedy the violation.

e. The HAP will not be abated or withheld for HQS deficiencies which are the family's responsibility.

f. If the repair(s) or correction(s) are not made within the allotted time period, including any PHA-approved extension(s), the PHA may terminate assistance to a family because of an HQS breach beyond damage resulting from ordinary use caused by any member of the household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control.

g. The HAP contract will automatically terminate when the assistance is terminated.

h. If the family is responsible for the correction or repair of the defects, but the owner corrects or repairs the defects, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the correction or repairs and the PHA will notate the family's tenant file.

2. Owner obligations

If HQS breach is the responsibility of the owner, the PHA will notify the owner in writing and of the HQS deficiencies and will take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations which may include abatement, withholding, and/or termination of the HAP contract.

a. The owner must maintain the unit in accordance with HQS.

b. The owner may be responsible for all other HQS violations, which includes smoke alarms.

c. The owner is responsible for vermin infestation even if caused by the family's living habits.

1) However, if such infestation is serious and repeated, it may be considered a lease violation and the owner may evict for serious or repeated violation of the lease.

2) The PHA may terminate the family's assistance on that basis.

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d. Life-threatening breach of HQS

If a life-threatening deficiency is the responsibility of the owner, the owner must correct the defect within 24 hours of when the notification was provided.

e. Non-life-threatening breach of HQS

For non-life-threatening deficiency, which is the responsibility of the owner, the owner must correct the defect within 30 calendar days after the notification was provided or any reasonable PHA-approved extension.

f. If the repair(s) or correction(s) are not made within the allotted time period, including any PHA-approved extension(s), the PHA will abate or withhold the HAP to the owner.

g. The owner is not responsible for a breach of HQS that is not caused by the owner, and for which the family is responsible.

R. Applicability of HOTMA Enforcement of HQS

As required under HOTMA, HCV program changes regarding enforcement of HQS apply only to HAP contracts that are either executed, extended, or renewed after the effective date of the HOTMA voucher final rule.

1. The family and owner HQS obligations under HOTMA are applicable to HAP contracts that were either executed on or after, or renewed after June 6, 2024
2. As per June 6, 2024, a HAP contract is "renewed" if the HAP contract continues beyond the initial term of the lease.
3. For all other HAP contracts, the HQS regulations in effect on June 5, 2024, remains applicable (until renewal).
4. The HCV program does not create any right of the family, or any party other than HUD or the PHA, to require enforcement of the HQS requirements by HUD or the PHA, or to assert any claim against HUD or the PHA, for damages, injunction or other relief, for alleged failure to enforce the HQS.

S. Withholding the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

Stopping the HAP to an owner, while withholding the HAP for potential retroactive disbursement, for HQS deficiencies identified during inspections other than the initial inspection.

1. If the owner fails to maintain the unit in accordance with HQS, the PHA will take enforcement action and will withhold HAP for units that have life-threatening and/or non-life-threatening HQS deficiencies once the PHA has notified the owner in writing of the deficiencies.

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2. If the unit is brought into compliance during the applicable cure period (within 24 hours of notification for life-threatening deficiencies and within 30 days of notification (or other reasonable period established by the PHA) for non-life-threatening deficiencies), the PHA:
    a. Will resume the HAP; and
    b. Will provide HAP to cover the time period for which the assistance payments were withheld.
3. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of any family due to the withholding of the HAP.

T. Abatement of Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

Stopping the HAP to an owner, with no potential for retroactive payment, for HQS deficiencies identified during inspections other than the initial inspection.

1. The PHA must abate the HAP, including amounts that had been withheld, if the owner fails to make the repairs within the applicable cure period (within 24 hours of notification for life-threatening deficiencies and within 30 days of notification for non-life-threatening deficiencies or other reasonable period established by the PHA).
2. If the PHA abates HAP, the PHA will notify the family and the owner that:
    a. The PHA is abating the HAP.
    b. If the unit does not meet HQS within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA) after the determination of noncompliance, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract for the unit, and
    c. The family will have to move if the family wishes to receive continued housing assistance.

        The PHA will issue the family a voucher to move at least 30 days prior to the termination of the HAP contract.
3. During the period that the HAP is abated, the family may terminate the tenancy by notifying the owner and the PHA.
    a. If the family chooses to terminate the tenancy, the HAP contract will automatically terminate on the effective date of the tenancy termination or the date the family vacates the unit, whichever is earlier.
    b. The PHA will promptly issue the family a voucher to move.
4. If the family did not terminate the tenancy and the owner makes the repairs and the unit complies with HQS within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA) of the notice of abatement, the PHA will recommence payments to the owner.
    a. The PHA will not make any payments to the owner for the period of time that the payments were abated.

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b. If the owner fails to make the repairs within 60 days (or a reasonable longer period established by the PHA) of the notice of abatement, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract.

5. The owner may not terminate the tenancy of any family due to abatement of the HAP.

U. Relocation Due to HQS Deficiencies

The PHA must give any family residing in a unit for which the HAP contract is terminated due to the owner's failure to correct HQS deficiencies at least 90 days or a longer period as the PHA determines is reasonably necessary following the termination of the HAP contract to lease a new unit.

1. If the family is unable to lease a new unit within the period provided by the PHA and the PHA owns or operates public housing, the PHA must offer, and, if accepted, provide the family a selection preference for an appropriate-size public housing unit that first becomes available for occupancy after the time period expires.
2. The PHA will not assist families relocating find a new unit, including using up to two (2) months of the withheld or abated HAP for costs directly associated with relocating to a new unit.
3. The PHA must assist families with disabilities in locating available accessible units.

V. Inspection Cost

The PHA may not charge the family any fee for an initial inspection or reinspection of a unit.

The cost of an inspection shall be the responsibility of the PHA except that a reasonable fee may be required of the owner of a property for a reinspection if an owner notifies the PHA that a repair has been made or the allotted time for repairs has elapsed and a reinspection reveals that any deficiency cited in the previous inspection that the owner is responsible for repairing was not corrected, as noted in this chapter.

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CHAPTER 19: RENT REASONABLENESS

The rent reasonableness determination involves comparing the rent for the assisted unit to rents for similar unassisted units in the PHA's rental marketplace and comparing the rent for the assisted unit to similar units on the premises.

A. Rent to Owner

The PHA must ensure that the rent to owner for families participating in the HCV program is reasonable.

1. Rent to the owner is the full rent the owner is charging for the unit including any utilities, housing services, and maintenance provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.
2. Rent to the owner does not include the cost of any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner.
    a. The owner may not require the tenant or family members to pay charges for any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner.
    b. Nonpayment of any such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.
3. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent to the owner in the locality or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

B. Rent Reasonableness Determination

The PHA will determine reasonable rent:

1. Before executing a HAP contract.

    The PHA will not execute a HAP contract until the PHA has determined that the initial rent to the owner is a reasonable rent.

2. Before any increase in the rent to the owner is approved.

    The PHA will determine and document if the proposed increase in rent to the owner is reasonable compared to similar unassisted units in the PHA's marketplace and is not more than the rent paid by unassisted tenants on the premises.

3. If there is a 10% decrease in the published FMR in effect 60 days before the contract anniversary (for the unit size rented by the family) as compared with the FMR in effect one year before the contract anniversary.

    This provision is designed to ensure that when the market goes down by a significant amount (i.e., a 10% or more reduction in the FMR) the PHA must reexamine rent reasonableness at the contract anniversary date, even if the owner does not propose a rent increase.

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4. If directed by HUD.

   If HUD has reason to question the PHA's system or the accuracy of the determinations, HUD may require the PHA to conduct rent reasonableness reviews on all or a portion of its units.

5. The PHA may elect to redetermine rent reasonableness at any other time.

   At all times during the assisted tenancy, the rent to the owner may not exceed the most recently determined or redetermined reasonable rent amount.

C. PHA-Owned Units

Local government or independent entities (approved by HUD) must perform HQS inspections and rent reasonableness determinations for PHA-owned units leased by voucher holders:

1. The PHA will pay expenses associated with the performance;
2. The family cannot be charged for these services; and
3. The PHA may use administrative fee income to compensate the independent agencies for their services.

D. Comparability

The PHA will determine if the rent to owner for the assisted unit is a reasonable rent in comparison to the rent to owner for comparable unassisted units.

1. Assisted and unassisted units
   a. Assisted units includes units occupied by voucher program participants, as well as units assisted under other federal, state, or local government programs.
   b. Units may also be considered assisted due to rent control or housing conversion actions.
2. The PHA will consider the following in the rent reasonableness comparison:
   a. Location;
   b. Quality;
   c. Size
   d. Unit type;
   e. Age of the contract unit;
   f. Amenities;
   g. Housing services;
   h. Maintenance; and
   i. Utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

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3. The PHA must approve a higher rent to the owner that may be necessary as a reasonable accommodation for household which includes persons with disabilities.

E. Documenting Rent Reasonableness Decision

The PHA has implemented a written method to determine and document, for each unit leased, that the rent to the owner is reasonable based upon current rents for comparable unassisted units.

1. The PHA's utilizes the Nelrod EZ-RRD Rent Reasonable software See Appendix
2. The PHA's comparability documentation will include who conducted the rent reasonableness determination and when.

F. Owner Certification

The PHA will advise the owner that by accepting each monthly housing assistance payment they will be certifying that:

1. The rent to owner is not more than rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises;
2. The assisted family is currently occupying the unit;
3. The assisted family is not in violation of lease obligations;
4. The owner must give the PHA information requested by the PHA on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere; .and
5. The owner is in compliance with the terms of the HAP contract.

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CHAPTER 20: THE LEASE AND THE HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENT (HAP) CONTRACT

After the PHA has approved the tenancy, the family and the owner will enter into a lease and the owner and the PHA will execute the housing assistance payment (HAP) contract.

A. PHA Approval of Tenancy

The PHA will not give approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, or execute a HAP contract, until the PHA has determined that all the following meet HCV program requirements:

1. The unit is eligible;
2. The unit has been inspected by the PHA and passes HQS;
3. The proposed lease includes the HUD prescribed tenancy addendum;
4. The rent to owner is reasonable; and
5. At the time the family initially receives tenant-based assistance for occupancy in a unit and where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family share does not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.

B. The Lease and Tenancy

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.

1. PHA actions before the lease term

   The following must be completed before the beginning of the initial term of the lease for a unit:

   a. The PHA has inspected the unit and has determined that the unit satisfies the HQS;

   b. The landlord and the tenant have executed the lease (including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum, and the lead-based paint disclosure information; and

   c. The PHA has approved leasing of the unit in accordance with program requirements.

2. Form of Lease

   The tenant and the owner must enter a written lease for the unit. The lease must be executed by the owner and the tenant.

   a. 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, including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum.

   b. 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, including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum.

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c. The PHA may review the lease to determine if the lease complies with state and local law.

If the PHA determines that the proposed lease does not comply with state and local law, the PHA will immediately notify the tenant and owner of the necessary corrections.

1) The owner/landlord has five (5) business days to amend it and resubmit it to the PHA.

2) If the landlord fails to submit and acceptable lease within the allotted time frame, the PHA shall deny the request for tenancy.

d. The HAP contract prescribed by HUD will contain 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.

e. If the family moved into the unit prior to the execution of the HAP contract and was required by the owner to sign a lease prior to move in, the owner must execute a new lease and the owner and the PHA must execute a HAP contract.

3. Required Information

The lease must include the following information:

a. The names of the owner and the tenant;

b. The unit rent (address, apartment number, and any other information needed to identify the contact unit);

c. The term of the lease (initial term and any provisions for renewal);

d. The amount of the monthly rent to owner; and

e. 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.

4. Term of Assisted Tenancy

a. Initial Term of the Lease

1) The initial lease term must be for at least one year.

2) The PHA may approve a shorter initial lease term if the PHA determines that:

a) Such shorter term would improve housing opportunities for the tenant; and

b) Such shorter term is the prevailing local market practice.

3) During the initial term of the lease the owner may not raise the rent to owner.

4) 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.

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b. Family Responsibility

1) If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give the PHA a copy of the notice of termination at the same time. Failure to do this is a breach of the Obligations of the Family under the HCV program.

2) The family must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit. Failure to do this is a breach of Obligations of Family under the HCV program.

5. Family's Right to Use and Occupancy

The family has the right to exclusive use and occupancy of the unit by the members of the household authorized to reside in the unit and receive guests in the assisted unit.

a. The head of household is responsible for the conduct of the family's guests which includes, but is not limited to:

1) Damages (beyond ordinary wear and tear) to the unit or premises by the guest.

2) Any drug-related criminal activity engaged in, on, or near the premises by the guest.

3) Any violent criminal activity, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, on or near the premises by the guest.

b. Adult Visitors

1) The family must follow the established policy in the lease as to the length of time an adult guest may visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit.

2) The PHA will allow an adult guest to visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit for no more than 30 cumulative days per year.

3) If the adult exceeds this limit, the PHA may consider the adult an unauthorized household member and will take all necessary actions to enforce the obligations of the family.

c. Child Visitors

1) The family must follow the established policy in the lease as to the length of time guest under the age of 18 may visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit.

2) The PHA will allow children under the age of 18 to visit and/or stay overnight in the assisted unit for a maximum of 90 cumulative days per year provided the family has the written permission of the owner/landlord.

3) The PHA must approve children exceeding this limit if due to a court ordered custody arrangement.

4) If the children exceed this limit, the PHA may consider the children as unauthorized household members and will take all necessary actions to enforce the obligations of the family.

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C. The Housing Assistance Payment Contract (HAP Contract)

The Housing Assistance Payment contract (HAP contract) is a written agreement between the PHA, and the owner of the unit occupied by the HCV family. Under the HAP contract, the PHA agrees to make housing assistance payments (HAP) to the owner on behalf of the family leasing the contract unit. The PHA will use the HAP contract form prescribed by HUD.

1. Execution of the HAP Contract
    a. The PHA will use best efforts to execute the HAP contract before the beginning of the lease term.
    b. The HAP contract must be executed no later than 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term.
    c. The PHA will not pay any HAP to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed.
    d. If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, the PHA will pay HAP 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).
    e. Any HAP contract executed after the 60-day period is void, and the PHA will not pay any HAP to the owner, unless there are extenuating circumstances that prevent or prevented the PHA from meeting the 60-day deadline, then the PHA may submit to the HUD field office a request for an extension.
        1) The request, which must be submitted no later than two (2) weeks after the 60-day deadline, must include an explanation of the extenuating circumstances and any supporting documentation.
        2) HUD at its sole discretion will determine if the extension request is approved.
2. Term of HAP contract.

    The HAP contract term runs concurrently with the lease term.
    a. The term of the HAP contract begins on the first day of the initial lease term and terminates on the last day of the lease term, including any extensions.
    b. The date of the HAP contract and lease must be the same.
3. The HAP contract terminates automatically if:
    a. The PHA terminates the HAP contract.
    b. The lease is terminated by the owner or the tenant.
    c. The PHA terminates assistance for the family.
    d. The family moves from the contract unit.
    e. When 180 calendar days have elapsed since the PHA made the last HAP to the owner for the contract unit.

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f. Upon the death of a single member household, including single member households with a live-in aide.

4. The PHA may terminate the HAP contract if any of the following occurs:

   a. The PHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

   b. The PHA determines that the contract unit does not provide adequate space in accordance with HQS because of an increase in family size or change in family composition.

   c. A family break-up. The PHA may continue HAP on behalf of family members who remain in the contract unit.

   d. The PHA determines that the unit does not meet all requirements of the HQS or determines that the owner has otherwise breached the HAP contract.

5. Conflict of Interest:

   The PHA will not approve a HAP contract in which any of the following parties have direct or indirect interest in the HAP contract or in any benefits or payments under the HAP contract (including the interest of any immediate family member of such covered individual, while such person is a covered individual or during one year thereafter.

   a. Covered Individuals

      1) Present or former member or officer of the PHA, except a participant commissioner;

      2) Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the PHA, who formulates policy or influences program decisions;

      3) Any public official, member of a governing body, or state or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities related to the program; or

      4) Any members of the U.S. Congress.

   b. Immediate family members: spouse, parent (including stepparent), child (including stepchild), grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother (including stepsister or stepbrother) of any covered individual.

6. Assignment of the HAP Contract

   a. The owner may not assign the HAP contract to a new owner without the prior written consent of the PHA.

   b. If the owner requests PHA consent to assign the HAP contract to a new owner, the owner shall supply any information as required by the PHA pertinent to the proposed assignment.

   c. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner that is debarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation under HUD regulations.

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d. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner if HUD has prohibited such assignment because:

   1) The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner or proposed new owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, and such action is pending; or

   2) A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner or proposed new owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

e. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner if the new owner (including a principal or other interested party) is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the family of such determination) that approving the assignment, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

f. The PHA may deny approval to assign the HAP contract if the owner or proposed new owner (including a principal or other interested party):

   1) Has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8;

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

   3) Has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;

   4) Has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the Section 8 tenant-based programs, or non-compliance with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or for units leased under any other federal housing program;

   5) Has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants assisted under any 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:

      a) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;

      b) 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;

      c) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residents by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or

      d) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;

   6) Has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet state or local housing codes; or

   7) Has not paid state or local real estate taxes, fines, or assessments.

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g. The new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract.

1) The agreement must be in writing, and in a form acceptable to the PHA.

2) The new owner must give the PHA a copy of the executed agreement.

7. HUD Remedies for PHA Failure to Comply with Obligations under the HAP Contract

The PHA is required to follow and have all owners participating in the HCV program follow, the requirements of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 as well as HUD regulations, the PHA's approved Administrative Plan, and HUD-approved funding applications. Where the PHA fails to comply with its obligation under the HAP contract, certain circumstances may require HUD intervention.

a. HUD has the authority to reduce or offset the PHA's HCV administrative fee if the PHA fails to perform PHA administrative responsibilities correctly or adequately under the program.

b. If the PHA has not administered any Section 8 program correctly, HUD may also 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.

c. HUD can also reduce HAP amounts to the PHA when the PHA fails to comply with the statutory or regulatory requirements.

1) If HUD determines that the PHA failed to comply with any statutory or regulatory obligations, HUD may reduce to an amount determined by HUD the amount of any funding increment and/or the contract authority or budget authority for any funding increment.

2) HUD must provide written notice and include a revised funding exhibit specifying the term, contract authority, and budget authority for each funding increment under the Consolidated ACC.

3) Where HUD may view the PHA as having failed to take appropriate action to enforce the PHA's rights under the HAP contract, HUD could declare that the PHA is in default. These circumstances include when:

a) The PHA has failed to comply with any statutory or regulatory obligations;

b) The PHA has failed to comply with obligations under a HAP contract;

c) The PHA has failed to take appropriate action, to HUD's satisfaction or as directed by HUD, for enforcement of the PHA's rights under a HAP contract; or

d) The PHA has made any misrepresentation to HUD of any material fact.

d. HUD will provide its determination in writing.

1) In the case of default, HUD may take possession of all or any PHA property, rights, or interests in connection with a program, including funds held by a depositary, program receipts, and rights or interests under a contract for HAP with an owner.

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2) Finding the PHA in default is a step that HUD only takes as a last resort.

3) HUD will work with the PHA using less stringent remedies before taking the step of finding the PHA in default.

e. In addition to HUD remedies against the PHA, HUD may, where the PHA has properly enforced HQS regulations, appropriately documented and provided justification, initiate claims against the owner under the Program Fraud and Civil Remedies Act (PFCRA).

D. Tenancy Addendum

The HUD-required tenancy addendum is part of the HAP contract and the lease. The tenancy addendum sets forth the tenancy requirements for the HCV program.

1. The terms of the tenancy addendum are prescribed by HUD in accordance with federal law and regulation, as a condition for federal assistance to the tenant and tenant's family under the HCV program.
2. All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard form lease that is used by the owner for unassisted tenants.
3. The tenant shall have the right to enforce the tenancy addendum against the owner.
4. In case of any conflict between the provisions of the tenancy addendum as required by HUD, and any other provisions of the lease or any other agreement between the owner and the tenant, the requirements of the HUD-required tenancy addendum shall control.

E. Changes in the Lease or Rent

If the tenant and the owner agree to any changes in the lease, the changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of the changes. The lease, including any changes, must be in accordance with the requirements of this section.

1. In the following cases, tenant-based assistance shall not be continued unless the PHA has approved a new tenancy in accordance with HCV program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner:
   a. If there are any changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances;
   b. If there are any changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease; and
   c. If the family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex.
2. PHA approval of the tenancy, and execution of a new HAP contract, are not required for changes in the lease other than as specified above.
3. 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, and any such changes shall be subject to rent reasonableness requirements.

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CHAPTER 21: THE HAP SUBSIDY AND FAMILY SHARE

The actual housing assistance payment (HAP) and family share can only be calculated after the family has selected a unit and the gross rent for the unit is known.

A. Total Tenant Payment (TTP)

The total tenant payment (TTP) is the minimum amount a family must contribute toward rent and utilities regardless of the unit selected. The TTP is calculated using a statutory formula and the individual family income information.

1. To calculate the TTP, annual adjusted income and annual (gross) income must be converted to monthly adjusted income and monthly gross income by dividing the annual figures by 12 months.
2. The TTP is the greater of:
    - 30% of monthly adjusted income;
    - 10% of monthly gross income;
    - The welfare rent (in as-paid states only); or
    - The PHA minimum rent

B. Minimum Rent

The minimum rent is the minimum rent payable by the family.

1. The PHA may establish a minimum rent up to $50.
2. The PHA has established a minimum rent for the HCV program at $50.

C. Minimum Rent Hardship Exemption

The PHA recognizes that in some circumstances the minimum rent may create a financial hardship for families.

If the PHA adopts a minimum rent greater than $0, the PHA must grant exemptions from the minimum rent requirement to any family if the PHA determines that the family is unable to pay the amount due to financial hardships, unless the hardship is temporary.

1. Financial hardship includes the following:
    a. The family has lost eligibility or is awaiting an eligibility determination to receive federal, state, or local assistance, including a family having a non-citizen household member lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996;
    b. The family income has decreased due to changed circumstances such as separation, divorce, and/or abandonment;
    c. One or more family members have lost employment;

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d. The family would be evicted as a result of imposing the minimum rent requirement;

e. There has been a death in the family; or

f. There are other hardship situations determined by the PHA on a case-by-case basis, i.e., alimony, child support, etc.

2. The PHA may request documentation of the hardship and will promptly, within five (5) business days, determine if the hardship is temporary or long term.

3. The PHA will suspend the minimum rent requirement and adjust the HAP accordingly beginning the month following the family's written request for a hardship exemption until the PHA determines whether there is a qualifying financial hardship, and whether the hardship is temporary or long term.

   a. The financial hardship exemption only applies to payment of minimum rent for determining the TTP.

   b. The TTP is still calculated excluding the minimum rent.

   c. The family will pay the higher of 30% of the monthly adjusted income, 10% of the monthly income, or the welfare rent, as applicable, during the term of the suspended minimum rent.

4. Temporary Hardship Exemption

   The PHA has defined a temporary hardship as a hardship to last less than 90 days.

   a. If the hardship is determined to be temporary, the PHA will not impose the minimum rent during the 90-day period beginning the month following the date the family's request for a hardship exemption.

   b. At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the minimum rent is reinstated retroactively to the date of suspension.

   c. The family must execute a Repayment Agreement for the back rent owed by the family.

5. Long Term Hardship Exemption

   The PHA has defined long term hardship as a hardship that lasts more than 90 days.

   a. If the hardship is determined to be long term, the PHA will exempt the family from the minimum rent requirements for as long as such hardship continues.

   b. The PHA shall apply this exemption from the beginning of the month following the family's request for a hardship exemption until the end of the qualifying financial hardship.

   c. The family is not required to repay the difference between the TTP and the minimum rent to the PHA once the hardship is over.

6. If the PHA is unable to determine if the hardship exemption will be temporary or long term, the PHA may approve a temporary hardship exemption and redetermine the family's status at the end of the temporary hardship exemption term.

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7. No Qualifying Hardship
    a. If the PHA determines there is no qualifying financial hardship, the PHA must reinstate the minimum rent, including back rent owed from the beginning of the suspension.
    b. The family must execute a Repayment Agreement for the back rent owed by the family.
8. Denial of a minimum rent hardship exemption is subject to the PHA's informal hearing process.

D. Gross Rent

The gross rent is the entire housing cost.

1. The gross rent is the rent to the owner and the utility allowance for the unit.
2. If all the utilities are included in the rent to owner, the rent to owner and the gross rent are the same.
3. If the family chooses a unit with a gross rent that exceeds the payment standard, the family pays the TTP plus the amount by which the gross rent exceeds the payment standard.

E. Maximum Subsidy

The family unit size, as established by the PHA subsidy standards, is used in determining the maximum rent subsidy for the family.

1. The maximum subsidy the PHA can pay is the payment standard minus the TTP.
2. The maximum subsidy calculation is done at the time the family is issued the voucher.
3. The actual PHA subsidy will be calculated after the family has selected a specific unit.

F. Maximum Initial Rent Burden

At the time a family initially receives tenant-based assistance for occupancy of a dwelling unit, and where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family, the family share must not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.

1. The determination of adjusted monthly income must be based on verification received by the PHA no earlier than 60 days before the PHA issues a voucher to the family.
2. The rent burden is applied each time the family moves to a new unit or signs the first assisted lease while leasing in-place where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family.
3. The rent burden does not apply to changes in the family share after move-in, such as owner request for a rent increase.
4. There is no exception to the statutory maximum initial rent burden for mixed families. The PHA will not approve a unit for which family share would exceed 40% of the adjusted income.

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G. Effect of the Unit Size Selection on Subsidy

The PHA must allow the family to rent an acceptable unit even if the number of bedrooms is larger or smaller than the family's voucher size.

If the family selects a unit with a different number of bedrooms than the family unit size listed on the voucher, the PHA will apply the payment standard and utility allowance for the smaller of the family unit size listed on the family's voucher or the unit size selected by the family.

H. The Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

The HAP is the monthly housing assistance payment made to the owner by the PHA on behalf of the family.

1. The HAP will be paid to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract.
2. HAP may only be paid to the owner during the lease term, and while the family is residing in the unit
3. Calculation of the HAP
    a. The actual HAP can be calculated only after the family has selected a unit and the gross rent for the unit is known.
    b. The HAP cannot exceed the maximum subsidy calculated but may be less than the maximum subsidy if the gross rent for the unit is less than the payment standard amount.
    c. The PHA shall pay a monthly HAP on behalf of the family that is equal to the lower of:
        1) The payment standard for the family minus the TTP; or
        2) The gross rent minus the TTP.
    d. The PHA shall not pay a monthly HAP above the rent to the owner.

I. Zero HAP Subsidy

1. Initial Lease-Up
    a. If the calculation of the family's income results in a zero HAP subsidy before an initial lease-up, the PHA will not enter into a new HAP contract with the owner on behalf of the family.
    b. The PHA will notify the family in writing that the request for tenancy approval has been denied, the family will be given another RFTA, and the suspended term of the voucher will be added to the end of the voucher term to allow the family additional time to search for another unit.

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2. Reexaminations

   If the calculation of the family's income results in a zero HAP subsidy during an annual or interim reexamination:

   a. The family may continue as an HCV program participant for 180 days from the effective date of the zero HAP subsidy.

   b. The family may remain in the assisted unit and will be responsible for paying the full amount of the contract rent to the owner during the 180 days.

   c. The HAP contract between the PHA and the owner remains in effect during the 180 days.

   d. If the family's circumstances change during the 180-day period and the family again needs assistance, the family is responsible for timely reporting the change in their circumstances to the PHA and the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination to determine the family's portion of the contract rent.

   e. At the end of the 180 days, if the HAP subsidy has not been restored, the HAP contract will automatically terminate.

   f. Family moves during the 180-day period

      1) The family may request to move with continued assistance by providing the owner/landlord and the PHA a notice to vacate as per the lease.

         a) The PHA will determine the family's eligibility to move with continued assistance.

         b) If the family is eligible to move, the PHA will proceed with the lease-up process.

         c) If the family is not eligible to move, the PHA will notify the family, in writing, of their ineligibility to move.

      2) If the family moves from the unit without giving proper written notice to the owner and the PHA, the family will be in violation of the lease and the obligations of the family and subject to termination of HCV assistance.

   g. The PHA will provide the family and the owner at least 30 days advance notification of the proposed termination and an opportunity for the family to request an informal hearing.

   h. The PHA will not consider a family with zero HAP subsidy as a break in continued assistance, except for a family whose HCV assistance was terminated for lease violations or violations of the obligations of the family.

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J. HAP Controls and Accountability

1. All HAP are computed in accordance with HUD approved formulas and schedules. The computations are reviewed before being submitted for payment.
2. PHA internal requests for HAP must be submitted no later than five (5) business days before the end of each month to ensure that HAP can be reviewed for accuracy and are made in a timely manner to the owners.
3. The PHA will maintain a HAP register to monitor timeliness and accuracy.
4. HAP is considered received once it has been mailed or electronically deposited into the owner's account by the PHA.
5. The first HAP made on a new HAP contract is never considered for a late payment.
6. The PHA will generate the EIV Deceased Tenants Report prior to disbursing upcoming monthly HAP to owners.
    a. The PHA will generate the EIV Deceased Tenants Report monthly.
    b. The purpose of the EIV Deceased Report is to prevent, eliminate and/or recover improper HAP being made on behalf of deceased HCV tenants.

K. Deceased Tenants Report

The PHA will generate the Deceased Tenants Report from the EIV system at least once per month prior to disbursing the upcoming monthly housing assistance payment to owners.

The PHA shall review the report, follow up with the listed families immediately, and take the following administrative actions:

1. The PHA will immediately send a letter to the head of household or emergency contact person (if the head of household is deceased and there is no other adult household member) to confirm the death of the listed household member.
2. The PHA will notify the owner in writing of the deceased head of household.
3. Deceased single member household or remaining household member is a live-in aide:
    a. The PHA will discontinue the HAP to the owner no later than the first of the following month after the month in which the death occurred.
    b. The PHA must terminate assistance immediately for deceased single member household.
    c. The owner is entitled to receive the full HAP amount for the month in which the death occurred.
    d. The owner is not entitled to HAP for any month following the month in which the death occurred.

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e. If the remaining household member is a live-in aide, the PHA must discontinue HAP to the owner no later than the first of the following month after the month in which the death occurred.

1) The live-in aide is not entitled or eligible for any rental assistance or continued occupancy in the subsidized unit for any month after the month which the head of household died.

2) The PHA may not designate the live-in aide as a new head of household or change the live-in aide's relationship code to make them an eligible household member.

4. Head of household deceased and remaining household members are minors.

The PHA will follow the policies in Chapter 24: Absences from Unit, Section C, Use of Caretaker due to Absence of Head of Household.

5. Household member incorrectly identified as deceased

a. The PHA will immediately notify the individual in writing and advise the individual to contact SSA so that SSA may correct its records as only the SSA can correct erroneous death information.

b. The PHA will also provide the individual with their section of the EIV Income Report which shows the death information.

c. The PHA may provide the minor's EIV information to the minor's adult parent or guardian.

d. The PHA will document the family file that the individual was reported as deceased but that the PHA confirmed the individual is still alive.

L. HAP Late Payments to Owners

The HAP contract provides for penalties against the PHA for late payments of the HAP due to the owner. To assess such penalties, all of the following circumstances must apply:

1. The penalties follow the generally accepted practice and law in the local housing market governing penalties for late payment of rent by the tenants.
2. It is the owner's practice to charge both assisted and unassisted tenants' penalties for late payments.
3. The owner also charges such penalties against the tenant for late payment of family rent to owner.
4. PHA will not be penalized for circumstances which are beyond the PHA's control.
5. The PHA may only use administrative fee income or administrative fee reserve to pay a late payment penalty.

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M. Family Share

The family share is the family's portion of the rent to owner plus the applicable utility allowance, if any, paid by the family. The family share cannot be calculated until a unit is selected.

1. The family share is calculated by subtracting the amount of the HAP from the gross rent.
2. Payment of the whole family share is the responsibility of the family.
3. Unit Selection and the Family Share
    a. If a family leases a unit with a gross rent above the payment standard for the family, the family share is the TTP plus any amount by which the gross rent exceeds the payment standard.
    b. If the family leases a unit with a gross rent at or below the payment standard, the family share will equal the TTP.
4. The PHA may not use HAP or other program funds (including any administrative fee reserve) to pay any part of the family share, including the family rent to the owner.

N. Family Rent to Owner

The family rent to the owner is the portion of the rent to owner that is paid by the family.

1. The family rent to the owner is calculated by subtracting the amount of the HAP to the owner from the rent to owner.
    a. If the family is not responsible for paying any utilities under the lease, family rent to owner will equal family share.
    b. If the family is responsible for directly paying some or all of the utilities under the lease, family rent to owner will be less than the family share.
2. The part of the rent to owner which is paid by the family may not be more than the rent to owner minus the HAP to the owner.
3. The owner may not demand or accept any rent payment from the family in excess of the maximum PHA determined family rent to owner and must immediately return any excess rent payment to the family.
4. The family is not responsible for any PHA portion of the rent to the owner, as determined by the PHA and outlined in the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.
5. If the calculation of family rent to owner results in a negative amount, which results in the family rent to owner as zero, there will be a utility reimbursement.

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O. Utility Reimbursement

Is the amount by which the HAP exceeds the rent to the owner.

1. When there is a utility reimbursement, the PHA pays the full amount of the rent to the owner and sends a utility reimbursement payment to the family or the utility supplier.
   a. The PHA will pay the utility reimbursement directly to the utility supplier.
   b. If the PHA pays the utility reimbursement directly to the utility supplier, the PHA must notify the family of the amount paid to the utility supplier.

P. Prorated HAP

For families that include both members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status and members who do not have eligible immigration status (or elect not to state that they have eligible immigration status), the amount of housing assistance is prorated based on the percentage of household members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status in relation to the total number of members in the family.

To calculate prorated HAP, the PHA will follow the steps below:

Step 1. Determine the amount of the pre-proration HAP. Annual income includes income of all family members, including any family member who has not established eligible immigration status.

Step 2. Multiply the amount determined in Step 1 by a fraction for which:

The numerator is the number of family members who have established eligible immigration status; and

The denominator is the total number of family members.

Step 3. Prorated Housing Assistance

The amount determined in Step 2 is the prorated HAP for a mixed family.

Step 4. No Effect on Rent to Owner

a. Proration of HAP does not affect rent to owner.
b. The family must pay the portion of rent to the owner not covered by the prorated HAP.

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CHAPTER 22: REEXAMINATIONS

The annual reexamination determines the continued eligibility of the family and establishes the HAP to be made on behalf of the family. Interim reexaminations are made because of changes in the family's circumstances between annual reexaminations or the last interim reexamination.

A. Annual Reexaminations

A reexamination of family income and composition will be conducted by the PHA at least annually.

1. The annual reexamination date shall be the first day of the month of the anniversary date (12 months) of the initial HAP contract.
2. If the family moves to a new unit, the annual reexamination date will change based on the new effective date of the new HAP contract.
3. The annual reexamination will be conducted no later than 90 days prior to the first day of the anniversary month.

B. Annual Reexamination Appointment

The PHA will maintain an annual reexamination tracking system and approximately 90 - 120 days in advance of the annual reexamination effective date the PHA will begin the annual reexamination process.

1. Scheduling the Annual Reexamination Appointment
    a. The PHA will schedule the annual reexamination appointment within reasonable hours after reasonable notice.
    b. Reasonable hours to conduct annual reexamination appointments are between the PHA's normal business hours during the PHA's normal business days, excluding weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and PHA recognized holidays.
    c. The PHA will provide the family a written annual reexamination appointment notice. The notice will state:
        1) The date of the annual reexamination appointment, the location, time, and what information is required to be brought to the appointment.
        2) All adult household members 18 years of age and older are required to attend the annual reexamination appointment.
        3) The PHA will advise the family if the family contains a member who is a person with disabilities, that the family may request, as a reasonable accommodation, a home visit as an alternate format for the PHA to conduct the annual reexamination. The PHA may also conduct the annual reexamination by home visit as an alternate format for elderly families.

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d. The annual reexamination appointment may be conducted in the following format:

   1) In person, face-to-face appointment

   2) Mail-in reexamination

   3) Email reexamination

e. The PHA will provide annual reexamination documents in an accessible format for families with disabilities or families with Limited English Proficiency.

f. The PHA will advise the family that a representative, of the family's choosing, may assist with the annual reexamination process.

2. Scheduling Conflict

   The PHA will advise the family how to and when to request another appointment if there is a scheduling conflict.

   a. The family may contact the PHA to reschedule the first annual reexamination appointment up to one (1) day prior to the annual reexamination appointment date. The family may contact the PHA by:

      1) Telephone call

      2) Email

   b. The PHA will promptly, within 10 days of the request from the family, provide a written notification of the second annual reexamination appointment.

   c. This written notification will include the date and time of the second annual reexamination appointment (if applicable, the date and time which has been mutually agreed upon by the PHA and family).

      1) If the family fails to appear for the second appointment, the PHA will send the family a notice of termination and advise the family of their rights to request an informal hearing.

      2) The PHA may grant an exception for failure to contact the PHA timely to reschedule the appointment if:

         a) The family is able to document an emergency situation;

         b) The family has experienced extenuating circumstances that prevented the family from canceling or attending the annual reexamination appointment; or

         c) The family request as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability.

3. Failure of the family to respond to either annual reexamination notice may result in termination of assistance.

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C. Family Interim Reporting Requirements

At any time, the family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination.

1. The family must report within 10 business days of occurrence, the following to the PHA:
    a. Changes in family income (increases or decreases), including but not limited to changes in the source (earned and/or unearned), employer, employment status, etc.
    b. Any changes in the household composition, including additions and removal of household members.
    c. Increases or decreases in allowable deductions/allowances that may affect the adjusted income.
2. The family must report the change in circumstance in writing by using the PHA's interim report form. The PHA interim report form is available:
    a. By request from the PHA
    b. At the PHA office
    c. Online on the PHA's website
    d. By email
3. The PHA may receive the PHA interim report form:
    a. By dropping it off at the PHA office (the family will be provided a receipt containing the day and time the form was received by the PHA)
    b. By email
4. The PHA will determine whether a reported change in the family's circumstances warrants an interim reexamination.

D. Interim Household Composition Reporting Requirements

The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination when there is a change (addition or removal) in family composition. The composition of the assisted family, including household members, residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA. No other persons, except those approved by the PHA, may reside in the assisted unit.

1. Addition of Family or Household Members
    a. Adding family members resulting from birth, court awarded custody or adoption does not require PHA approval. The family must notify the PHA within 10 business days of the addition.
    b. The family must request, in writing, PHA approval to add a foster child/adult or live-in aide as a household member.

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c. Addition of Persons Under 18 Years of Age (Minor)

When the family requests, in writing, to add a minor to the family composition, the following will be required:

1) Verification of birth

2) Declaration of Citizenship form for the minor.

3) Copy of SSN for new household members at least six (6) years of age or is under age six (6) and has an SSA-assigned SSN.

   a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents referenced in Chapter 8 at the time of the PHA request, or at the time of processing the interim of family income and/or composition.

   b) If the family is unable to provide the required documentation of the SSN, the PHA will not add the new household member to the family composition until the family provides the documentation.

   c) HUD does not authorize the PHA to generate an ALT ID for the affected household member.

   d) Exception if the minor does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.

4) Copy of SSN for new household member who is under the age of six (6) and does not have an SSA-assigned SSN.

   a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents referenced in Chapter 8 within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household.

   b) If the family is unable to disclose and provide evidence of the SSN within 90 calendar days, the PHA will grant the family an additional 90-day period to comply with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines the family was unable to comply with the requirements due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and were outside the control of the family.

   c) The child is to be included as part of the assisted household and is entitled to all the benefits of being a household member during the allotted time for the family to comply with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements.

   d) The PHA will generate an ALT ID.

   e) Upon expiration of the provided time period, if the family has not complied with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements, the PHA will terminate the entire family's housing assistance.

   f) An exception to the above occurs when the minor does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.

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5) For a parent or another person having custody or guardianship of such a minor the PHA will require one of the following documents:

   a) Court-order assignment;

   b) Statement from parent/guardian assigning custody or guardianship;

   c) Custody Agreement filed in a court of law;

   d) Adoption papers; or

   e) Verification from a social service agency.

6) Declaration of any income (earned or unearned) and assets (including income from assets) for the minor.

d. Addition of Adults 18 Years of Age or Older

When the family requests, in writing, to add an adult person to the family composition, the following will be required:

1) Verification of birth

2) Copy of a government issued photo identification

3) Declaration of Citizenship form for the adult

4) Copy of SSN for the new household members who has an SSA-assigned SSN.

   a) The family must disclose the SSA-assigned SSN and provide the PHA with the documents referenced in Chapter 8 at the time of the PHA request, or at the time of processing the interim of family income and/or composition.

   b) The PHA must terminate the HCV assistance if the family does not disclose and provide the required documentation.

   c) However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued assistance the PHA, at its discretion, may defer the family's termination and provide the family an opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family noncompliant with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines:

      (1) The failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside the control of the family; and

      (2) There is a reasonable likelihood that the family will be able to disclose the SSN and provide such documentation of the SSN by the deadline.

   d) If the family is unable to comply with the requirements by the specified deadline, the PHA will terminate the entire family's tenancy or assistance, or both.

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e) The PHA must terminate the family's housing assistance if the family submits falsified SSN documentation.

f) An exception to the above if the adult does not contend to have eligible immigration status and has not been assigned an SSN.

5) Declaration of any income (earned or unearned) and assets (including income from assets) for the adult.

6) The individual will be required to sign form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information/Privacy Act Form, and other PHA consent forms.

7) The adult is subject to the same screening (criminal background check) and eligibility requirements as the assisted family.

e. Prior to approving the request to add a family or household member, except additions due to birth, court awarded custody, or adoption, the PHA will generate:

1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports for all minors and adults to determine if there is a SSA match involving another PHA or Multifamily program.

2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if requested adult owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.

2. Approval of the Request to Add a Family or Household Members

a. If the PHA determines an individual meets the PHA's eligibility criteria, the PHA will provide written approval to add the individual as a family or household member.

b. If the approval of the new family or household member will result in the violation of HQS, the written approval will explain the HQS violation and that the family will be issued a voucher of the appropriate size to move.

3. Denial of the Request to Add a Family or Household Member

a. The PHA will notify the family in writing if there is a determination to deny the request to add a family or household member.

b. The assisted family may request a review of the PHA decision to deny the request.

c. The family may request an informal hearing for the denial.

4. Removal of Family or Household Members

a. The family must promptly, within 10 business days notify the PHA if any family or household member no longer resides in the unit.

b. Failure to report the removal of a family or household member timely may result in the family owing a retroactive rent and/or termination from assistance.

c. The PHA will process an interim reexamination for all decreases in adjusted income when a family member permanently moves out of the unit, including death of a family member.

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E. PHA Interim Requirements

1. The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination:
   a. Within a reasonable time after the family's request, or
   b. When the PHA becomes aware of a change in the family's adjusted income that must be processed in accordance with regulation and PHA policy.
2. The PHA will consider reasonable time based on the amount of time it takes the PHA to verify the information, but no longer than 30 days after the change in income was reported by the family.
3. When calculating a family's income, including asset income, during interim reexaminations, the PHA will use anticipated income (current income – i.e., the family's estimated income for the upcoming 12-month period).
4. Decreases in Annual Adjusted Income

   Decreases in annual adjusted income includes decreases in earned income, unearned income, and increases in the family's deductions and allowances.

   a. The PHA will conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's annual adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is 10% or more of the family's annual adjusted income.
   b. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination of family income if the PHA estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 10% or more of the family's annual adjusted income.
   c. The PHA will not establish a dollar figure threshold amount instead of a percentage threshold.
   d. The PHA will round calculate the percentage decrease to the nearest unit (e.g., a calculated decrease of 9.5% may be rounded up to 10%).
   e. Mandated Processing of Interim Reexamination and the HUD Established Threshold for Decreases in Family Size due to Death or Permanent Move-Out from the Assisted Unit

      HUD requires the PHA to apply a 0% threshold and to process an interim reexamination when there is a decrease in family size attributed to the death or permanent move-out from the assisted unit of a family member during the period since the family's last reexamination that results in a decrease in adjusted income of any amount.

      1) If there is no change/decrease in adjusted income as a result of the decrease in family size, the PHA will process a non-interim transaction instead of an interim reexamination.
      2) The 0% threshold for interim reexaminations applies only to decreases in family size that result in a decrease in adjusted income.

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3) If the net effect of the changes in annual adjusted income due to a decrease in family size results in an increase in annual adjusted income, the PHA will process the removal of the household member(s) as a non-interim reexamination transaction without making changes to the family's annual adjusted income.

5. Increases in Annual Adjusted Income

The PHA must conduct an interim reexamination of family income when the PHA becomes aware that the family's adjusted income has changed by an amount that the PHA estimates will result in an increase of 10% or more in annual adjusted income or such other amount established by HUD through notice.

a. The PHA will include earned income increases in determining whether the 10% threshold is met for increases in adjusted income when the family previously had an interim reexamination performed for a decrease in annual adjusted income (earned, unearned, or combined) since the last annual reexamination;.

b. The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination if the family reports an increase in income within the three (3) months of their next annual reexamination effective date.

Families who delay reporting income increases until the last three (3) months of their certification period may be subject to retroactive rent increases in accordance with the PHA's policies.

c. The PHA will not establish a different threshold to conduct interim reexamination for increase in adjusted income.

d. A series of smaller reported increases in adjusted income may cumulatively meet or exceed the 10% increase threshold, at which point the PHA will conduct an interim reexamination.

e. When an increase of any size is reported by a family, the PHA will document the reported increase in the tenant file.

6. Non-Interim Reexaminations

Families may experience changes within the household that do not trigger an interim reexamination but still need to be reported in a non-interim reexamination submission to HUD.

a. The PHA will submit a separate, new action code on form HUD–50058.

b. The code will be used for the following transaction types when an interim reexamination is not triggered under the final rule:

1) Adding or removing a hardship exemption for the child-care expense deduction;

2) Updating or removing the phased-in hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction (the phased-in relief will begin at an eligible family's first annual or interim reexamination, whichever is sooner, after January 1, 2024);

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3) Adding or removing general hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction;

4) Adding or removing a minimum rent hardship;

5) Adding or removing a non-family member (i.e., live-in aide, foster child, foster adult);

6) Ending a family's EID or excluding 50% (decreased from 100%) of a family member's increase in employment income at the start of the second 12-month EID period.

7) Adding a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination.

8) Removing a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination.

9) Adding/updating a family or household member's SSN.

10) Updating a family member's citizenship status from eligible to ineligible or vice versa, resulting in a change to the family's rent and/or utility reimbursement, if applicable (i.e., family begins receiving prorated assistance or previously prorated assistance becomes full assistance), or updating the prorated rent calculation due to the addition or removal of family members in household with an ineligible noncitizen(s).

7. The PHA will process interim income reexaminations in accordance with the chart below:

INTERIM REEXAMINATION PHA ACTION		
Scenario	**PHA Action**	**Notes**
Family reports income increase or decrease	PHA will estimate the amount of the income change	For increases, earned income will be considered, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the same reexamination cycle.
Estimate shows income decrease is 10% or more of adjusted income	PHA will conduct an interim reexamination	
Estimate shows income decrease is less than 10% or more of adjusted income	PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination	If the PHA uses the default 10% threshold, no interim reexamination is required.
Estimate shows an increase in applicable income is 10% or more	PHA will conduct an interim reexamination	The PHA will not conduct an interim reexamination if the increase of income occurred in the last three

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INTERIM REEXAMINATION PHA ACTION		
Scenario	**PHA Action**	**Notes**
		(3) months before a regular annual reexamination.

F. Interim Reexamination Appointments

The PHA will maintain an interim reexamination tracking system to document the date interim changes were received and completed.

1. Scheduling the Interim Reexamination Appointment
    a. The PHA will schedule an interim reexamination appointment within reasonable hours after reasonable notice.
    b. Reasonable hours to conduct interim reexamination appointments are between the PHA's normal business hours during the PHA's normal business days, excluding weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and PHA recognized holidays.
    c. The PHA will provide the family a written interim reexamination appointment notice. The notice will state:
        1) The date of the interim reexamination appointment, the location, time, and what information is required to be brought to the appointment.
        2) All adult household members 18 years of age and older are required to attend the interim reexamination appointment.
        3) The PHA will advise the family if the family includes a member who is a person with disabilities, that the family may request, as a reasonable accommodation, a home visit as an alternate format for the PHA to conduct the interim reexamination. The PHA may also conduct the interim reexamination by home visit as an alternate format for elderly families.
    d. The interim reexamination appointment may be conducted in the following format:
        1) In person, face-to-face appointment
        2) Email reexamination
        3) Home visits as a reasonable accommodation for person with disabilities or for elderly families
    e. The PHA will provide interim reexamination documents in an accessible format for families which includes a person with disabilities or families with limited English proficiency.
    f. The PHA will advise the family that a representative, of the family's choosing, may assist with the interim reexamination process.

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2. Scheduling Conflict

   The PHA will advise the family how to and when to request another appointment if there is a scheduling conflict.

   a. The family may contact the PHA to reschedule the first interim reexamination appointment up to one (1) day prior to the appointment date. The family may contact the PHA by:

      1) Telephone

      2) Email

   b. The PHA will promptly, within 10 days of the request from the family, provide a written notification of the second interim reexamination appointment.

   c. This written notification will include the date and time of the second interim reexamination appointment (if applicable, the date and time which has been mutually agreed upon by the PHA and family).

      1) If the family fails to appear for the second appointment, the PHA will send the family notice of termination and offer them an informal hearing.

      2) The PHA may grant an exception for failure to contact the PHA timely to reschedule the appointment if:

         a) The family is able to document an emergency situation;

         b) The family has experienced extenuating circumstances that prevented the family from canceling or attending the interim reexamination appointment; or

         c) The family request as a reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with a disability.

3. Failure for the family to respond to either interim reexamination notice may result in termination of assistance.

G. Verification of Annual/Interim Reexamination Information

The PHA will use EIV in its entirety to verify family employment and income during annual and interim reexaminations of family income and composition. The PHA will review the EIV Income and IVT Reports during annual and interim reexaminations of family income and/or composition to reduce family under reporting of income and improper subsidy payments. The PHA will follow the HUD Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures.

1. The PHA will obtain and document in the family file third-party verification of the following factors, or will document in the family file why third-party verification was not available:

   a. Reported family annual income;

   b. The value of the family's assets;

      For a family with net assets equal to or less than the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), the PHA may accept, for

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purposes of recertification of income, a family's declaration that it has net assets equal to or less than the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annual by HUD for inflation), without the PHA taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration.

1) The declaration must state the amount of income the family expects to receive from such assets; this amount must be included in the family's income.

2) The PHA must obtain third-party verification of all family assets every three (3) years.

c. Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and

d. Other factors that affect the determination of the family's adjusted income.

e. The PHA will maintain the EIV Income Report in the family file along with the form HUD-50058 and other supporting documentation to support income and rent determinations for mandatory and interim reexaminations of family income and composition.

2. Because the PHA included earned income increases in the determination of whether the 10% threshold was met for increases in adjusted income when the family previously had an interim reexamination performed for a decrease in annual adjusted income (earned, unearned, or combined) since the last annual reexamination, the PHA will review the EIV New Hires Report at least quarterly, for the remainder of the reexamination period after the interim reexamination to decrease rent occurred.

3. Verifications for reexaminations must be an original or authentic document generated by a third-party source dated within the 120 days of the date received by the PHA.

4. The family will be obligated to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary for use in regularly scheduled or interim reexamination of family income and composition. Failure to provide documentation may result in termination of assistance.

5. The family must submit consent forms for obtaining wage and claim information from federal, state, or local agencies to furnish or release to the PHA such information determined necessary. The family's failure to comply with consent forms will result in termination of assistance.

H. Increases in Rent to the Owner

The owner may request an increase in the rent to owner after the initial term of the lease.

1. Owner submission of the request of rent to owner increase.

   a. The owner must serve the family a notice of increase in the rent to owner as per the terms of the lease.

   b. The owner must notify the PHA of any changes in the amount of the rent to the owner at least 60 days before any such changes go into effect.

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2. Upon receipt of the notice of increase in rent to owner and before the PHA may approve any rent increase to the owner, the PHA must determine and document whether the proposed rent increase to owner is reasonable compared to similar units in the marketplace and not higher than rents paid by unassisted tenants in the premises.
    a. In areas where there is rent control, the PHA must determine whether or not rent control restrictions will impact the request for rent increase.
    b. In cases where the PHA cannot justify the rent increase through rent reasonableness, the owner must be notified in writing.
    c. The owner may appeal the PHA's decision, by providing the PHA with similar units in the marketplace with the requested rent to owner and/or unassisted comparable units on the premises receiving the requested rent to owner.
3. If the PHA does not approve the increase to rent to owner, the family cannot assume the burden of the rent increase.
4. Subsequent rent increases during the family's occupancy of the unit that causes the family share to exceed 40% of monthly adjusted income are permissible so long as the PHA has determined the new rent to owner reasonable.
5. The PHA approved increase to rent to owner will equal the lesser of:
    a. The reasonable rent as determined by the PHA; or
    b. The amount requested by the owner.
6. Owners may request, and HUD may approve, a special increase in the rent to the owner pursuant to the HAP contract.

I. Effective Dates of Annual and Interim Reexaminations

1. Annual Reexaminations
    a. For increases in family share at annual reexamination, the PHA will complete annual reexaminations in advance so that the effective date is the first day of the month of the anniversary month of the HAP contract following a 30-day notice from the PHA.
    b. Decreases in family share at annual reexamination are effective the first day of the month of the anniversary month of the HAP contract.
    c. If the family caused a delay in the reexamination process or failed to report all income and deductions the PHA will complete the annual reexamination using the best available information to determine the annual income.
        1) The PHA will complete an interim reexamination to correct the file, if applicable.
        2) If the family owes a retroactive rent, the family will be required to enter into a Repayment Agreement.
        3) The family's assistance may be terminated due to a violation of the obligations of the family.

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2. Timely Report of Interim Changes

   Family timely report of an interim change of family income or composition

   a. If the tenant rent increased as a result of the interim reexamination, the increase will be effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.

   b. If the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the decrease will be effective the first day of the first month after the actual change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.

      The PHA will apply timely reports of interim decreases retroactively.

3. Untimely Report of Interim Changes

   Family untimely report of an interim change of family income or composition

   a. If the family failed to report the interim change timely and the tenant rent increased as result of the interim reexamination, the tenant rent will increase retroactively to the first day of the month following the date of the of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.

   b. Decreases in Tenant Rent

      1) If the family failed to report an interim change timely and the tenant rent decreased as a result of the interim reexamination, the effective date of the decrease in tenant rent must be no later than the first rent period following completion of the interim reexamination.

      2) Extenuating Circumstances

         a) The PHA will make the effective date of an interim reexamination retroactive to the first of the month following the date of the actual decrease in income as opposed to the first of the month following completion of the reexamination when a family's ability to report a change in income promptly was hampered due to extenuating circumstances, such as a natural disaster, or disruptions to the PHA's management operations.

         b) A retroactive rent decrease may not be applied prior to the later of either:

            (1) The first of the month following the date of the actual decrease in income, or

            (2) The first of the month following the most recent previous income examination.

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J. Notification of the Annual/Interim Reexamination Results

The PHA will notify both the owner and family of the results of the annual/interim reexamination in writing.

1. Annual Reexamination Notification
    a. The notice will include the following:
        1) The amount and effective date of the new HAP amount;
        2) The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent;
        3) The amount and effective date of the new rent to owner (if applicable); and
        4) The amount and effective date of the utility reimbursement (if applicable).
    b. If the TTP increased as a result of the annual reexamination, the PHA will advise the family of their rights to request an informal hearing.
2. Interim Reexamination Notification
    a. The PHA will conduct or not conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with the PHA's policies regarding decreases and increases in annual adjusted income.
    b. If the interim reexamination results in a change to the family share, the notice will include the following:
        1) The amount and effective date of the new HAP amount;
        2) The amount and effective date of the new tenant rent;
        3) The amount and effective date of the new rent to owner (if applicable);
        4) The amount and effective date of the utility reimbursement (if applicable).
    c. If the TTP increased as a result of the interim reexamination, the PHA will advise the family of their rights to request an informal hearing.

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CHAPTER 23: ZERO-INCOME FAMILIES

A zero-income family is a family who reports no source of income (earned or unearned), no regular contributions and/or gifts, including from assets, during the most recent eligibility or reexamination process. A family who reports zero income will be required to provide information regarding how the family pays for necessary living expenses.

1. Special Reexaminations
    a. The PHA will schedule a special reexamination of income and family composition with the family who reports zero income every 60 days using the same notice used for the annual reexamination process.
    b. To ensure each zero-income family is treated consistently, the PHA will:
        1) Ask the family questions using the PHA's Zero Income Questionnaire.
        2) Generate the EIV Income and the IVT Reports for each family.
        3) Provide each family the EIV brochure, "What You Should Know About EIV."
        4) Advise each family about the minimum rent hardship exemption and how to request an exemption.
        5) Follow the Verification Hierarchy and the PHA's verification procedures.
2. If the family reports no income (earned or unearned), regular monetary or non-monetary contributions, or gifts from any source, all adult household members will be required to sign and date, under penalty of perjury, an individual zero income statement.
    a. The family will be required to provide to the PHA receipts for all expenses (e.g., food and clothing, utility bills) for the most recent three (3) month period.
    b. The PHA annualize the amount of the receipts, except for HUD mandatory income exclusions, and the information generated from the EIV Income and IVT Reports to determine annual income.
    c. The PHA will not assign monetary value to non-monetary in-kind donations from a food bank or similar organization received by the family.
3. If the family reports or the PHA determines that the family is receiving regular monetary or non-monetary contributions or gifts from any source, the value will be annualized to determine annual income.
    a. When outside sources are paying bills or donating household goods on a regular basis, the value of these contributions (unless a HUD required exclusion) will be included as annual income.
    b. The family will be required to provide the names and contact information for all sources of regular contributions or gifts.
    c. The PHA will perform an interim reexamination only due to an increase in the family's adjusted income.

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d. Families who begin receiving income which does not trigger an interim reexamination will no longer be considered zero income even though the family's income is not reflected on the form HUD–50058.

4. If the family's income cannot be projected with any reasonable degree of accuracy, the PHA will continue to schedule a special reexamination every 60 days.

5. Tenant rent increases determined at a special reexamination shall be made effective the first day of the month following a 30-day notice to the family from the PHA.

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CHAPTER 24: ABSENCES FROM UNIT

The family may be absent from the unit for brief periods.

A. Family Absence from the Unit

Absence means that no member of the family listed on the lease is residing in the unit.

1. Time Limits on Family Absences

   The PHA establishes how long the family may be absent from the unit.

   a. The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the family's absence from the unit.

   b. The family may not be absent from the unit for a period of more than 60 consecutive calendar days without written consent from the PHA.

   c. The Executive Director or designee may approve an absence of up to 180 consecutive calendar days for extraordinary reasons, such as but not limited to military leave, hospitalization, or imprisonment.

   d. Under no circumstances may the family be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive days.

2. If the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted by the PHA or if the family is absent for more than 180 consecutive days, including if the family has left possessions in the unit, the PHA shall terminate the family's housing assistance.

   a. The HAP contract will be terminated if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

   b. The assisted lease will also be terminated when the HAP contract is terminated.

   c. The family may reapply when the PHA's waiting list is open.

   d. The PHA shall inform the family of its rights to request an informal hearing if the housing assistance is terminated.

   e. The owner must reimburse the PHA for any HAP for the period after termination.

3. VAWA exception: If the family is absent or has moved from the unit in violation of the lease and without notice to the PHA in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believes to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit (or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move), and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the HCV program, the family may receive a voucher from the PHA to locate a safe unit.

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B. Absence of Children Because of Placement in Foster Care

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence from the unit of any children listed on the lease due to placement in foster care. The PHA will contact the agency responsible for the children's placement in foster care to determine the approximate length of time the children are expected to be away from the unit.

1. If the agency indicates that the children are expected to return to the unit at some point, the children will remain a part of the family composition and will be counted toward the family's subsidy standard but will not be counted as dependents until they return to the unit.
2. If the children are not expected to be returned to the unit, the children will be removed from the family composition and the family's subsidy standard will be reduced accordingly.
3. If the agency indicates that it is unknown whether the children will be returned to the unit, the children will remain a part of the family composition.
4. Oral conversations with the agency will be thoroughly documented in the family file, including the date of contact, name and title of contact person, name of agency, telephone number, and the details of the conversation.

C. Use of Caretaker Due to Absence of Head of Household

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence of the head of household due to imprisonment, hospitalization, military service, etc. Upon notification to the PHA, when the head of household is absent from the unit as a result of imprisonment, hospitalization, military service, etc., and there are no other adult household members, upon approval of the PHA, another adult may move into the unit to care for the children, while the head of household is absent.

1. The rental assistance will not be terminated.
2. The head of household's name shall be temporarily removed.
    a. The family composition will be modified to include the name of the caretaker as head of household.
    b. The PHA will document the file and explain the circumstances.
    c. The original head of household will be reinstated as the head of household upon their return.
3. The caretaker's income will not be included in the family income.
4. Upon the head of household's return, upon PHA approval, the caretaker may leave or remain as part of the household as long as the addition of the caretaker would not result in a violation of HQS.
    a. If the caretaker remains, their income will be included in the calculation of family annual income.

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b. The family will also need approval from the owner/landlord to add the caretaker as a member of the household.

D. Temporarily Absence Due to Military Service or School

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the absence of family members due to military service or school.

1. Head of Household, Spouse, or Co-Head

   If the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit to serve in the military or to attend school, the PHA shall include their income in the calculation of annual income.

2. Other Family Members

   If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit to serve in the military, attend school, the family has the option of:

   a. Considering the family member temporarily absent from the household. In this case, the temporarily absent family member:

      1) Income will be included in annual income;

      2) Name will remain on the lease and HAP contract; and

      3) Will be counted toward the voucher size.

   b. Considering the family member permanently absent from the household. In this case, the former member of the household:

      1) Income will not be included in annual income;

      2) Name will be removed from the lease and HAP contract; and

      3) Will not be counted toward the voucher size.

      4) If the family wishes to add the former member back to the household as a family member again, the former member will be required to meet the PHA screening criteria prior to being added back to the household.

E. Absence Due to Hospitalization or Admittance into a Nursing Home

The family must promptly, within 10 business days of occurrence, notify the PHA of the family member's absence of the unit due to hospitalization or admittance into a nursing home.

1. Sole Member

   a. When the family consists of only one member and that person is absent from the unit to go into a hospital or nursing home for a period of more than 180 days, the assistance will be terminated.

   b. If a medical provider documents that the person is expected to return to the unit within 179 days or less, the sole member shall continue to receive assistance.

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c. Under no circumstances may the family be absent from the unit for a period of more than 180 consecutive days.

2. Other Family Members

If a family member other than the head of household, spouse or co-head is temporarily absent from the unit because of admittance into the hospital or nursing home, the family has the option of:

a. Considering the family member temporarily absent from the household. The temporary absent family member:

1) Income will be counted in annual income;

2) Name will remain on the lease and HAP contract; and

3) Will be counted for the voucher size.

b. Considering the family member permanently absent from the household. The former member of the household:

1) Income will not be counted in annual income;

2) Name will be removed from the lease and HAP contract; and

3) Will not be counted for the voucher size.

4) If the family wishes to add the former member back to the household as a family member again, the former member will be required to meet the PHA screening criteria prior to being added back to the household.

F. Verification of Absence from the Unit

The family must supply any information or certification requested by the PHA to verify that the family is residing in the unit or relating to the family's absence from the unit.

1. The family must provide the PHA any PHA-requested information or certification on the purposes of the family absence.

2. The PHA may utilize appropriate techniques to verify family occupancy or absence, including but not limited to sending notifications/letters to the family at the unit, phone calls, visits to the unit, interviews/questions to the owner/landlord or neighbors, or verify with the utility suppliers if the utilities are in service.

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CHAPTER 25: FAMILY BREAK-UP

The PHA has discretion to determine which members of an assisted family continue to receive HCV assistance if the family breaks up. The decision to determine who continues to receive the assistance will be made by the Executive Director or designee.

A. Criteria for the PHA Decision

The factors to be considered in making this decision may include but are not limited to the following:

1. Whether the assistance should remain with family members remaining in the original assisted unit.
2. What is the best interest of minor children or of ill, elderly, or disabled family members.
3. Whether family members are forced to leave the unit as a result of actual or threatened VAWA violence/abuse.
4. Whether any of the family members are receiving protection as survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and whether the abuser is still in the household.
5. Recommendations of social services professionals.

B. VAWA Violence/Abuse

If the family break-up results from an occurrence of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA must ensure that the survivor retains assistance.

C. Lease Bifurcation

Because the PHA is not party of the lease, it is up to the owner to bifurcate the family's lease to evict or remove the perpetrator from the unit.

The owner may bifurcate the lease in order to evict the individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity (the abuser or perpetrator) directly relating to VAWA violence/abuse.

1. If owner chooses to remove the abuser or perpetrator, the owner may not remove the rights of eligible tenants to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants.
2. The owner must immediately notify the PHA of the change in lease and provide a copy of all such changes to the PHA
3. Reasonable Time to Establish Eligibility or Find Alternative Housing
    a. If the evicted abuser or perpetrator was the sole tenant to have established eligibility for assistance under the HCV program, the PHA and owner must allow the tenant who is or has been a survivor and other household members to remain in the unit for a period of time, in order to establish eligibility under the HCV program or under another HUD housing program covered by VAWA or find alternative housing.

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b. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 requires that assistance under the HCV program be terminated after 30 days if the remaining family members cannot indicate they have satisfactory immigration status:

1) HCV assistance is limited to 30 days of the remaining family member has not submitted documentation evidencing a satisfactory immigration status or pending appeal of verification determination of the family's member's immigration status.

2) The PHA will not stop paying the HAP until 30 days after the owner bifurcates the lease to evict the perpetrator.

3) The PHA may pay the HAP for the full month if the 30-day period ends mid-month.

4) If the survivor (remaining family members) requests to move, the PHA will not issue a new voucher until eligibility has been determined.

4. In removing the abuser or perpetrator from the household, the owner must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

5. In order to bifurcate the lease, owner may, but is not required to, ask the tenant for documentation or certification of the incidences of the VAWA violence/abuse.

D. Court Orders

If a court determines the disposition of property between members of the assisted family in a divorce or separation under a settlement or judicial decree, the PHA is bound by the court's determination of which family members continue to receive assistance in the program.

E. Remaining Family Member

Remaining family members are family members of an assisted family who remains in the unit when other members of the family have left the unit.

1. A single adult (whether elderly or non-elderly, disabled or non-disabled, with or without children) who is a remaining family member may become the head of household.

2. A live-in aide is not a member of the assisted family and is not entitled to the HCV as a remaining member of the family.

3. A minor child(ren) will not be allowed to retain status of remaining family member(s) unless:

a. The court has awarded emancipated minor status to the child(ren); or

b. An eligible court appointed legal guardian, designee of a parent with written permission, or the designee of a legal custodian with written permission moves into the unit with the minor child(ren).

1) If the PHA is presented with conflicting claims regarding custody of the minor child(ren), the PHA may require evidence of court-awarded custody or legal guardianship.

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2) The designee shall be covered only in the absence of a contradictory claim of custody from another party.

c. If the proper legal authorities, such as the Department of Social Services and/or the Juvenile Court, has determined that another adult is to be brought into the assisted unit to care for the child(ren) for an indefinite period, the PHA will treat that adult as a visitor for 90 days.

1) After that period, the PHA will determine whether:

a) The court has awarded emancipated minor status to the child(ren);

b) Custody or legal guardianship has been granted to the caretaker; or

c) The parent or other person having such custody of the child(ren) has given written permission for a designee (caretaker) to have such custody of the child(ren).

(1) If the PHA is presented with conflicting claims regarding custody of the child(ren), the PHA may require evidence of court-awarded custody or legal guardianship.

(2) The designee (caretaker) shall be covered only in the absence of a contradictory claim of custody from another party.

2) Prior to the PHA transferring the assistance to the caretaker:

a) The PHA will ensure that the caretaker meets all the PHA's screening criteria, including the criminal history check.

b) The PHA will generate:

(1) The EIV Former Tenant and Existing Tenant Reports to determine if there is an SSA match involving another PHA or Multifamily program.

(2) The Debts Owed to PHAs Report to determine if the caretaker owes a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or to a Multifamily program.

(a) The PHA will follow up on any issues identified.

(b) The PHA will maintain a report and document the family file.

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CHAPTER 26: MOVES WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

A participant family may move with continued assistance under the HCV program, either inside the PHA jurisdiction or under portability procedures.

A. Eligibility to Move

A participating family is eligible to move with continued tenant-based assistance if any of the following occur:

1. The assisted lease for the old unit has terminated. This includes a termination because:
    a. The lease has expired and either the owner/landlord or family decided not to renew.
    b. The PHA has terminated the HAP contract for the owner's/landlord's breach; or
    c. The lease has terminated by mutual agreement of the owner/landlord and the family.
2. The owner/landlord has given the family a notice to vacate, or has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner/landlord to evict the family.
3. The family has given proper notice of lease termination (if the family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner, for owner breach, or otherwise) after the initial term of the lease.
4. Survivors of a VAWA Violence/Abuse
    a. The family or a member of the family, is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or
    b. If any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
    c. The PHA may not terminate assistance if the family, with or without prior notification to the PHA, moves out of a unit in violation of the lease, if such move occurs to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believed he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. However, any family member that has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move is not required to believe that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit.
5. The PHA may conduct a reexamination of family income and composition prior to the family's move to ensure the income verification is within 60 days before the PHA issues the voucher.

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B. Denying the Family's Request to Move

1. The PHA will prohibit:
    a. More than one move by the family during any 12-month period.
    b. Moves by the family during the initial term of the lease.
    c. If the family owes a debt to the PHA or to another PHA.
    d. Moves by families that have moved out of their assisted unit in violation of the lease.
2. Exceptions to prohibitions on family moves
    a. As a reasonable accommodation for families with members who are persons with disabilities.
    b. Survivor of a VAWA Violence/Abuse
        1) The above policies do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
        2) A family may receive a voucher from the PHA and move to another jurisdiction under the tenant-based assistance program if the family has complied with all other obligations of the HCV program and has moved out of the assisted dwelling unit in order to protect the health and safety of an individual who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse 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.
    c. The PHA may allow the family to terminate the lease during the initial term if the owner agrees, in writing, to release the family from the lease or if the lease provides for such termination.
    d. Harassment
        1) Harassment in housing or housing related transactions on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, and national origin is prohibited under the Fair Housing Act.
        2) The PHA will not deny a family's request to move when a family member is subject to harassment because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that causes the family to vacate the unit.
3. The PHA may deny a request to move for the following reasons:
    a. The family's action or failure to act as described in 24 CFR § 982.552 or 982.553.
    b. The family has violated a family obligation.
    c. If the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance.

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C. Denying Requests to Move Due to Insufficient Funding

The PHA may deny a family's request to move, including moves under portability, if the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance.

1. The PHA may only deny a request to move due to insufficient funding if all the following apply:
    a. The move is to a higher cost unit (for moves within the PHA's jurisdiction) or to a higher cost area (for portability moves).
        1) Higher cost unit:
            a) Is defined as a unit in which the PHA would have to pay a higher subsidy amount due to an increase in the gross rent for the new unit.
            b) The PHA may not deny a family's request to move due to insufficient funding if the subsidy for the new unit is equal to or less than the current subsidy being paid for the family.
            c) The PHA must not deny the move for families moving within the PHA's jurisdiction (even if the new unit is a higher cost unit) if the family must move from their current unit (e.g., the unit failed HQS, the owner failed to renew the lease, etc.).
            d) If the family is moving under portability, the PHA may deny the move under the circumstances in paragraph (c) above if the family is moving to a higher cost area under portability and the receiving PHA is not absorbing the family into their program.
        2) Higher cost area:
            a) Is defined as an area where the PHA would have to pay a higher subsidy amount due to higher payment standards or more generous subsidy standards of the receiving PHA.
            b) A PHA may not deny request to move due to insufficient funding if the area the family has selected is not a higher cost area.
    b. The receiving PHA is not absorbing the voucher (applicable only to portability moves).

        If the receiving PHA will bill the initial PHA for the portability voucher and the cost of the HAP will increase due to the move, the initial PHA may deny the move if the initial PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance.
    c. The PHA would be unable to avoid termination of current families during the calendar year in order to remain within the PHA's budgetary allocation (including any available HAP reserves) for housing assistance payments.
2. The PHA may not deny a family's request to move due to insufficient funding because the PHA wishes to admit additional families from its waiting list into the HCV program, regardless of whether the PHA has unit months available to do so.

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3. If the PHA approves a family's request to move within the PHA's jurisdiction or approves a portability move, then experiences a funding shortfall, the PHA may rescind the voucher only if the family is allowed to remain in their current unit.
    a. If the family is not allowed to remain in their current unit (e.g., the family has already vacated the unit or the family has already notified the owner of their intent to vacate the unit and the owner has re-let the unit to another family or the unit failed HQS), the PHA must not rescind the voucher.
    b. The PHA must allow the family to lease a new unit.
4. If the PHA is the initial PHA, the PHA may not terminate a portability voucher under a billing arrangement with the receiving PHA for insufficient funding because the initial PHA is not a party to the HAP contract. As the initial PHA, the PHA may not impose a cap on the amount of HAP the PHA will pay for a family that has moved under portability.
5. The PHA must provide written notification to the local HUD Office within 10 business days of the date on which the PHA made the determination to deny a family move based on insufficient funding.
6. The written notification to the local HUD Office must include the following documentation:
    a. A financial analysis that demonstrates insufficient funds is projected to meet the current calendar year projection of expenses. The projection must not include vouchers that have been issued but are not yet under contract.
    b. A statement certifying the PHA has ceased issuing vouchers and will not admit families from the waiting list while the limitation on moves is in place.
    c. A copy of the PHA's policy stating how the PHA will address families who have been denied moves.
7. The PHA will inform families of the PHA's policies regarding denying a move due to insufficient funding by including the PHA's policies regarding denying a move due to insufficient funding in both the HCV briefing packet and the annual reexamination packet.
8. If the PHA denies a family's request to move, including a portability move, due to insufficient funding:
    a. The PHA will create a list of families who moves have been denied due to insufficient funding.
    b. The family will be notified by telephone, mail, or by email that the notice will include the following policy statements:
        1) The PHA will not admit families from the waiting list while the denial of moves due to insufficient funding is in place.
        2) At the time funding becomes available, families who have been denied requests to move due to insufficient funding will be notified by telephone, mail, or by email that they may now exercise their right to move.

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3) Families denied the request to move due to insufficient funding will be notified of their right to move on a first come, first served basis starting with the family that was first denied the request to move due to insufficient funding.

4) Families denied the request to move due to insufficient funding will take priority over families on the PHA waiting list.

5) The family's request to move will be open for consideration as long as the family remains eligible to move from the current unit.

D. Notice of Family Move

The family may terminate tenancy after the initial term of the lease.

1. The family must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit or terminates the lease on notice to the owner.
    a. The family must give the owner notice of termination of the lease in accordance with the lease.
    b. The family must provide a copy of the notice of termination of the lease to the PHA.
2. The family must notify the PHA if the family desires continued assistance in another unit.
3. Failure to notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit is a breach of the obligations of the family.
4. Agreement to Remain in Occupancy
    a. If the family does not locate a new dwelling, they may be required to submit an "Agreement to Remain in Occupancy."
    b. The assisted tenancy may be extended for any period of time mutually agreed upon by the owner/landlord and family.
    c. Absence of the Agreement to Remain in Occupancy, the HAP and the HAP contract may terminate at the end of the Notice to Move issued by the family.

E. VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan

The PHA shall adopt a VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan based on the HUD's model VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan which will allow tenants receiving HCV assistance and who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking to request an emergency transfer if:

1. The tenant expressly requests the transfer; and
2. The tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit that the tenant is currently occupying; or
3. In the case of a tenant who is a survivor of sexual assault, either the tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the tenant remains within the same dwelling unit that the tenant is currently occupying, or the sexual assault

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occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the date of the request for transfer.

4. The tenant who is a survivor of sexual assault may make an imminent harm request regardless of when or where the sexual assault occurred and the PHA may permit more than 90-calendar days from the date of the sexual assault.
5. The tenant may qualify for either an internal emergency transfer or external transfer.
    a. An internal emergency transfer is the relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process.
    b. An external emergency transfer is the relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be categorized as a new applicant; that is the tenant must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit.
6. The tenant may seek an internal emergency transfer and an external emergency transfer concurrently if a safe unit is not immediately available.
7. The PHA shall maintain the existing VAWA strict confidentiality measure in its Emergency Transfer Plan as to not disclose the location of the new unit to the abuser.
8. The PHA will make the Emergency Transfer Plan available upon request and when feasible, make the plan publicly available.
9. The PHA will keep a record of all emergency transfers requested under its Emergency Transfer Plan and the outcome of the requests.
    a. The PHA shall retain these records for a period of three (3) years or for a period of time as specified by program regulations.
    b. The PHA must report the requests and outcomes to HUD annually.
10. An emergency transfer request must not be construed to supersede any PHA eligibility or other occupancy requirements.

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CHAPTER 27: PORTABILITY

The term "portability" refers to the process of leasing a unit with tenant-based HCV assistance outside of the jurisdiction of the PHA that initially issued the family its voucher (the initial PHA). The PHA which receives the family that has ported from the initial PHA's jurisdiction is the receiving PHA.

The PHA may act as both the initial PHA and receiving PHA, whereas the PHA may move families out of the PHA's jurisdiction and families may wish to move into the PHA's jurisdiction.

The provisions of portability do not apply to the PBV program, as PBV housing assistance subsidy is tied to the unit, not the family.

A. Portability Eligibility Requirements

Eligible families may utilize their portability option to lease a tenant-based voucher unit outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA, anywhere in the United States and its territories, in jurisdictions of PHAs with a tenant-based voucher housing program.

1. Applicant Residency Requirements

   The PHA will determine if an applicant family selected from the waiting list meets the residency requirement based on the family's residence (domicile) at the time that the family initially submitted their application for assistance, not at the time the family reached the top of the PHA's waiting list.

   a. Resident Applicant:

      An applicant that has not yet leased-up under the HCV program is eligible for portability if the head of household or spouse was a resident in the PHA's jurisdiction at the time the application for HCV assistance was submitted.

      1) The applicant head of household or spouse must provide proof of their domicile (legal residence) in the initial PHA's jurisdiction as determined by state and local law.

      2) Acceptable proof of residency includes but are not limited to:

         (a) Valid and unexpired government issued driver's license or photo ID.

         (b) Current and unexpired voter's registration card.

         (c) Current state vehicle registration.

         (d) Paycheck stub or letter of employment on company letterhead signed by the Human Resource Manager.

         (e) Receipt of benefits, including health benefits, from any federal, state, or local agency.

         (f) Current W-2 with residence address.

         (g) Military discharge paperwork (DD214).

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(h) Current lease or mortgage documents.

(i) Utility bill (e.g., electric, gas, water, cable).

(j) School transcripts.

b. Non-resident Applicant:

An applicant that has not yet leased-up under the HCV program is not eligible for portability if the head of household or spouse was not a resident in the PHA's jurisdiction at the time the application for HCV assistance was submitted. The applicant must utilize their assistance within the PHA's jurisdiction for at least 12 months before utilizing their portability option to move to another PHA's jurisdiction.

1) The PHA will not permit a non-resident applicant to utilize the portability option except for the following reasons:

a) The PHA will allow a non-resident applicant to utilize the portability option as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a member who is a person with disabilities.

b) The PHA will provide portability to a non-resident applicant if the applicant or a member of the applicant family is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse, and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the applicant or applicant family member, or any applicant family member who has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the applicant family's request to move.

2) The portability residency requirements are not applicable for applicants of the HUD-VASH program.

2. Participant Families

Once a HAP contract is executed on behalf of an applicant family, the family becomes an HCV participant. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

a. The PHA will not allow the participant family to utilize their portability option if the family has moved out of the unit in violation of their lease, except if:

1) The family moved out in violation of the lease in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believes him/herself to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the dwelling unit, or

2) Any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the HCV program.

b. The PHA will not allow the participant family to utilize their portability option for the family's action or failure to act as described in 24 CFR 982.552 or 982.553.

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3. Income Eligibility

    a. Applicants: Applicant families who wish to utilize the portability option must meet the applicable HUD income limits in the receiving PHA jurisdiction.

        1) If the family meets all HCV eligibility criteria but is not income eligible in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction, the PHA will deny the applicant family's request to move to that receiving PHA's jurisdiction and will inform the applicant family they may not move to the receiving PHA jurisdiction due to income ineligibility.

        2) The applicant family must be income eligible in the area where the family initially leases a unit with HCV assistance.

    b. Participant Families: Income eligibility does not apply and is not redetermined when a participant family moves to a receiving PHA's jurisdiction under portability.

B. Use of Email or Other Delivery Confirmation Method

The PHA will use email or another delivery confirmation method to communicate between the initial PHA or receiving PHA. Future references of contact between the initial PHA and receiving PHA in this Administrative Plan means the contact was made in writing by email or other delivery confirmation method.

C. Initial PHA Responsibilities

This section outlines the responsibilities of the PHA when the family notifies the PHA of its desire to relocate outside of the PHA's jurisdiction. When a family moves out of the jurisdiction of the PHA with a voucher issued by the PHA, the PHA is the initial PHA.

1. Providing Information About Portability

    a. As part of both the oral voucher briefing and the briefing information packet when applicants are selected from the waiting list, the PHA must provide information to all families about where the family may lease a unit, including an explanation of how portability works and how portability may affect the family's assistance.

    b. Although the PHA is not required to provide an oral voucher briefing or briefing information packet when a participant family wishes to exercise their portability option, the PHA is required to provide information to all families about where the family may lease a unit, including how portability works and how portability may affect the participant family's assistance.

2. Determine the Family's Eligibility to Move Under Portability

    Once the family informs the PHA of their desire to move under portability and where they want to move to, as the initial PHA, the PHA will determine the family's eligibility to move in accordance to Section A of this chapter.

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3. Selecting the Receiving PHA.

   The family must inform the PHA of the area to which the family wishes to move.

   a. If more than one PHA administers the HCV program in the area where the family wishes to move, the PHA will provide the family with the contact information for all the receiving PHAs that serve that area.

   b. The family has the option to select the receiving PHA when there is more than one PHA that serves that area.

   c. If the family request it, the PHA must select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family. If the PHA selects the receiving PHA, the PHA is not required to provide the contact information for all the receiving PHAs that serve that area.

4. Initial Contact with the Receiving PHA

   Once the receiving PHA has been selected and prior to approving the family's portability request, the PHA must contact the receiving PHA to determine if the receiving PHA will absorb the family into their program or bill the PHA.

   a. The receiving PHA must respond to the PHA in writing, of whether it will absorb the family or bill the PHA.

   b. If the receiving PHA makes the commitment to absorb the family into its program, the receiving PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without the consent of the PHA.

   c. It is the responsibility of the PHA, not the family, to contact the receiving PHA to determine whether the receiving PHA will absorb the family into its program or bill the PHA.

5. Portability Voucher Issuance

   Once the portability request and billing/absorption arrangement have been approved, the PHA will:

   a. Issue the family a voucher to move, if the PHA has not already done so.

   b. Issue the voucher the same as would be issued for other voucher holders.

6. Family Contact to the Receiving PHA

   Once the receiving PHA has been selected and the portability request approved, the PHA will advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA.

   a. The PHA will provide the following information to the family:

      1) Name of the receiving PHA

      2) Telephone number

      3) Email of the receiving PHA staff responsible for incoming portability families (if available)

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4) Any information shared by the receiving PHA with the PHA relating to appointments for voucher issuance

b. A simple referral to HUD or to the receiving PHA's website does not fulfill the PHA's responsibilities of providing contact information to the family.

c. The family's failure to contact the receiving PHA may delay the family's lease-up in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

7. Portability Information

a. The PHA will promptly notify the receiving PHA to expect the portable family.

b. The PHA must send the receiving PHA the following completed documents:

1) Form HUD-52665 (Family Portability Information), Part I, Initial PHA Information and Certification

2) A copy of the voucher (HUD-52646) issued by the PHA

a) The voucher must be current and unexpired

b) The voucher must be signed and dated by the family and the PHA

3) The most recent form HUD-50058 (Family Report) and copies of all related verification information for the current form HUD-50058.

a) The form HUD-50058 is the latest form HUD-50058 completed for either a new admission, annual reexamination, or interim reexamination. It is not the form HUD-50058 that the PHA completes to report the portability move-out.

b) In the case of an applicant family, the PHA has not yet completed the form HUD-50058 in its entirety because the family is not yet a new admission. The PHA must provide the partially completed form HUD-50058 for the applicant family to the receiving PHA. The income information must be in a format similar to the form HUD-50058 so that the information is easily available for use by the receiving PHA.

c) For special purpose vouchers (HUD-VASH, NED, FUPF/FUPY, NHT) the PHA must include the special purpose voucher code on line 2n of the form HUD-50058.

d) Copies of supporting of family composition and verification information

(1) Copies of photo identification, including immigration identification

(2) Declaration of citizenship forms

(3) Copies of birth certificates

(4) Copies of verification of assets, income, and deductions/allowances

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4) Although, not required, the PHA will also provide the following to the receiving PHA:

   a) Earned Income Disallowance information, if applicable

   b) Information on reasonable accommodations, if applicable

D. Receiving PHA Responsibilities

This section outlines the responsibilities of the PHA when a family moves into the PHA's jurisdiction under portability. When a family moves into the PHA's jurisdiction with a voucher issued by an initial PHA, the PHA now becomes the receiving PHA.

1. Initial Contact with the Initial PHA

   After the initial contact from the initial PHA, promptly contact the initial PHA and advise if the PHA will absorb the family into its program or bill the initial PHA.

   a. If the PHA informs the initial PHA that the PHA will absorb the portable family into its program, the PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without consent of the initial PHA.

   b. If the PHA informs the initial PHA that the PHA will bill the initial PHA, the PHA can absorb the family at a future date.

2. Requirement to Administer Assistance

   a. As the receiving PHA, the PHA must administer the incoming portable voucher in accordance with the PHA's policies and procedures.

   b. The PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming portable family or refer/direct the family to another neighboring PHA for assistance.

   c. The PHA cannot have a policy of denying an incoming portability family if there is not a set number of days left on the initial PHA's voucher.

3. Portability Information

   Once the portability information has been received from the initial PHA, the PHA will:

   a. Review the portability information for completeness.

   b. If the portability paperwork is incomplete, the PHA will contact the initial PHA the same day or the next business day and advise of the incomplete paperwork.

4. Within two (2) weeks after receipt of the completed portability information from the initial PHA, the PHA will schedule a briefing/interview with the portable family.

5. Receiving PHA Rescreening and Reexaminations

   The PHA may screen the family using the receiving PHA's established admission criteria, policies for denial or termination of assistance, or conduct new reexamination certifications.

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a. Applicant Families:

The receiving PHA may delay issuing a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit only if it is necessary to redetermine income eligibility, due to but not limited to new income, a reduction in household composition, or addition of household members.

b. Participant Families:

1) The receiving PHA does not redetermine the income eligibility of a portable family that is already receiving HCV assistance.

2) The receiving PHA may choose to conduct a new income reexamination but may not delay issuing the portable family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit.

3) The receiving PHA may take subsequent action against the family based on the results (e.g., recalculating the HAP based on updated income information).

c. Denial or Termination of Assistance

The receiving PHA may rescreen families who have moved into their jurisdiction under portability by applying the receiving PHA's policies for denial or termination of assistance.

1) The receiving PHA may not delay issuing the family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit until the rescreening processes are completed.

2) The receiving PHA may take subsequent action against the family based on the results of the rescreening.

3) If the receiving PHA refuses a portability move, the initial PHA is not precluded from assisting the family either in the initial PHA's jurisdiction or by allowing the family to port to another receiving PHA.

d. If the PHA refuses to process or provide assistance under portability, the family must be given the opportunity for informal review or informal hearing.

6. Determining Unit Size

The family unit size for the family will be based on the receiving PHA's subsidy standards. The receiving PHA will determine the family unit size for the family based on the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA.

7. Receiving PHA Voucher Issuance

The receiving PHA must issue a voucher to the portable family for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

a. Delaying of the issuance of the voucher

1) The receiving PHA cannot delay issuing the family a voucher or delay approval of a unit during the receiving PHA's screening process.

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2) The receiving PHA may delay the issuance of the voucher or approval of the unit if the family refuses to comply with the receiving PHA's procedures.

b. Term of the Receiving PHA's voucher

1) The term of the voucher issued by the receiving PHA may not expire before 30 calendar days from the expiration date of the voucher issued by the initial PHA.

2) If the voucher issued by the initial PHA expires before the family arrives at the receiving PHA, the receiving PHA will contact the initial PHA to determine if the initial PHA will extend the voucher.

8. Suspension and Extension of the Portability Voucher

Any extension of the term of the voucher by the receiving PHA is only valid for the family's search in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.

a. Mandatory Voucher Suspensions

1) The receiving PHA must suspend the term on the family's voucher when the family submits a request for tenancy approval.

2) The voucher suspension will end when the receiving PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request for tenancy approval was approved or denied.

3) In cases where the suspension term of the voucher will delay the initial billing submission, the receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of the delayed billing before the billing deadline and document that the delay is due to the suspension of the voucher term.

a) If the receiving PHA meets these requirements, the initial PHA must extend the billing deadline by 30 days.

b) If the initial PHA did not receive the portability form within the new 30-day deadline, the initial billing is late.

b. Portability Voucher Extensions

1) Once the receiving PHA issues a voucher to the portable family, the receiving PHA's policies on extension of the voucher term apply.

a) The receiving PHA may extend the voucher term beyond the additional 30 days based on the receiving PHA's policies regarding voucher extensions.

b) The receiving PHA must ensure that the extension of the voucher term does not exceed the initial PHA's billing deadline, if the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA.

c) The receiving PHA must ensure that any voucher expiration date leaves sufficient time to process a RFTA, execute the HAP contract, and cover the anticipated delivery time of the initial billing.

2) The receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of any extension granted to the term of the voucher.

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9. Notifying the Initial PHA

   The PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA, by completing the form HUD-52665, Part II A and B, if:

   a. The family has leased and eligible unit, or

   b. The family failed to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit prior to the expiration of the voucher term.

E. Family Decides Not to Lease in the Receiving PHA's Jurisdiction

If the incoming portable family decides not to lease in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction:

1. The receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA.
2. The voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial PHA, and the initial PHA's policies apply.
3. Extension of the initial PHA's voucher to allow the family additional search time to return to the initial PHA's jurisdiction or to move to another jurisdiction are at the discretion of the initial PHA.
4. The initial PHA must apply its own policies on moves for families that decide not to use their voucher to port to another jurisdiction.

F. SAFMRs and Portability

The vouchers of families that move under portability will be administered according to the policies of the receiving PHA.

1. If the receiving PHA is operating under SAFMRs, then the family's voucher will be administered using SAFMRs (regardless of whether the initial PHA uses SAFMRs).
2. Likewise, if an initial PHA operates in a SAFMR area, and the family moves to a receiving PHA located in a metropolitan FMR area, the family's voucher is administered using the metropolitan FMR.

G. Portability Billing

Regulations provide that the receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA for HAP and administrative fees to fund the assistance for a portable family. The process of billing the initial PHA, including completing form HUD-52665, deadlines for initial billings submitted by receiving PHAs, late initial billings, and changes to the billing amount are addressed in this section.

1. Initial Billing

   a. The initial PHA must enter the date by which the initial billing must be received by the initial PHA on form HUD-52665, Part I.

   b. The receiving PHA must complete and send form HUD-52665, Part II A and B, and the new form HUD-50058 to the initial PHA within 90 days following the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher.

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2. Initial and Subsequent Billing Payments
    a. Initial Payment: The initial PHA must pay the initial billing amount within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the form HUD-52665 from the receiving PHA.
    b. Subsequent Payments: The initial PHA must pay no later than the 5th business day of each month for each month that the billing arrangement is in effect.
    c. The initial PHA must continue to make the subsequent payments until the billing arrangement is terminated.
3. Timely Changes in Billing Amount
    a. The receiving PHA must send a new form HUD-52665, Part II A and B, to report a change in the billing amount along with form the new HUD-50058.
    b. The receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of changes in the billing amount no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the change.
4. Untimely Report of Change in Billing
    a. If the receiving PHA fails to send the form HUD-52665 and form HUD-50058 within 10 business days following the effective date of the HAP change, the initial PHA is not responsible for paying any increase in the monthly billing amount incurred prior to the notification.
    b. If the HAP change resulted in a decrease in the monthly billing amount, the initial PHA will offset future monthly payment until the difference is reconciled.
5. Termination of Billing
    a. A billing arrangement is terminated when the receiving PHA absorbs the family into its program after having billed the initial PHA or when the HAP contract is terminated for any reason.
    b. The receiving PHA must send an updated form HUD-52665 A and B to the initial PHA no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement.

Portability Billing Summary	
Billing Type	**Deadline**
Initial Billing	90 days from the expiration date of the initial PHA's voucher 30 additional days if delayed billing is due to suspension of the voucher's term
Initial Billing Payment	30 days from receipt of initial billing
Subsequent Payments	5th business day of the month
Change in the Billing Amount	10th business days from effective date of change

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Termination of Billing Arrangement	10 business days from effective date of termination

H. Portability Absorption

The receiving PHA may absorb the family into its HCV program provided it has funding available under its ACC and the decision will not result in over-leasing for the Calendar year.

1. The receiving PHA does not technically absorb a portable family into its program until the receiving PHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family in the receiving PHA's jurisdiction.
2. The receiving PHA has 10 business days from the effective date of the absorption to send an updated form HUD-52665 A and B to the initial PHA.
3. Retroactive absorptions are not allowed.
4. Once the receiving PHA absorbs the family into its HCV program, the initial PHA may close out the file.

I. FSS and Portability

Families participating in the FSS program may utilize their portability option.

1. Relocating FSS Family
    a. The family who is currently participating in the FSS program.
    b. The term relocating FSS family refers to an FSS family that moves from the jurisdiction of the PHA at least 12 months after signing its Contract of Participation.
2. Initial Occupancy: First 12 Months
    a. A family participating in the HCV FSS program must lease an assisted unit, for a minimum period of 12 months after the effective date of the Contract of Participation, in the jurisdiction of the PHA that selected the family for the FSS program.
    b. The PHA may approve a family's request to move outside the initial PHA jurisdiction under portability during this period.
3. After the First 12 Months
    a. After the first 12 months of the FSS Contract of Participation, the HCV FSS family may move outside the initial PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures.
    b. The PHA cannot prohibit the HCV FSS participant from moving under portability if the family is otherwise eligible to move under the PHA policies.

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J. Controls and Accountability

The initial PHA will never submit an action code 6, End of Participation, for a family that has ported to another jurisdiction, including when the receiving PHA absorbs the family.

If the portable family decides to leave the HCV program or is in violation of the obligation of the family, either the initial PHA or receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate the family's assistance in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 982.553.

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CHAPTER 28: PROGRAM INTEGRITY

Fraud is a criminal act in which individuals, groups, or businesses steal taxpayers' monies from HUD and its programs. Fraud can also lead to acts of violent crime. When fraud occurs, residents and tenants become survivors and HUD's programs are abused. Tenants who make false statements regarding their income or family size, or alter official documents, are committing fraud. HUD-assisted rental housing employees who engage in bribery, contract bid rigging, embezzlement, or who alter, forge, or destroy records are committing fraud.

A. Investigation of Suspected Abuse or Fraud

The PHA will initiate an investigation of a family in the event of one or more of the following circumstances:

1. Referrals, Complaints or Tips
    a. The PHA will follow up on referrals from other agencies, companies or persons which are received by mail, email, fax, telephone, or in person, which allege that a family is in non-compliance with, or otherwise, violating the lease, or any other program rules.
    b. Such follow-up will be made providing that the referral contains at least one item of information that is independently verifiable.
    c. A copy of the allegation will be retained in the family's file.
    d. Anonymous complaints will be investigated if the information received contains specific allegations that can be independently verified. If the anonymous complaint is not specific, the information will be retained in files but will not be used to initiate investigations.
2. PHA Detection of Suspected Abuse or Fraud
    a. PHA Staff Awareness and Observations
        1) The PHA staff (including inspection personnel) will maintain high awareness of circumstances that may indicate program abuse or fraud, such as unauthorized persons residing in the household and indications of unreported income. The observations will be documented in the family's file.
        2) PHA staff discovers (as a function of a certification or reexamination, an interim reexamination, or a quality control review), information or facts that conflict with previous file data, the PHA's knowledge of the family, or is discrepant with statements made by the family.
    b. PHA Quality Control File Reviews

        On a random basis, an appropriate number of family files will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Such reviews will be completed by knowledgeable PHA staff who was not directly involved in the processing of such files. Such reviews shall include, but are not limited to:

        1) Assurance that verification of all income and deductions is present;

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2) Changes in reported SSNs or dates of birth are noted;

3) File documents are authentic;

4) Ratio between reported income and expenditures is accurately computed; or

5) Review of signatures are consistent with previously signed file documents.

3. Verification or Documentation

   A follow-up will be made if the PHA receives EIV/UIV verification, independent verification or documentation that conflicts with representations in the family's file (such as public record information, or credit bureau report, or reports from other agencies).

B. Steps to Investigating Allegations of Possible Abuse and Fraud

If the PHA determines that an allegation or referral warrants follow-up, the PHA staff member responsible for the family file will conduct the follow-up investigation. The steps taken will depend upon the nature of the allegation and may include the items listed below. In all cases, the PHA will secure the written authorization from the family for the release of information.

1. Interviews with head of household or other family members.
   a. The PHA will discuss the allegation (or details thereof) with the head of household or family member by scheduling an appointment with the family.
   b. A high standard of courtesy and professionalism will be maintained by the PHA staff person who conducts such interviews.
   c. Under no circumstances will inflammatory language, accusations, or any unprofessional conduct or language be tolerated.
   d. If possible, an additional staff person will attend such interviews.
2. Employers and Ex-Employers

   Employers or ex-employers may be contacted to verify wages that may have been previously undisclosed or misreported.
3. Other Agencies

   Investigators, caseworkers, or representatives of other benefit agencies may be contacted.
4. Public Records
   a. If relevant, the PHA will review public records kept in any jurisdictional courthouse.
   b. Examples of public records which may be checked are; real estate, marriage, and divorce, uniform commercial code financing statements, voter registration, judgments, court or police records, state wage records, utility records and postal records.

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5. Credit Bureau Inquiries (CBI)

   In cases involving previously unreported income sources, a CBI (with proper authorization by the family) may be made to determine if there is financial activity that conflicts with the reported income of the family. CBI inquiries may be made in the following circumstances:

   a. If at the time of the final eligibility determination the information provided by the applicant conflicts with information obtained through outside sources or third-party verifications.

   b. When the family's expenditures exceed reported income, no plausible explanation is given.

   c. When an allegation is received by the PHA wherein unreported income sources are disclosed.

6. Verification of Credit

   In cases where the financial activity conflicts with file data, a Verification of Credit form may be mailed to the creditor in order to determine the unreported income source.

7. Neighbors/Witnesses

   Neighbors and/or other witnesses may be interviewed if it is believed that they have direct or indirect knowledge of facts pertaining to the PHA's review.

C. Responding to Allegations of Possible Abuse and Fraud

The PHA will review allegations that contain one or more independently verifiable facts.

1. An internal file review will be conducted to determine:

   a. If the subject of the allegation is a Section 8 participant and, if so, to determine if the information reported has been previously disclosed by the family.

   b. It will then be determined if the PHA is the most appropriate authority to do a follow-up (more so than police or social service). Any file documentation of past behavior, as well as corroborating complaints, will be evaluated.

2. If at the conclusion of the preliminary file review, there is/are fact(s) contained in the allegation which conflict with file data, and the fact(s) are independently verifiable, the PHA will initiate an investigation to determine if the allegation is true or false.

D. Maintaining Evidence and Statements Obtained by the PHA

Documents and other evidence obtained by the PHA during the course of an investigation will be kept in the family's file, or in a separate "work file."

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E. Evaluation of Findings

If it is determined that a program violation has occurred, the PHA will review the facts to determine:

1. The type of violation (procedural, non-compliance, fraud);
2. Whether the violation was intentional or unintentional;
3. What amount of money (if any) is owed by the family; and
4. If the family is eligible for continued participation in the HCV program.

F. Resolving Confirmed Violations

Once a program violation has been documented, the PHA will propose the most appropriate remedy based upon the type and severity of the violation.

1. Procedural Non-Compliance

   This category applies when the family "fails to" observe a procedure or requirement of the PHA, but does not misrepresent a material fact, and there is no retroactive payment owed by the family.

   a. Examples of Non-Compliance Violations are:

      1) Failure to appear at a pre-scheduled appointment;

      2) Failure to return verification in the time period specified by the PHA.

   b. Warning Notice to the Family

      In such cases, a notice will be sent to the family which contains the following:

      1) A description of the non-compliance and the procedure, policy or obligation which was violated;

      2) The date by which the violation must be corrected, or the procedure complied with;

      3) The action which will be taken by the PHA if the procedure or obligation is not complied with by the date specified by the PHA;

      4) The consequences of repeated (similar) violations.

2. Procedural Non-Compliance - Retroactive Payments

   When the family owes money to the PHA for failure to report required changes the PHA will notify the family in writing. This notice will contain the following:

   a. A description of the violation and the date(s);

   b. Any amounts owed to the PHA; and

   c. The right to disagree and to request an informal hearing with instructions for the request of such hearing.

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1) Family Fails to Comply with PHA's Notice.

   If the family fails to comply with PHA's notice, and a material provision of the lease has been violated, the PHA will initiate termination of tenancy.

2) Family Complies with PHA's Notice.

   a) When the family complies with the PHA's notice, the PHA will meet with the family to discuss and explain the program provision that was violated.

   b) The PHA will complete a family counseling report, provide a copy to the family, and retain a copy in the family's file.

G. Misrepresentations

When the family falsifies, misstates, omits, or otherwise, misrepresents a material fact which results (or would have resulted) in an underpayment of the family's share, the PHA will evaluate whether or not the family had knowledge that their actions were wrong, and the family willfully violated the lease or the law.

1. Knowledge that the action or inaction was wrong

   a. This will be evaluated by determining if the family was made aware of HCV program requirements and prohibitions.

   b. The signature of the head of household, spouse, co-head, and other adult household members 18 years old or older on various PHA documents, such as but not limited to the Obligations of the Family, Application for Admission, Application for Continued Assistance, document to report an interim change, Personal Declaration, and Things You Should Know are adequate to establish knowledge of wrongdoing.

2. The family willfully violated the law

   Any of the following circumstances will be considered adequate to demonstrate willful intent:

   a. An admission by the family of the misrepresentation;

   b. The act was done repeatedly;

   c. If a false name or SSN was used;

   d. If there were admissions to others of the illegal action or omission;

   e. The family omitted material facts which were known to them (e.g., employment of self or other household members);

   f. The family falsified, forged, or altered documents; and

   g. The family uttered and certified statements at a mandatory reexamination or interim reexamination, which were later independently verified to be false.

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H. The Family Conference for Serious Violations and Misrepresentations

When the PHA has established that material misrepresentation(s) has occurred, the PHA will schedule an interview with the family representative and the PHA staff person who is most knowledgeable about the circumstances of the family misrepresentation(s).

This conference will take place prior to any proposed action by the PHA.

1. The purpose of such a conference is to review the information and evidence obtained by the PHA with the family, and to provide the family an opportunity to explain any documented findings which conflict with representations in the family's file.
    a. The PHA will take into consideration any documents or mitigating circumstances presented by the family.
    b. The family will be given 10 business days to furnish any mitigating evidence.
2. The secondary purpose of the appointment is to assist the PHA in determining the course of action most appropriate for the family's case. Prior to the final determination of the proposed actions, the PHA will consider:
    a. The duration of the violation and number of false statements;
    b. The family's ability to understand the rules;
    c. The family's willingness to cooperate and to accept responsibility for the family's actions regarding the amount of money involved;
    d. The family's past history; and
    e. Whether or not criminal intent has been established.

I. Disposition of Cases Involving Misrepresentation

In all cases of misrepresentation involving efforts to recover monies owed, the PHA may pursue, depending upon its evaluation of the criteria stated above, one or more of the following actions:

1. Criminal Prosecution

    If the PHA has established criminal intent, and the case meets the criteria for prosecution, the PHA will refer the case to the local state or District Attorney, notify HUD's Regional Inspector General for Investigations (RIGI), and terminate the HCV housing assistance.

2. Administrative Remedies

    The PHA will terminate HCV housing assistance and demand payment of restitution in-full.

3. PHA Legal Action

    If an amount of $10,000 or more dollars is owed to the PHA due to family fraud, the PHA will seek restitution through legal judicial channels.

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4. Continue Assistance

   Contingent upon full lump-sum restitution or minimal term repayment plan and warning that repeat of the offense will result in immediate termination of HCV housing assistance.

J. Notifying the Family of Proposed Action

1. The PHA will notify the family, by pre-paid first-class mail, of the proposed action no later than 10 business days after the appointment.
2. All notices will advise the family of their right to an informal hearing.

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CHAPTER 29: DEBTS OWED TO THE PHA

When an action or inaction of the family results in an overpayment of HAP, the PHA must hold the family liable to repay any overpayment of HAP to the PHA. This tenant rent underpayment is referred to as retroactive rent. If the PHA discovers that the owner owes the PHA a portion of the HAP to which the owner is not entitled, the owner is required to reimburse the PHA.

A. Reasons for Retroactive Rent

The family is required to reimburse the PHA if the family was charged less tenant rent than required by HUD's rent formula due to the family's underreporting or failure to report income.

1. The family may owe the PHA retroactive rent due to any of the following:
    a. The applicant family owes the PHA monies from a previous tenancy or assistance
    b. The family's failure to report income
    c. The family underreporting of income
    d. The family's failure to report or underreported changes in deductions or allowances
    e. Other unreported or underreported changes
    f. Temporary minimum rent hardship exemption
2. The PHA must determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as the PHA has documentation of family unreported or underreported income. Documents may include but is not limited to:
    a. Initial, reexamination, and interim applications
    b. EIV Income Reports, IVT Report, Income Discrepancy Reports
    c. Form HUD-50058 and supporting documents

B. Establishing the Repayment Agreement

The Repayment Agreement is a formal document prepared by the PHA and entered into between the PHA and the family whereas the head of household acknowledges the debt and the amount owed to the PHA. It is similar to a promissory note but contains more details regarding the nature of the debt, the terms of repayment, special provisions of the agreement, and the remedies available to the PHA upon default of the agreement.

1. The Repayment Agreement must be:
    a. In writing;
    b. Dated;
    c. Include the total retroactive rent amount owed;
    d. Amount of lump sum payment made at the time of execution of the Repayment Agreement, if applicable;
    e. The monthly repayment amount; and

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f. Signed by both the PHA and head of household.

2. The Repayment Agreement shall contain at a minimum the following provisions:
   a. Reference of the paragraph in the HCV Informational Briefing Packet whereby if the family is in non-compliance with the Repayment Agreement, that the family may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.
   b. A statement that the monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is in addition to the family's regular tenant rent contribution.
   c. A statement that the monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is payable to the PHA.
   d. The terms of the Repayment Agreement may be renegotiated if there is a decrease or increase in the family's income.
   e. Late or missed payments constitute default of the Repayment Agreement and may result in termination of tenancy and/or assistance.
3. The PHA has the discretion to establish thresholds and policies for Repayment Agreements in addition to HUD required procedures.

C. Retroactive Payment Amount and Timeframe

The PHA shall set the monthly retroactive payment at an amount the family can afford based on the family's income.

1. The family has the option to repay the retroactive rent balance as follow:
   a. In a lump sum payment;
   b. Monthly installments; or
   c. A combination of a lump sum payment and monthly installments.
2. Monthly Retroactive Rent Payments
   a. The monthly retroactive rent payment plus the amount of the tenant rent the family pays at the time the Repayment Agreement is executed should be affordable and not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.
   b. Monthly retroactive rent payments are due and payable to the PHA by the 15th day of the month and will be considered delinquent on the 16th day of the month.
      1) If the 15th day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a PHA recognized holiday, the retroactive payment will be due the next business day.
      2) If the 16th day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a PHA recognized holiday, the retroactive rent payment will be considered delinquent on the next business day.
   c. The PHA shall not impose a late fee for delinquent retroactive rent payments.

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d. The family, at its discretion, will be allowed, with no penalty, to pay more than the required monthly payment amount.

e. The retroactive rent payments are payable to the PHA, and retroactive payments will be accepted by:

1) Personal check

a) Personal checks may be accepted until or unless more than one Non-Sufficient Funds (NSF) check is presented.

b) The NSF fee will be assessed against the family's retroactive rent balance.

c) The family will then be required to make the retroactive payment using another form of PHA-approved payment.

2) Money order

3) Cashier check

3. Retroactive Rent Repayment Time Period

a. The period in which the retroactive rent amount will be repaid will be based on the amount of the lump sum payment made at the time the Repayment Agreement was executed, the monthly payments, the retroactive rent balance, and affordability for the family.

b. The PHA may consider family circumstances and family income when establishing the retroactive rent repayment period.

D. Enforcing Repayment Agreements

The PHA shall not require terms or prohibitive payment that will force the family to leave the program.

1. HUD does not authorize any PHA-sponsored amnesty or debt forgiveness programs.
2. The family shall be required to make monthly payments until the debt is paid in full.
3. Late and/or missed retroactive rent payments constitute default of the Repayment Agreement and may result in termination of assistance.
4. The PHA will terminate the family's assistance if the family refuses to enter into a Repayment Agreement.
5. Prior to the issuance of a voucher to move, the family must pay the retroactive rent amount in full.
6. The PHA will require the family to bring their retroactive rent payment current prior to issuance of a voucher to move to another unit, if the move is for the following reasons:

a. To protect the health and safety of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

b. As a reasonable accommodation for a family with a member who is a person with disabilities.

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c. The HAP contract is terminated due to the owner's non-compliance with HQS.

d. The family size exceeds the HQS maximum occupancy standards.

e. A natural disaster was declared.

E. Repayment Agreement with Previous Tenant or Program Participant

In some instances, families who were previously on a federally assisted housing program moved owing the PHA, another PHA, or a Multifamily housing program a debt.

1. If such a family applies for HCV housing assistance and during the application process it is found that the applicant was a previous tenant who left owing a debt to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program, the PHA will require the applicant to:

   a. If the debt is owed to the PHA, the applicant must pay the debt in full to the PHA before being issued a voucher, or

   b. If the debt is owed to another PHA or Multifamily program, the applicant must enter into a Repayment Agreement with the other PHA or Multifamily program to whom the debt is owed and pay the debt in full before being issued a voucher.

2. If the applicant states the debt owed to the PHA, other PHA, or Multifamily program has been paid in full, the PHA will require the applicant to provide documentation from the other PHA or the Multifamily program who the debt was owed to verify that the debt was paid in full. The PHA will research its records to determine if the debt to the PHA was paid in full.

3. If the applicant is currently in a Repayment Agreement with the PHA, another PHA, or a Multifamily program, the PHA will require the applicant to:

   a. If the debt is owed to the PHA, the applicant must pay the debt in full to the PHA before being issued a voucher, or

   b. If the debt is owed to another PHA or Multifamily program, the applicant must provide documentation from the PHA or Multifamily program who holds the Repayment Agreement and pay the debt in full before being issued a voucher.

F. Ineligibility for Repayment Agreements

The PHA will not enter into more than one Repayment Agreement with the family.

1. The PHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement with a family that currently has an active Repayment Agreement in effect.

2. The PHA will not enter into another Repayment Agreement if the family already has a Repayment Agreement in effect and incurs any additional debt to the PHA.

   a. Any new debt to the PHA must be paid in full within 30 days of notice to the family of the new debt.

   b. Failure for the family to pay the new debt in full may be grounds for termination of assistance.

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3. The PHA will not enter into a Repayment Agreement with a family that has breached a previous Repayment Agreement with the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program to pay amounts owed to the PHA, another PHA, or Multifamily program.
4. The PHA shall make every effort to recover the debt using a variety of collection tools, including but not limited to:
    a. Entering into a Repayment Agreement
    b. Collection agencies
    c. Small claims courts
    d. Civil lawsuit
    e. State income tax set-off program

G. Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations

HUD maintains a national repository of debts owed to PHAs or Section 8 landlords and adverse information of former participants who have voluntarily or involuntarily terminated participation in the HCV program (including the Disaster Housing Assistance Program).

1. This PHA will maintain this information within HUD's EIV system, Debts Owed to PHA's and Termination Module.
2. The PHA will collect the following adverse information once the family's participation in the HCV program has ended, whether the family voluntarily or involuntarily moves out of the assisted unit:
    a. Amount of any balance the family owes the PHA or Section 8 landlord (up to $500,000) and explanation for balance owed (i.e., unpaid rent, retroactive rent (due to unreported income and/or change in family composition) or other charges such as damages, utility charges, etc.);
    b. Whether or not the family has entered into a Repayment agreement for the amount that the family owes the PHA;
    c. Whether or not the family has defaulted on a Repayment Agreement;
    d. Whether or not the PHA has obtained a judgment against the family;
    e. Whether or not the family has filed for bankruptcy; and
    f. The negative reason(s) for the family's end of participation or any negative status (i.e., abandoned unit, fraud, lease violations, criminal activity, etc.) as of the end of participation date.
3. The PHA shall maintain the debt owed and termination information in EIV for a period of 10 years from the end of participation date or such date consistent with state law.

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H. Owner Debt to the PHA

If the owner has received HAP to which the owner is not entitled, the PHA may recover such amounts from the owner.

1. Overpayment of HAP to owner may include but not be limited to:
   a) Failure of owner to notify PHA unit was vacated by the family.
   b) Failure of owner to notify PHA of a deceased tenant.
   c) Non-compliance of owner's unit with HQS.
   d) Failure of owner to notify PHA of change in owner supplied utilities.
2. The owner shall be required to reimburse the PHA for any overpaid HAP amounts within 30 days of the PHA's determination and notification to the owner of the debt. If the owner fails to repay the debt within the required timeframe and is entitled to future HAP, the PHA may:
   a. Reduce the future HAP by the amount owed until the debt is paid in full.
   b. Enter into a Repayment Agreement with the owner for repayment of the debt over a period of time.
3. If the owner refuses to repay the debt, fails to enter into a Repayment Agreement, or breaches a Repayment Agreement, the PHA will terminate the HAP contract and ban the owner from future participation in the PHA's HCV program and pursue other means for collection of the debt.

I. Remaining Family Members and Prior Debt

1. As a party to the lease, remaining members of a resident family (other than head of household or spouse) 18 years of age or older will be responsible for retroactive rent, charges or other indebtedness incurred by the former head of household or spouse.
2. Remaining family members under the age of 18 shall not be held responsible for retroactive rent incurred by the former head of household.
   a. A minimum rent hardship exemption previously granted to a family owing retroactive rent will be automatically revoked and the family will be required to pay the retroactive rent in full or enter into a Repayment Agreement for any retroactive rent owed, including rent owed during the hardship exemption period.
   b. The PHA is required to and therefore shall report the terms of the executed Repayment Agreement and any unpaid debts to the PHA to HUD.

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CHAPTER 30: TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE AND HAP CONTRACTS

The PHA may terminate assistance for a family because of the family's action or failure to act. The PHA may also terminate the HAP contract if the owners fail to comply with their obligations under the terms of the HAP contract.

The PHA will provide families with a written description of the obligations of the family under the HCV program, grounds under which the PHA can terminate assistance, and the informal hearing procedures.

A. Termination of Assistance

Termination of assistance of a family may include:

1. Refuses to enter into a HAP contract or approve a lease.
2. Terminating the HAP under an outstanding HAP contract.
3. Refusing to process or provide assistance under portability procedures.

B. Automatic Terminations of the HAP Contract

The HAP contract terminates automatically when:

1. The family moves from the assisted unit;
2. The PHA terminates program assistance for the family;
3. The owner and the family terminate the lease;
4. The owner evicts the family; or
5. The HAP contract terminates automatically 180 calendar days after the last housing assistance payment to the owner.
    a. This determination does not preclude the family from asking to terminate assistance immediately, nor does it impact any rights under the lease.
    b. If the family experiences a change in circumstance during the 180 days, the family must notify the PHA of the changed circumstances and request an interim reexamination before the expiration of the 180 days.
    c. Families whose assistance is terminated under this instance will have to reapply for assistance when PHA is accepting applications.

C. Mandatory Termination of Assistance

The PHA must terminate program assistance of the family for any of the following reasons:

1. If the family was evicted from housing assisted under the HCV program for a serious violation of the lease.

    Serious violations (includes but is not limited to failure to pay rent or other amounts due under the lease, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, living or housekeeping

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habits that cause damage to the unit), or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease.

2. If any member of the family fails or refuses to sign and submit consent forms (i.e., declaration of citizenship, form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice and other consent forms) for obtaining information.
3. If the family fails to submit required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
4. If any member of the household required to disclose their SSN does not disclose their SSN and provide the required documentation.

   If the family is otherwise eligible, the PHA may defer the family's termination and provide the family an opportunity to comply with the SSN requirements within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the PHA determined the family noncompliant for the SSN disclosure and documentation requirement, only if the PHA determines:

   a. The failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside the control of the family; and

   b. There is a reasonable likelihood that the family will be able to disclose the SSN and provide such documentation of the SSN by the deadline.
5. If any family member fails to meet the eligibility requirements concerning individuals enrolled at an institution of higher education.
6. Death of the sole member of the family.
7. If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.
8. Any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

D. PHA Authority to Terminate Assistance

The PHA has the authority and may at any time terminate HCV program assistance of a family for any of the following reasons:

1. If the family violates any obligations of family under the HCV program:

   a. The family failed to supply any information that the PHA or HUD determined necessary in the administration of the program.

   b. The family failed to supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.

   c. If the participant provides information that is not true or complete.

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d. If the family did not report an interim change in family composition or income, etc., which they were required to report, the PHA would determine how much the family owed the PHA, due to the unreported or untimely reported information.

e. The family fails to allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.

f. The family may not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

   An incident or incidents of actual or threatened VAWA violence/abuse will not be construed as a serious or repeated lease violation by the survivor, or threatened survivor, of the VAWA violence/abuse or as good cause to terminate the tenancy, occupancy rights, or assistance of the survivor.

g. The family failed to notify the PHA and the owner before the family moved out of the unit or terminated the lease on notice to the owner.

   Except if the family moved out in violation of the lease in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believed to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the dwelling unit (or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move), and has otherwise complied with all other obligations under the HCV program.

h. The family failed to promptly give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.

2. If any member of the family has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last five (5) years.

3. If a PHA has ever terminated assistance under the HCV program for any member of the family.

4. If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program.

5. If the family 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.

6. If the family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts paid to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to the unit, or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.

7. If the family breaches an agreement with the PHA to pay amounts owed to a PHA, or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA.

   a. The PHA, at its discretion, may offer a family the opportunity to enter into an agreement to pay amounts owed to a PHA or amounts paid to an owner by a PHA.

   b. The PHA may prescribe the terms of the agreement.

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8. If the family has engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel.
9. If the family has been engaged in criminal activity or alcohol abuse.
10. If the family signs an agreement with an owner/landlord to pay for the owner/landlord to repair tenant caused HQS fail items, and the family fails to repay the owner/landlord pursuant to said agreement, assistance may be terminated.
11. If a household member is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after prosecution for a crime that is a felony under the law of the place from which the individual flees;
12. If a family member has violated or is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law.

E. Termination of Assistance for Criminals and Alcohol Abusers

1. The PHA has established the following standards to be applied as appropriate, for drug-related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, and alcohol abuse concerning termination of assistance:
   a. The PHA has determined a "pattern" as at least two (2) drug or alcohol related criminal offenses within the two (2) year period while the family is participating in the HCV program.

      A pattern of illegal use of a drug by any household member interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

   b. Evidence of criminal activity shall be defined as a preponderance of evidence for criminal activity.

      An arrest alone is not evidence of criminal activity that can support an adverse termination decision. The PHA will ensure that adverse termination decisions based upon criminal activity are supported by sufficient evidence that the individual engaged in such activity.

   c. Currently engaging in illegal use of a drug shall be defined as within 90 days from the date the PHA discovered the use of the illegal drug.

   d. Reasonable cause shall be determined by a preponderance of evidence of illegal use of a drug charge or other criminal activity.

   e. The PHA may determine the use of an illegal drug through a preponderance of evidence of a drug-related charge.

   f. The PHA shall determine involvement in criminal activity through a preponderance of evidence for a criminal activity.

   g. There is no time period concerning a preponderance of evidence of a drug-related charge for manufacturing, production, or distribution of methamphetamine on or off

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the premises of federally assisted housing. Such household member(s) being convicted of this offense will always be denied admission.

2. As a measure to determine whether or if any member of the household has violated the obligations of the family under the HCV program for drug-related criminal activity, violent criminal activity, or other criminal activity, the PHA has established the following standards:

   Drug-related criminal activity, criminal activity, and alcohol abuse include such activity engaged in on or near the premises by any member of the family, guest, or by any other person in the family's control.

   a. Any household member is currently engaged in any illegal use of a drug.

      Drug means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

   b. Any family member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in any drug-related criminal activity.

      Drug-related criminal activity means 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.

   c. Any household member has violated the family's obligation not to engage in violent criminal activity.

      Violent Criminal Activity means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage.

   d. Any household member is engaged in the abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol to the extent that the abuse interferes and/or threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

      Abuse of alcohol includes behavior or a pattern of behavior of any family member and/or guest that as a result of the abuse of alcohol interferes with the health, safety, or right of peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

3. A perpetrator of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

F. Termination of Assistance Based on Consumer Reporting Agency Criminal Reports

1. When the PHA obtains the criminal background report from a consumer reporting agency (CRA), the provision of the Fair Credit Reporting Act applies.
2. If a PHA terminates assistance based in part on a report obtained from a CRA, the notice must include:
   a. Name, address and telephone number of the CRA;
   b. A statement that the CRA did not make the decision to terminate the assistance; and

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c. Notice of the right to obtain a free copy of the report and dispute any information in the report.

G. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Participants

The PHA will not terminate HCV housing assistance of an FSS family for noncompliance with the Contract of Participation.

However, PHA may withhold supporting services from the FSS family upon notice to the family.

H. Termination of HAP Contract Due to Insufficient Funding

The PHA may terminate the HAP contract 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.

Termination of HAP contracts due to insufficient funding will only be implemented as a last resort and will be compliant with Equal Opportunity and civil rights requirements.

1. Determination of Insufficient Funding

   The PHA will use the following criteria to determine adequacy of funding:

   a. If the PHA has adequate funds to service the existing vouchers under HAP contract through the end of the calendar year, funds will be determined to be sufficient and the PHA will not terminate contracts or vouchers due to insufficient funding.

   b. If the PHA has inadequate funds to service the existing vouchers under HAP contract through the end of the calendar year, funds will be determined to be insufficient and the PHA may begin procedures to terminate HAP contracts, stop issuing vouchers, or rescind recently issued vouchers due to insufficient funding.

   c. In determining if funding under the Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract (CACC) is insufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program, the PHA will take into consideration its available budget authority (which includes unspent prior year HAP funds in the PHA's Unrestricted Net Position (UNP)).

   d. The PHA will conduct an analysis of funds vs. expenditures using HUD approved methods to determine if funds are insufficient to support the current vouchers under HAP contract through the end of the calendar year.

   e. The PHA will notify the HUD field office and its financial analyst at the Financial Management Center (FMC) prior to termination actions due to insufficient funding.

2. Alternative Measures

   Before terminating HAP contracts on the basis of insufficient funding, the PHA must ensure that it has carefully considered all cost-savings measures and the impact such terminations will likely have on HCV program applicants and participants. These may include:

   a. Utilizing alternative sources of unrestricted non-federal funding that may be available.

   b. Use of HUD approved outside source of funds

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c. Reviewing and revising rent reasonableness if necessary.

d. Ensuring accurate utility allowances.

e. Implementing interim reexaminations for income increases.

f. Implementing minimum rents.

g. Lowering payment standards.

h. Requesting receiving PHAs to absorb portability vouchers that are currently being billed.

i. The PHA will cease issuing vouchers to applicants from the HCV waiting list.

3. Order of Termination

If after implementing all cost-savings measures, and it is determined, as a last resort, that the PHA must terminate HAP contracts due to insufficient funding, the PHA will terminate families based on the date of admission to the HCV program (families who have been assisted in the HCV program longest will be terminated first).

a. In terminating families who have been assisted in the HCV program the longest, the PHA will terminate assistance in the following order:

1) Assisted families issued a voucher, but has not entered into a HAP contract.

2) Non-elderly/non-disabled families.

3) Non-elderly/non-disabled families with dependents under 18 years of age.

4) Non-elderly/non-disabled families with family members who are persons with disabilities or who are elderly.

5) Elderly/disabled families.

b. The PHA will also deny or withdraw vouchers issued to applicants from the waiting list.

4. Special Purpose Vouchers

If the PHA terminates families from its HCV program due to insufficient funding, HUD-VASH, NED and FUP families that comprise the required number of families served must be last to be terminated.

In the event that termination of Special Purpose Vouchers (SPVs) is necessary, the PHA will terminate the SPVs in the following order:

a) Enhanced Vouchers

b) Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV)

c) Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)

d) Family Unification Program (FUP)

e) Non-Elderly Disabled (NED)

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In each Special Purpose Voucher type the termination order will be consistent with the family structure sequence described in the Order of Termination section above.

5. Owner Notification

   a. The PHA will notify the owner by certified mail, giving as much notice as possible but no less than 30 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Failure to accept certified mail does not constitute failure of the PHA to notify the owner.

   b. The notice of termination will include, at a minimum:

      1) The reason for the HAP contract termination.

      2) Regulatory and Administrative Plan citations regarding authority to terminate for insufficient funding.

      3) Effective date of termination.

      4) Rights and responsibilities of the owner.

      5) PHA contact person.

6. Family Notification

   a. The PHA will notify the family by certified mail, giving as much notice as possible but no less than 30 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Notice to a family under the protection of a court order, Fair Housing Voluntary Compliance Agreement, or the Violence Against Women Act will be delivered a minimum of 60 days prior to the effective date of the termination. Failure to accept certified mail does not constitute failure of the PHA to notify the family.

   b. The notice of termination will include, at a minimum:

      1) The reason for the voucher termination.

      2) Regulatory and Administrative Plan citations regarding authority to terminate for insufficient funding.

      3) Effective date of termination.

      4) Rights and responsibilities of the family (keep contact info current, etc.).

      5) Special assistance available from the PHA.

      6) PHA contact person.

      7) Information on resuming assistance.

      8) Options that may be open to the family (public housing assistance, comparable tenant-based assistance, etc.).

7. Resuming Assistance

   When funding is adequate to resume issuing vouchers, any family that was terminated due to insufficient funding and wishes to receive HCV assistance must reapply and be eligible for assistance. Offers for families to apply will be made in the following order:

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a. Families whose assistance was terminated due to insufficient funding and who meet all eligibility criteria:

   1) The opportunity to apply for assistance will be offered in reverse order of termination.

   2) The last family terminated will be offered the first opportunity to apply.

b. Families whose vouchers were rescinded due to insufficient funding before entering into a HAP contract.

   1) The opportunity to apply for assistance will be offered in reverse order of the voucher rescission.

   2) The last family whose voucher was rescinded will be offered the first opportunity to apply.

c. Families on the waiting list:

   After completion of 1 and 2 above, the PHA will resume admission from the waiting list according to admission policies in defined in the Administrative Plan, which may include resuming the issuance of vouchers to applicants from the waiting list.

d. Offers to families who have been terminated due to insufficient funding for re-application are contingent on the family notifying the PHA of changes in contact information and the PHA being able to contact the families to re-apply.

   The PHA will follow the policies and procedures for new admissions related to applicant notification procedures and family response.

e. Any family who was terminated due to insufficient funding and is re-admitted to the HCV program will be considered a new admission.

8. In the event of insufficient funding, the PHA will work with the HUD Shortfall Prevention Team's guidance, including the Shortfall Prevention Plan, if applicable.

I. Termination of the Tenancy by the Family

The family may terminate tenancy after the initial lease term. The family may terminate the tenancy during the initial term if the owner agrees to release the family from the lease.

1. Family termination notice requirements

   a. The family must give notice to vacate to the owner as required by the lease.

   b. The family must give the PHA copy of the notice to vacate given to the owner at the same time.

   c. The family must give the notice to vacate to the owner and PHA prior to moving out of the unit.

      1) Except for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or

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2) If any member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.

2. Continued Assistance
   a. The family must notify the PHA whether the family needs continued assistance in another unit.
   b. If family is eligible for continued assistance, the PHA will schedule a reexamination appointment and issue the family another voucher to lease-up in another unit.

J. Termination by Owner

The owner must limit termination to those allowed by the lease and HUD requirements in the HUD-required tenancy addendum.

1. During the term of the lease (the initial term of the lease or any extension term), the owner may only terminate the tenancy because of:
   a. Serious or repeated violation of the lease;
   b. Violation of federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the unit and the premises;
   c. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse; or
   d. Other good cause.
2. Other good cause for termination of tenancy
   a. During the initial lease term, other good cause for termination of tenancy must be something the family did or failed to do.
   b. During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause may include:
      1) Disturbance of neighbors,
      2) Destruction of property, or
      3) Living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.
   c. After the initial lease term, such good cause may include:
      1) The tenant's failure to accept the owner's offer of a new lease or revision;
      2) The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use or for a purpose other than use as a residential rental unit; or
      3) A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, the owner's desire to rent the unit for a higher rent).
      4) The examples of other good cause do not preempt any state or local laws to the contrary.

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3. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse.
    a. The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household, a guest or another person under a resident's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity:
        1) 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);
        2) 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;
        3) Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
        4) Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.
    b. The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:
        1) 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
        2) Violating a condition of probation or parole under federal or state law.
    c. The owner may terminate the tenancy for criminal activity by a household member 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.
    d. The owner may terminate the 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.
4. The family is not responsible for payment of the portion of the rent to the owner covered by HAP under the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.
    a. During the term of the lease, the owner may not terminate the tenancy of the family for nonpayment, including late payment, of the HAP by the PHA.
    b. The PHA failure to pay the HAP, including late payment, to the owner is not a violation of the lease between the family and the owner.
5. Owner Notification Requirements

    The 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.

    a. The owner may only evict the family from the unit by instituting a court action.

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b. Owner notice of grounds

1) To terminate tenancy the owner must give the family written notice of the owner's intent to terminate the tenancy and the reasons for the termination.

2) The tenancy does not terminate before such notice is given.

3) The notice must be given to the family at or before commencement of any eviction action.

4) The notice of grounds may be included in or combined with any owner eviction notice to the family.

5) The owner must give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the family.

c. The PHA will continue to make HAP to the owner as long as the family remains a program participant and remains in the unit, even if the owner has started the eviction process.

d. The PHA will continue to pay the HAP to the owner until the family moves or the court judgment allows the owner to evict.

K. Consideration of Circumstances before Termination of Assistance

The PHA and owner may consider all specific circumstances of each family in determining whether to terminate assistance or evict the family, respectfully, because of family's action or failure to act by members of the family.

1. Circumstances the PHA and owner may consider include but are not limited to:

a. The seriousness of the case or offending action.

b. The extent of participation or culpability of individual family members.

1) The PHA may impose, as a condition of continued assistance for other family members, a requirement that other family members who participated in or were culpable for the action or failure will not reside in the unit. The PHA may permit the other members of a participant family to continue receiving assistance.

2) The owner may require a 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.

c. Mitigating circumstance related to the disability of a family member.

d. The extent to which the family (leaseholder) has shown personal responsibility and taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the offending action.

e. If the family includes a person with disabilities, the PHA decision concerning such action is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation.

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f. The effects of termination of assistance on other family members who were not involved in the action or failure to act.

g. The effect on the community of termination or the failure of the owner to take such action.

h. In determining whether to terminate assistance or terminate tenancy for illegal use of drugs or alcohol abuse by a household member who is no longer engaged in such behavior, the PHA or owner may consider whether such household member:

   1) Is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.

   2) The PHA or owner may require the family 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.

i. The likelihood of reoccurrence.

j. Age at the time of the criminal activity.

k. Length of time since conviction.

l. The effect the owner's action on the integrity of the HCV program.

2. Nondiscrimination limitation and protection for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse. The PHA's termination actions and the owner's termination of tenancy actions must be consistent with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity provisions and protections for survivors of VAWA violence/abuse.

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CHAPTER 31: INFORMAL REVIEWS AND INFORMAL HEARINGS

The purpose of the informal review or informal hearing is to resolve applicant or participant disputes with the PHA without legal action for PHA decisions affecting eligibility or amount of assistance and to correct PHA errors that might have occurred in the PHA's decision making process.

A. Difference between the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

1. Informal Review: Is for program applicants.
2. Informal Hearing:
   a. Is for program participants.
   b. The PHA must give the opportunity for an informal hearing before the PHA terminates HAP for the family under an outstanding HAP contract.

B. When an Informal Review is Not Required

The PHA is not required to provide the applicant an opportunity for an informal review for any of the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards.
4. A PHA determination not to approve an extension of the voucher term.
5. A PHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy.
6. A PHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with HQS.
7. A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size or composition.

C. When an Informal Hearing is Not Required

The PHA is not required to provide a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing for any of the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. Establishment of the PHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program.
4. A PHA determination not to approve an extension of the voucher term.
5. A PHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy.

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6. A PHA determination that an assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS. (However, the PHA must provide the opportunity for an informal hearing for a decision to terminate assistance for a breach of the HQS caused by the family).
7. A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size.
8. A determination by the PHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against the owner under a HAP contract.

D. When an Informal Hearing is Required

The PHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing to consider whether the following PHA decisions relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and PHA policies:

1. A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment.
2. A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from the PHA utility allowance schedule.
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards.
4. A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's action or failure to act under the 24 CFR §982.552.
5. A determination to terminate assistance because the participant family has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under PHA policy and HUD rules.

E. Informal Hearing Determination of Ineligible Immigration Status

When the PHA makes a determination of ineligible immigration status, the PHA must offer applicants, as well as HCV participating families, the opportunity to request an informal hearing.

1. After notification of the CIS decision on appeal, or in lieu of request of appeal to the CIS, the family may request the PHA provide an informal hearing. This request must be made:
    a. Within 30 days of receipt of the notice of denial or termination of assistance, or
    b. Within 30 of receipt of the CIS appeal decision
2. Assistance to the family may not be delayed, denied, reduced, or terminated on the basis of ineligible immigration status of a family member if:
    a. The primary and secondary verification of any immigration documents that were timely submitted has not been completed;
    b. The family member for whom required evidence has not been submitted has moved from the assisted unit;

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c. The family member who is determined not to be in an eligible immigration status following CIS verification has moved from the assisted unit;

d. The CIS appeals process has not been concluded;

e. Assistance is being prorated;

f. Assistance for a mixed family is continued in accordance with §§5.516 and 5.518; or

g. Deferral of termination of assistance is granted in accordance with §§5.516 and 5.518.

3. The informal hearing procedures shall follow the normal informal hearing procedures and include the following:

a. The family shall be provided the opportunity to controvert evidence relied upon by the PHA and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the responsible entity relies.

b. The family shall be entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the informal hearing, at the expense of the family, or PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties to the proceeding.

c. The family shall be entitled to have the informal hearing recorded by audiotape (a transcript of the informal hearing may, but is not required to, be provided by the PHA).

4. The PHA will keep the following documents for a minimum of five (5) years that may have been submitted by the family, or provided to the PHA as part of the CIS appeal or the informal hearing process:

a. The application for housing assistance;

b. The form completed by the family for income reexamination;

c. Photocopies of any original documents (front and back), including original CIS documents;

d. The signed verification consent form;

e. The CIS verification results;

f. The request for a CIS appeal;

g. The final CIS determination;

h. The request for an informal hearing; and

i. The final informal hearing decision.

5. A decision against a family member does not preclude the family from exercising the right, that may otherwise be available, to seek redress directly through judicial procedures.

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F. Notification to the Family

If the PHA decision has affected a family's eligibility for housing assistance or amount of assistance, the PHA must notify the family that the family may ask for an explanation of the basis of the PHA determination, and that if the family does not agree with the determination, the family may request an informal review or informal hearing on the decision.

1. The Notice of the PHA's Decision
    a. When the PHA has made its decision, the PHA shall give the family a written notice within five (5) business days of the decision.
    b. The Notice will contain the following information:
        1) A brief statement of the reason for the decision.
        2) A statement that if the family does not agree with the decision, the family may submit a written request for an informal review or informal hearing within 10 business days from receipt of the notice.
        3) The VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (form HUD-5380).
        4) The Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation (form HUD-8382).
    c. The PHA will accept the written request for an informal review or informal hearing by:
        1) In person delivery to the PHA
        2) Email
        3) Fax
        4) U.S. Post (must be postmarked within the allotted timeframe)
2. Scheduling the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

    The PHA may or may not conduct an informal review or informal hearing if the family fails to submit the request within the time stipulated. If the request is not submitted timely, it shall mean that the family has waived their right to request an informal review or informal hearing.

    a. Expeditious Hearing Process:
        1) Where an informal review or informal hearing is required, the PHA will proceed with the informal review or informal hearing in an expeditious manner upon request by the family.
        2) The PHA will schedule the informal review or the informal hearing within five (5) business days of the request by the family.

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b. Location of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

The informal review or informal hearing will be conducted at a location that is appropriately set up, confidential and will accommodate any request for reasonable accommodation. The informal review or informal hearing may be conducted:

1) At the PHA office.

2) At a location designated by the PHA.

3) At a location connected by electronic audio/visual media or telephone conference call agreed upon by the two parties.

c. Time of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

1) The PHA should schedule the informal review or informal hearing with enough time to thoroughly conduct the proceedings.

2) No Show Policy of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

a) If the family is not present (without good cause) at the informal review or informal hearing 15 minutes past the scheduled time, the PHA shall consider it a no show and the request for the informal review or informal hearing will be denied.

b) Good cause is considered:

1) Medical reasoning for self or family member (household member)

2) Auto accidents

3) Natural Disaster

c) If the family fails to appear at the informal review or informal hearing on the date scheduled without any request for an adjournment on strong grounds, the matter will be decided by the parties that are present or dismissed immediately with no right for its restoration. The hearing officer may or may not allow an application for adjournment.

d. Representation:

1) The family can either appear in person or may be represented by an attorney or any other person at the family's expense.

2) The family shall be entitled to arrange for an interpreter to attend the informal review or informal hearing, at the expense of the family, or PHA, as may be agreed upon by the two parties to the proceeding.

3) The PHA can be represented by an attorney or any other representative.

e. Discovery:

1) The family must be given the opportunity to review/examine any PHA documents which are directly relevant to the informal review or informal hearing prior to the informal review or informal hearing date.

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2) The discovery procedures also apply to the PHA.

3) If either party does not make the documents available upon request, the party cannot rely on the documents during the informal review or informal hearing.

G. Hearing Officer

The PHA will designate any person or persons as hearing officer or hearing officers to conduct the informal review or informal hearing. The power to designate a hearing officer shall rest solely with the PHA.

1. The hearing officer can be any person other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of such person.
2. The hearing officer will regulate the conduct of the hearing in accordance with hearing procedures.

H. Procedures of the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

The hearing officer will meet with the family and PHA at the appointed time of the informal review or informal hearing.

1. The hearing officer will advise both the family and PHA that the informal review or informal hearing will be recorded (e.g., by audiotape or transcript).
2. The hearing officer will review all the documents, policies, regulations, and other relevant information used to make the PHA decision.
3. Evidence:
   a. The family and the PHA shall be given the opportunity to present evidence orally and written and may question any witnesses.
      1) The family will begin their case by introducing documents it relies on and by taking oral testimony of witnesses in support of their contention.
      2) The PHA will then begin its defense by introducing documents it relied on and by taking oral statements from witnesses, if necessary, in justification of its decision.
      3) The hearing officer will have the opportunity to ask questions to both the family and the PHA.
   b. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.
4. The family and the PHA will close their cases and make final submissions, if they choose to, prior to the decision.
5. The hearing officer will advise the family and the PHA that all information presented, either orally or in documentation, will be considered in making a final decision, and a notice of that decision will be provided to the family and PHA in writing within five (5) business days.

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I. Issuance of the Decision

The decision of the hearing officer shall be in writing and based on the facts established, HUD regulations, PHA policy, and the applicable law.

1. Factual determinations relating to the individual circumstances of the family shall be based on the preponderance of the evidence presented during the informal review or informal hearing.
2. The decision shall clearly state the reason on which the decision is arrived.
3. A copy of the decision shall be furnished promptly to the family and the PHA.
4. The PHA will not be bound by an informal hearing decision:
    a. Concerning a matter for which the PHA is not required to provide an opportunity for an informal hearing or that otherwise exceeds the authority of the hearing officer.
    b. Contrary to HUD regulations or requirements, or otherwise contrary to federal, state, or local law.
    c. If the PHA determines that it is not bound by the hearing decision, the PHA will promptly notify the family of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

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CHAPTER 32: RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Effective records management is necessary to safeguard family information and ensure the PHA's authority to obtain, use, and dispose of such information is in accordance and consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

A. EIV Printouts

The PHA is authorized to maintain the EIV Income and other reports in the tenant file for the duration of tenancy and no longer than three (3) years from the end of participation (EOP) date.

1. The PHA will maintain at a minimum, the last three (3) years of the form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation for all regular and interim reexaminations of family income.
2. The PHA will maintain all records for a period of at least three (3) years from the effective date of the action.

B. Authority to Obtain Criminal Records

HUD authorizes the PHA to obtain criminal conviction records from a law enforcement agency and use the criminal conviction records obtained from the law enforcement agency to screen applicants for admission to or terminate families from the HCV program.

C. Receipt of Information from Law Enforcement Agencies

When the law enforcement agency receives the PHA's request, the agency must promptly release to the PHA a certified copy of criminal conviction records concerning the household member they have in their possession or under their control.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records must be provided in accordance with NCIC procedures.

The law enforcement agency may charge a reasonable fee for this service, but any fee charged by the agency for this service may not be passed on to the applicant.

D. Criminal Records

Consistent with limitations on the use of criminal records, the PHA will ensure that criminal records, including sex offender registration information, received from a law enforcement agency, state, or local agency are:

1. Maintained confidentially;
    a. Housed in a locked file with access restricted 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.
    b. The PHA must not retain criminal conviction records for longer periods, even if the records are stored separately from the family's file.

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2. Not misused or improperly disseminated; and
3. Destroyed once the purpose(s) 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.
    a. For denial of admission
        1) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal records no later than five (5) business days after determining the family's eligibility for the HCV program.
        2) If the family is denied admission to the HCV program based on the criminal record, the PHA will retain the criminal record during the period allowed for requesting an informal review and if requested, until the informal review has been completed.
        3) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal record no later than five (5) business days after the period allowed to request an informal review has expired or no later than five (5) business days after receiving the informal review decision.
    b. For termination of assistance
        1) If the PHA proposes termination of the family's assistance from the HCV program based on the criminal record, the PHA will retain the criminal record during the period allowed for requesting an informal hearing and if requested, until the informal hearing has been completed.
        2) The PHA will destroy, by shredding, the criminal record no later than five (5) business days after the period allowed to request an informal hearing has expired or no later than five (5) business days after receiving the informal hearing decision.
    c. If the family files a civil lawsuit for the denial of admission, termination of assistance, negligence, or breach of the PHA's disclosure of the criminal record, the PHA will destroy the criminal records no later than five (5) business days after the statute of limitations has passed or the disposition of the civil lawsuit.
4. Sex offender registration criminal information
    a. The PHA will not disclose to owner any sex offender registration information obtained by the PHA.
    b. The PHA will retain a record of the type of screening and the date the screening was performed for all sex offender registration criminal records.
    c. The records management requirements do not apply to sex offender registration information that is public information or is obtained by the PHA other than from a state or local agency responsible for the collection or maintenance of such information.

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E. Permitted Use and Disclosure of Criminal Records

Permitted use and disclosure of criminal records received by the PHA may only be used for applicant screening and/or for lease enforcement and termination.

1. Disclosure of criminal records
    a. The PHA may disclose the criminal conviction which the PHA received from a law enforcement agency only as follows:
        1) 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.

            For example, if the PHA is seeking to terminate assistance to an HCV program participant on the basis of criminal activity/sex offender status as shown in criminal conviction records, the records may be disclosed to PHA employees performing functions related to the termination, or to the PHA hearing officer conducting an administrative grievance hearing concerning the proposed termination.

        2) To the owner for use in connection with judicial eviction proceedings by the owner to the extent necessary in connection with a judicial eviction proceeding.

            For example, criminal conviction records may be included in pleadings or other papers filed in an eviction action, may be disclosed to parties to the action or the court, and may be filed in court or offered as evidence.

    b. Disclosure of records may be only made if the following conditions are satisfied:
        1) If the PHA has determined that criminal activity by the household member as shown by such records received from a law enforcement agency may be a basis for eviction from the Section 8 unit; and

        2) If the owner certifies in writing that it will use the criminal conviction records only for the purpose and only to the extent necessary to seek eviction in a judicial proceeding of a Section 8 tenant based on the criminal activity by the household member that is described in the criminal conviction records.

        3) The PHA may rely on an owner's certification that the criminal record is necessary to proceed with a judicial eviction to evict the tenant based on criminal activity of the identified household member, as shown in the criminal conviction record.

        4) Upon disclosure as necessary in connection with judicial eviction proceedings, the PHA is not responsible for controlling access to or knowledge of such records after such disclosure.

2. Penalties for improper release of information
    a. Criminal Penalty

        Conviction for a misdemeanor and imposition of a penalty of not more than $5,000 is the potential for:

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1) Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA, who knowingly and willfully requests or obtains any information concerning an applicant for, or tenant of the PHA under false pretenses; or

2) Any person, including an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA, who knowingly and willfully discloses any such information in any manner to any individual not entitled under any law to receive the information.

b. Civil Liability

The PHA may be held liable to any applicant for, or tenant of, the PHA who is affected by either of the following:

1) A negligent or knowing disclosure of criminal records information obtained under statutory authority about such person by an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the PHA if the disclosure is not authorized by this section; or

2) An applicant for, or tenant of, of the PHA may seek relief against a PHA for inappropriate disclosure by bringing a civil action for damages and such other relief as may be appropriate against the PHA.

a) The United States district court in which the affected applicant or tenant resides, in which the unauthorized action occurred, or in which the officer, employee, or representative of the PHA alleged to be responsible resides, has jurisdiction.

b) Appropriate relief may include reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs.

F. Use of Criminal Records

If the PHA proposes to deny admission or terminate assistance for criminal activity as shown in the criminal record obtained from a law enforcement agency, the PHA must:

1. Denial of Admission
   a. Provide the subject of the record and the applicant with a copy of the criminal record.
   b. Give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record, in the informal review process.
2. Termination of Assistance
   a. Notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information, and
   b. Provide the subject of the record and the tenant with a copy of the criminal record
   c. Give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record in the informal hearing process.
3. All information about a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse that is provided to the PHA and utilized for the purpose of terminating the assistance of the perpetrator or a household

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who has a member of the household who is a perpetrator of VAWA violence/abuse shall be maintained confidential pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act.

G. Opportunity to Dispute Criminal Records

The PHA must give the family an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the criminal record in the informal review, for applicants, or the informal hearing, for participants, process.

This opportunity must be provided before a denial of admission, eviction, or lease enforcement action on the basis of such information.

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CHAPTER 33: USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE FEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RESERVES

This chapter provides guidance on the use of HCV ongoing administrative fees for expenses related to assisting HCV families to lease units, including the costs of security deposit assistance and landlord incentive and retention payments. Administrative fees are authorized under Section 8(q) of the Housing Act of 1937, which provides that the Secretary shall establish fees for the costs of administering tenant-based rental assistance under the HCV program. Section 8(q) set forth the calculation for use in fiscal year 1991, and further provided that for subsequent fiscal years the Secretary would establish the amount of the fee based on changes in wage data or other objectively measurable data that reflects the costs of administering the program as determined by the Secretary.

A. Eligibile Uses of the HCV Administrative Fees

The eligible uses of HCV administrative fees include both 1) costs incurred by the PHA in carrying out administrative responsibilities under HCV program regulations and 2) other eligible expenses in administering the HCV program.

1. Administrative Activities
    a. Front-Line and Day-to-Day Operation Activities

        These activities include but are not limited to

        1) Applicant intake,
        2) Lease-up activities,
        3) Income determinations and reexaminations,
        4) Unit inspections,
        5) Disbursing HAP to landlords,
        6) Policy and operational planning and implementation,
        7) Financial management, and
        8) HCV record-keeping and reporting.

    b. Indirect Overhead Activities

        These activities include activities associated with operating the HCV program including but not limited to:

        1) PHA management,
        2) Human resources,
        3) Legal,
        4) Finance,
        5) Accounting and payroll,
        6) Information technology,

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7) Procurement, and

8) Quality control.

c. Central Office Cost Center (COCC)

If the PHA uses HUD's asset management central office cost center (COCC), the PHA is permitted to charge the HCV program to recover its central office costs, and those costs are eligible expenses of HCV administrative fees.

d. Housing Search Assistance Activities

Administrative activities include but are not limited to housing search assistance activities such as:

1) Pre-move counseling,

2) Helping a family identify and visit potentially available units during their housing search,

3) Helping a family find a unit that meets the household's disability-related needs,

4) Providing transportation and directions, and

5) Assisting with the completion of rental applications.

e. Post-Lease Up Activities

Post-lease up activities often related to housing search assistance efforts, such as:

1) Post-move counseling, and

2) Landlord/tenant mediation.

f. Recruitment and Outreach Activities

These activities cover HCV owner recruitment and outreach activities, including:

1) The costs associated with materials or webpages specifically geared to owners, and

2) Landlord liaison staff and associated expenses.

2. Other Eligible Uses of the HCV Administrative Fees

In addition to the PHA's typical administrative costs, the PHA may choose to incur other expenses for activities designed to help assist HCV families in leasing units under the HCV program, which while not required by HUD HCV regulations, clearly will assist the PHA in achieving the mission and purpose of the HCV program. The PHA may use its administrative fees to support these other activities should the PHA have the resources available to do so.

a. Owner Incentive and/or Retention Payments

The PHA will not make incentive (e.g., signing bonuses) or retention payments to owners that agree to initially lease their unit to an HCV family and/or renew the lease of an HCV family.

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b. Security Deposit Assistance

The PHA will not provide security deposit assistance for the family.

c. Utility deposit assistance/utility arrears

The PHA will not provide utility deposit assistance for some or all of the family's utility deposit expenses.

1) Utilities in Arrears

Some families may have large balances with gas, electric, water, sewer, or trash companies prior to admission to the HCV program that will make it difficult if not impossible to establish services for tenant-supplied utilities.

a) The PHA will not provide the family with assistance to help address these utility arrears to facilitate leasing and their admission to the HCV program.

d. Application fees/non-refundable administrative or processing fees/refundable application deposit assistance/broker fees

The PHA will not choose to assist the family with some or all of these expenses and may limit the amount of assistance provided for each individual expense.

e. Holding fees

The PHA will not cover part or all of the holding fee for units where the fee is required by the owner after a tenant's application has been accepted but before the lease signing.

f. Renter's insurance if required by the lease

The PHA will not assist the family with some or all of the cost of renter's insurance but only in cases where the purchase of renter's insurance is a condition of the lease and is also required of unassisted families on the premises.

B. Reporting of Other Expenses in the Voucher Management System (VMS)

The PHA will maintain a single administrative fee reserve account for the HCV program.

1. Consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) guidance reserve accounts formerly identified by HUD as Unrestricted Net Assets (UNA) and Net Restricted Assets (NRA) are now identified as Unrestricted Net Position (UNP) and Restricted Net Position (RNP), respectfully.
2. On an annual basis, the PHA will credit to the UNP the total of:
   a. The difference between program administrative fees (paid by HUD for the PHA fiscal year) and PHA program administrative expenses for the fiscal year; ***plus***
   b. The net of revenue (admin fee payments and HAP reimbursements received from Initial PHAs) and expenses (HAP paid) related to the administration of unabsorbed portability units administered (Port-Ins); ***plus***

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c. Interest and other income earned on the investment of administrative fee reserves (and up to $500 per calendar year in interest and investment income earned on HAP and RNP funds); ***plus***

d. The portion of fraud recoveries actually collected that flows to the administrative fee reserves (usually 50% of total collected); ***plus***

e. Any other miscellaneous administrative revenues or equity transfers to the HCV administrative fee reserve; ***minus***

f. Any expenditures from the reserve account to cover excess HAP costs not covered by HAP funding and HAP reserves (RNP account) or other allowed uses of administrative reserves.

C. Use of Administrative Fee Reserves

Beginning with the enactment of the 2004 Appropriations Act, the use of administrative fee reserves is restricted to activities related to the provision of Section 8 tenant-based assistance, including related development activities.

1. Administrative fee reserves from Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2004 and subsequent funding periods (referred to as "post-2003" funds) are restricted to HCV activities even though under GAAP they are referred to as unrestricted net position accounts.
2. Administrative fee reserves remaining from funding periods prior to the FFY 2004 Appropriations Act (referred to as "pre-2004" funds) are restricted in use.

D. Use of Administrative Fees

The HCV program regulations at 24 CFR 982.152 provide that PHA administrative fees may only be used to cover costs incurred to perform PHA administrative responsibilities for the program in accordance with HUD regulations and requirements.

1. During the PHA's current fiscal year, any administrative fees received in the PHA's fiscal year may only be used for this purpose.
2. If a surplus of administrative fees remains at the end of the PHA's fiscal year, the amount by which the program administrative fees paid by HUD for the PHA fiscal year exceeded the PHA's HCV administrative expenses for the fiscal year is added to the administrative fee reserves.

   Note: If the PHA lacks administrative fee reserves and needs to temporarily supplement the administrative fee provided by HUD with non-federal, non-restricted funds in order to cover eligible HCV program administrative expenses, the PHA may use subsequent administrative fees to reimburse the source of the non-federal, non-restricted funding used as the temporary bridge to cover the HCV program administrative expenses.

   However, HCV administrative fees may never be loaned to another program in order to cover that program's expenses, regardless of whether the PHA intends to reimburse the HCV program at a later date.

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E. Use of Pre-2004 Administrative Fee Reserves

Any administrative fees funded prior to the FFY 2004 Appropriations Act remain subject to the regulatory requirements at 24 CFR 982.155(b)(1).

1. The PHA must use funds in the administrative fee reserve 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 (to the end of the last expiring funding increment under the consolidated ACC), the PHA may use these funds for other housing purposes permitted by state and local law. However, HUD may prohibit use of the funds for certain purposes.
2. Due to the restrictions imposed by the FFY 2004 and subsequent appropriations, the use of administrative fee reserves for "other housing purposes permitted by state and local law" only applies to pre-2004 administrative fee reserves.

F. Use of Post-2003 Administrative Fee Reserves

The FFY 2004 Appropriations Act and subsequent appropriations require that administrative fee reserves provided from these appropriations shall only be used for activities related to the HCV program, including related development activities. Examples of related development activities could include modifications to HCV units to provide accessibility features or PBV development costs.

1. Any post-2003 administrative fees moved into the administrative fee reserve account at year end may not be used for "other housing purposes permitted by state and local law."
2. If the PHA has not adequately administered the HCV program according to HUD requirements, 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 HCV program or to reimburse ineligible expenses.
3. Post-2003 administrative fee reserves may not be used for Low Rent Public Housing (PH) development activities, PH maintenance, or PH funding shortfalls, nor may they be loaned to other PHA programs.

G. Use of HAP Funds

HAP funding, which includes RNP accounts, may only be used within the HCV Program for eligible expenses related to HAP (PHA's share of the rent), Family Self-Sufficiency escrow payments, and utility reimbursements.

1. HAP shall not, under any circumstances, be used for any other purpose such as to cover administrative expenses or to be loaned, advanced, or transferred (referred to as operating transfers due to/due from) to other component units or other programs (housing or non-housing) such as Low Rent Public Housing.
2. Use of HAP for any purpose other than eligible HAP needs is a violation of law, and such illegal uses or transfers will result in administrative fee sanctions and possible breach of the ACC.

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3. In instances where the PHA is found to have misappropriated HAP funds by using the funds for any purpose other than valid HAP expenses for units up to the baseline, HUD will require the immediate return of the funds to the RNP account.
4. HUD may take action against the PHA or any party that has used HAP or RNP funds for non-HAP purposes.

H. Board Approval for Administrative Fee Reserve Expenditures

1. The Board of Commissioners (Board) shall establish a threshold for the amount of annual expenditures that may be made from the administrative fee reserve for other housing purposes without prior approval of the Board which shall only apply to pre-2004 administrative fee reserves.
2. For such pre-2004 administrative fee reserve expenditures that exceed the Board's threshold, the PHA Board, as part of its approval, must make an affirmative determination that the expenditures are necessary and reasonable for the other purposes consistent with state and local law.

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APPENDIX A: HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES

HUD VERIFICATION HIERARCHY AND TECHNIQUES		
Level	**Verification Technique**	**Ranking/Order of Acceptability**
6	**Upfront Income Verification (UIV)**, using HUD's **Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System**	**Highest** PHAs must pull the EIV Income Report for each family at every annual reexamination, unless using Safe Harbor documentation to verify the family's income. EIV may be used as the sole verification of Social Security income. EIV income information may be used to calculate other types of annual income when family agrees (see Level 4 for more information).
5	**Upfront Income Verification** (**UIV**) using non-HUD system (e.g., The Work Number, web-based state benefits systems, etc.).	**Highest**
4	**Written Third-Party Verification** from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification;" or EIV + Self-Certification PHAs can choose either option when both are available to verify income. PHAs must use written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV (e.g., self-employment, Go Fund Me accounts, general public assistance, Veterans Administration benefits, etc.)	**High** Written, third-party verification is used when tenant disputes EIV-reported employment and income information. The EIV Income Report may be used to verify and calculate income if the family self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. The family must be provided with the information from EIV.
3	**Written Third-Party Verification Form**	**Medium** Use if Level 5 or Level 4 verification is not available or is rejected by the PHA and when the applicant or tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation. May substitute Level 2 for written, third-party verification form, only completing one of the two forms of verification before moving to self-certification.
2	**Oral Third-Party Verification**	**Medium**
1	**Self-Certification**	**Low** Use as a last resort when unable to obtain any type of third-party verification or if specifically permitted, such as to determine actual income from assets when the family certifies that net family assets do not exceed the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation).

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APPENDIX B: INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART

INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
WAGES			
Own Business	Net income from a professional or business operation [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(28)(i)].	• Withdrawals of cash or assets from the professional or business operation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(ii)]. • Do not deduct for expenditures for business expansion [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(28)(i)]. • Do not deduct for amortization of capital indebtedness in determining net income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(i)].	• Withdrawals of cash or assets from the professional or business operation, if the withdrawal is a reimbursement for cash or assets invested in the operation by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(ii)]. • Allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28)(i)].
Federal Wage	Compensation received from federal government employment, which includes federal government agencies and instrumentalities.	• Wages from federal government employment.	• Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. • Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. • Amounts earned by temporary Census employees; terms of employment may not exceed 180 days for the purposes of the exclusion [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(i)].
PHA Wage	Compensation earned through work performed for the Public Housing Agency (PHA).	• Wages paid to any family member from the PHA.	• Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. • Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed $200 per month) received by the resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part- time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iii)]. • Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)].
Military Pay	All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserve units).	• The full amount of the head of household's or spouse's military pay, not just the amount sent home, regardless of whether the head of household or spouse or co-head is on the lease.	• Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. • The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11)]. • Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
		• Subsistent allowances. • Uniform allowances. • Other allowances.	time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. • Other pay specifically excluded by law.
Other Wage	Wages and salary received from private or public sources (other than military pay and federal wages). Also include income in lieu of earnings in this category.	• Overtime pay. • Commissions. • Fees. • Tips. • Bonuses. • Other compensation for personal services. • Severance pay. • Termination pay.	• Income from employment of children under 18 years old [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. • Income of a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult, as defined in 24 CFR 5.403 and 5.603 [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)]. • Earnings and benefits from employment training programs funded by HUD [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. • Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses while attending a public assisted training program [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(ii)]. • Incremental earnings and benefits from participation in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs and training of a family member as resident management staff [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. • Earnings in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. • See generally 79 Fed. Reg. 28,938 (May 20, 2014) and updated Federal Register Notice to be published June 2023 on federally mandated exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Any amounts in an "individual development account" as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002 [Public Law 107-110, 42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4)].
WELFARE			
General Assistance	Payments made under a financial or medical assistance program(s) provided by a state, tribe, or local government jurisdiction.	• Payments provided by a state, tribe or local government for medical or financial assistance	• Amounts paid by or authorized by a State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(19)]. • The value of allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 USC 2017b), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			• Incremental earnings and benefits from participation in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal and local employment training programs [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)]. • Any amount received under the Richard B. School Lunch Act U.S.C.1760(e) and the Children Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 17809(b)) including reduced priced lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).
Annual Imputed Welfare Income	The annual income not received by a family because of a welfare benefit reduction but is included in the family's annual income for determining rent.	• The dollar amount by which the family's welfare benefits were reduced by a TANF agency because of fraud or noncompliance [24 CFR 5.615].	• The amount by which the family's welfare benefits were reduced, if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction [24 CFR 5.615(c)(5)].
TANF Assistance	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is a benefit designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Not all states refer to this income as TANF. A state may have a different name (other than TANF) for this type of income. See 45 CFR 260.31 for additional information on TANF assistance and exclusions.	• TANF assistance is funded from federal or state dollars. 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) • Payments to individual recipients by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf. • Benefits based on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity in 45 CFR 261.30). • Supportive services such as transportation and childcare provided to families who are *not* employed.	• Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)]. • For purposes of the FSS program only, see 24 CFR 984.103 for the definition of "welfare assistance."
SS/SSI/PENSIONS			
Pension	A periodic distribution paid for retirement benefits.	• Pensions. • Annuities. • Retirement or profit- sharing plans.	• Lump-sum benefits payable as a death benefit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vii) and (26)].

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
		• Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAS). • Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPS). • Life insurance and endowment policies.	
SSI	The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash assistance to family members who have limited income and resources, are 65 or older, blind, or disabled. Family members under 18 can also receive SSI if they have an impairment that prohibits an adult family member from working.	• Periodic amounts received from the SSI program. • State supplements to SSI.	• Deferred periodic amounts from SSI benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]. • Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of SSI eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i)].
Social Security	Benefits from the Social Security Administration.	• Child's benefits. • Divorced wife's insurance benefits. • A widow(er) entitled to mother's or father's insurance benefits. • Parent's, brother's, or sister's benefits. • Retirement insurance benefits. • Spouse's benefits. • Surviving divorced spouse's benefits. • Widow(er)'s benefits. • Spouse's benefits. • Comparable benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.	• Deferred periodic amounts from Social Security benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].
SSDI	The Social Security Disability Insurance program.	• Disabled workers' benefits. • Disabled widow(er)'s benefits.	• Deferred periodic amounts from Social Security benefits that the family member received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].
OTHER INCOME SOURCES			
Child Support	Financial or medical assistance that a parent provides voluntarily or by court order for upkeep and	• Payments from a parent for child rearing. • Regular contributions toward support from a public or private welfare agency.	• The value of any childcare 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

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
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	general well-being of their child(ren).		Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);
Health and Medical Care Reimbursement	Any income received to reimburse medical expenses.		• Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)].
Indian Trust/ Per Capita	Judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission, the Court of Claims, or funds held in trust for an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior.	• Amounts over the first $2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds.	• Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1626(c)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 USC 459(e)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Income derived from the disposition of funds of the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 State 2503-04), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • The first $2,000 of per capita shares from judgment funds awarded by Indian Claims Commission or the US Court of Claims, 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. 1407-08), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 USC 1721), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Payments received by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederate Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Payments, funds or distributions authorized, established or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-269; (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)) to the definition of income applicable to

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
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			programs authorized under NAHASDA and administered by the Office of Native American Programs [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al., 816 F.Supp.2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-291), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)].
Other Non-Wage Sources	Any other income source not otherwise specified.		• Payments received for the care of foster children (including kinship payments for residents) or foster adults, or State or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)]. • Any assistance that 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu) requires be excluded from family income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]. (For Section 8 heads of households, spouses, and co-heads, the appropriations dictate. See PIH supplemental HOTMA notice.) • Student financial assistance for tuition, books, and supplies, room and board, and other fees required and charged to a student by an institution of higher education and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]. (For Section 8 heads of households, spouses, and co-heads, the appropriations dictate. See PIH supplemental HOTMA notice.) • Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			government [24 CFR 5.609(b)(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 [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13)]. • Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)]. • Refunds or rebates under state or local law for property taxes paid on dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(18)]. • 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(b) apply [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations shall not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Payments or allowances under DHHS' low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) (42 USC 8624(f)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 USC 3056(f)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)].

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			• Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 USC 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(17)]. • Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any fund established pursuant to the settlement in the Agent Orange product liability litigation (M.L.D. No.381), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Earned Income Tax Credit refund tax payments received on or after on or after January 1,1991, for programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and sections 221(d)(3) 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(j)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38U.S.C. 8133(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 USC 1811-16), and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821-22), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Any amount of crime victim compensation that the applicant (under the Victims Crime Act) receives through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-128 section 181(a)(2)), (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Payments made under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) (24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)). Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)), [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. • Distributions of the principal or corpus of a trust, or distributions of income from a trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor, for irrevocable trusts or revocable trusts outside the control of the family or household that are excluded from net family assets under 24 CFR 5.603(b) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2)]. • Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)]. • Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)]. • Loan proceeds received by the family or a third party [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)]. • Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other Federal law [24 CFR 5.609(b)(21)]. • Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another Federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement

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INCOME INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS CHART			
INCOME CODE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDE	INCOME EXCLUSIONS
			housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(23)]. • Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay [24 CFR 5.609(b)(25)].
Unemployment Benefits	Periodic payments in lieu of earnings.	• All payments in place of earnings, such as unemployment compensation, unless some other income exclusion is applicable.	• See income exclusions at 5.609(b) to determine if any are applicable. See generally 79 Federal Register 28,938 (May 20, 2014) and updated Federal Register Notice to be published June 2023 on federally mandated exclusions [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)] to determine if any are applicable.
Safe Harbor Determination	When the PHA uses a safe harbor determination of family income, drawing on the total income as indicated by an approved Federal means-tested form of public assistance.	• The entire family income provided by the annual income determination made by administrators of means-tested forms of Federal public assistance may be provided on one line.	

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APPENDIX C: HUD INFLATION-ADJUSTED VALUES AND PASSBOOK RATE

HUD will annually publish its inflation-adjusted values along with the passbook rate no later than September 1. The revised amounts will be effective on January 1 of the following year.

Calculation Component	Adjusted Item	Regulatory Reference	Amount Effective January 1, 2025	Amount Effective January 1, 2026	Rounding Methodology
Asset Limitation	Eligibility restriction on net family assets	24 CFR 5.618(a)(1)(i)	$103,200	$105,574	Nearest dollar
Adjusted Income	Threshold above which imputed returns must be calculated on net family assets	24 CFR 5.609(a)(2) and (b)(1)	$51,600	$52,787	Nearest dollar
	Threshold above which the total value of non-necessary personal property is included in net family assets	24 CFR 5.603(b) Net family assets	$51,600	$52,787	Nearest dollar
	The amount of net assets for which the PHA may accept self-certification by the family	24 CFR 5.618(b)(1) 24 CFR 5.659(e) 24 CFR 960.259(c)(2)	$51,600	$52,787	Nearest dollar
	Mandatory deduction for elderly and disabled families	24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)	$525	$550	Next lowest multiple of $25
	Mandatory deduction for a dependent	24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)	$480	$500	Next lowest multiple of $25
	Income exclusion for earned income of dependent full-time students	24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)	$480	$500	Next lowest multiple of $25
	Income exclusion for adoption assistance payments	24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)	$480	$500	Next lowest multiple of $25
Passbook Savings Rate		24 CFR 5.609(a)	0.45%	0.40%	

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APPENDIX D: EMERGENCY HOUSING VOUCHERS

Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) are to assist families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness; at risk of experiencing homelessness; those who may be fleeing from or attempting to flee from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking (collectively VAWA crimes), or human trafficking; who were recently homeless; or having a high risk of housing instability.

EHVs were established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the ARP) to address the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses.

A. Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity Requirements

The PHA will follow all applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements as detailed in Chapter 4: Nondiscrimination and Equal Housing Opportunities in the PHA's Administrative Plan.

B. EHV Funding

The PHA is eligible to receive an EHV funding allocation as the PHA is currently administering the HCV program through an existing Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract (CACC) with HUD.

C. EHV Administrative Fees and Funding for Other Eligible Expenses

The ARP provides funding for fees for the costs of administering the EHVs and other eligible expenses to prevent, prepare for and respond to coronavirus to facilitate the leasing of EHVs, such as security deposit assistance and other costs related to retention and support of participating owners.

1. The PHA will be allocated administrative fee funding for EHV administrative costs and for other eligible expenses.
    a. The PHA will only use these fees for EHV administration and other eligible expenses and not for or applied to other PHA programs or vouchers (e.g., regular HCVs, Mainstream vouchers, etc.).
    b. The PHA will maintain separate financial records from its regular HCV funding for all EHV funding, both HAP and administrative fee amounts.
2. The PHA will be allocated administrative fees as follows:
    a. Preliminary Fee

        The PHA will receive a single, one-time preliminary fee of $400 per EHV allocated to the PHA once the PHA's CACC is amended to reflect the EHV funding obligation.

        1) The PHA may use this fee amount to support anticipated immediate start-up costs that the PHA will incur in implementing the EHV alternative requirements, such as

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the outreach to and coordination with the CoC and other potential partnering agencies and planning and development.

2) The PHA may use this fee for any eligible administrative expenses related to the EHVs.

3) The PHA may use this fee to pay for any of the eligible activities under the EHV services fee.

b. Placement Fee/Expedited Issuance Reporting Fee

The placement/expedited issuance reporting fee (hereinafter referred to as placement fee) is only applicable to the initial time the EHV is leased by the PHA.

1) The placement fee is not paid for subsequent lease-ups (e.g., the family moves to another unit or the EHV family leaves the program, and the EHV is reissued to another EHV family prior to the prohibition on reissuance of turnover vouchers after September 30, 2023).

2) The PHA may use the placement fee for:

a) Any eligible administrative expenses related to the EHVs.

b) To pay for any of the eligible activities under the EHV services fee.

3) The placement fee amount will support the PHA's initial lease-up costs as well as the added cost and effort required to expedite the leasing of the EHVs.

The PHA's initial lease-up costs are expected to include the costs to establish and refine the direct referral process with the PHA's partners and to expedite income determinations, family briefings, and voucher issuance.

4) Amount of the Placement Fee

a) The PHA will receive $100 for each EHV that is initially leased upon the effective leasing date of that EHV if the PHA reported the voucher issuance date in the IMS/PIC system within 14 days of the later of the EHV issuance date or the date when the system becomes available for reporting.

b) The PHA will receive an additional placement fee of:

(1) $500 for each EHV family placed under a HAP contract that is effective no later than four (4) months after the effective date of the ACC funding increment for that EHV, or

(2) $250 for each EHV family placed under a HAP contract with an effective date that is after four (4) months but no later than six (6) months after the effective date of the ACC funding increment for that EHV.

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c. Ongoing Administrative Fee

The ongoing administrative fee for EHVs is calculated in the same manner as the ongoing administrative fee that the PHA receives for its regular HCV program.

1) HUD will make the EHV ongoing administrative fees available to PHAs each month based on actual leasing reported by the PHA for prior months.

2) The PHA may use the EHV ongoing administrative fees for:

a) Any eligible administrative expenses related to the EHVs.

b) To pay for any of the eligible activities under the EHV services fee.

d. Services Fee

The PHA will be allocated a one-time services fee to support its efforts in implementing and operating an effective EHV services program that will best address the needs of EHV eligible individuals and families in its jurisdiction.

1) The amount allocated to the PHA will be equal to $3,500 for each EHV allocated to the PHA.

2) The services fee amount is not tied to each EHV but is the combined total of the services fees available to the PHA to design a menu of services that will best address the leasing challenges faced by the EHV eligible families in the PHA's community.

3) The PHA may use the services fee to provide any or all of the defined eligible uses to assist families to successfully lease units with the EHVs.

4) The PHA may not use the services fee for other administrative expenses of the EHV or for the HCV program.

D. Services Fee Four Main Components of Specific Activities

The Emergency Housing Vouchers Operating Requirements identifies four (4) main components and the eligible activities of the EHV services fee.

1. Housing Search Assistance

The PHA is required to ensure housing search assistance is made available to EHV families during their initial housing search.

a. The PHA may use the services fee funding to provide the required housing search assistance to EHV families during their initial housing search.

b. The housing search assistance may include many activities such as but not limited to:

1) Helping the EHV family identify and visit potentially available units during their housing search.

2) Providing housing mobility services to encourage moves to high opportunity neighborhoods.

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3) Helping the EHV family find a unit that meets the household's disability-related needs.

4) Providing transportation and directions.

5) Assisting the EHV family with the completion of rental applications and PHA forms.

6) Helping to expedite the EHV leasing process for the EHV family.

2. Security Deposits/Utility Deposit/Rental Application/Holding Fee Uses/Arrears

a. The PHA may choose to assist the family with some or all of the following expenses:

1) Application fees

2) Non-refundable administrative or processing fees

3) Refundable application deposit assistance

b. Holding Fees

The PHA may cover part or all of the holding fee for units where the fee is required by the owner after the EHV family's application has been accepted but before the lease signing.

1) The PHA and owner must agree how the holding fee will be rolled into the deposit, and under what conditions the fee will be returned.

2) The owner will be responsible for making needed repairs to a unit required by the initial HQS inspections and can only keep the holding fee if the EHV family is at fault for not entering into a lease.

c. Security Deposit Assistance

The PHA may provide security deposit assistance for the EHV family.

1) The amount of the security deposit assistance may not exceed the lesser of:

a) Two (2) months' rent to owner,

b) The maximum-security deposit allowed under applicable state and/or local law, or

c) The actual security deposit required by the owner.

2) The PHA will pay the security deposit assistance directly to the owner or EHV family, provided the PHA verifies the family paid the security deposit.

3) The PHA will not place conditions on the security deposit assistance, such as requiring the owner or family to return the security deposit assistance to the PHA at the end of the family's tenancy (less any amounts retained by the owner in accordance with the lease).

4) Security deposit assistance returned to the PHA will be used for either services fee eligible uses or other EHV administrative costs.

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d. Utility Deposit Assistance/Utility Arrears

The PHA may provide utility deposit assistance for some or all of the EHV family's utility deposit expenses.

1) The PHA may provide utility deposit assistance for deposits (including connection fees) required for the utilities to be supplied by the EHV family under the lease.

2) The PHA will not place conditions on the utility deposit assistance, such as requiring the utility supplier or family to return the utility deposit assistance to the PHA at such time the deposit is returned by the utility supplier (less any amounts retained by the utility supplier).

3) The PHA may provide the family with assistance to help address utility arrears to facilitate leasing.

4) Utility deposits assistance that is returned to the PHA will be used for either services fee eligible uses or other EHV administrative costs.

e. Rental Arrears to Private Landlords for Admission

The PHA may provide EHV applicants with rental arrear assistance for some or all of the applicant's rental arrears to a private landlord but only if the rental arrear is a barrier to leasing the EHV unit.

1) The PHA will pay the rental arrears assistance directly to the private landlord, provided the PHA verifies the family pays the rental arrears.

2) The PHA may not use the EHV services fee for debts owed by the family to the PHA, another PHA, or a closely-associated entity affiliated with the PHA.

3. Owner-Related Uses

a. Owner Recruitment and Outreach

1) The PHA may use the service fee funding to conduct owner recruitment and outreach specifically for EHVs.

2) The PHA's owner recruitment and outreach activities may include but are not limited to the following:

a) Traditional owner recruitment and outreach activities

b) Conducting pre-inspections or otherwise expediting the inspection process,

c) Providing enhanced customer service, and

d) Offering owner incentive and/or retention payments.

b. Owner Incentive and/or Retention Payments

1) The PHA may make incentive or retention payments to owners that agree to initially lease their unit to an EHV family and/or renew the lease of an EHV family.

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2) The PHA may design the owner incentive payment to meet its specific needs, such as limiting the incentive payments to owners:

   a) Who are new;

   b) In high opportunity neighborhoods;

   c) With accessible units;

   d) That will make the living conditions accessible (interior/exterior structural modifications) for a person with disabilities.

3) The PHA may design the owner incentive payments to meet specific needs such as structuring all or part of the payment as a damages or unpaid rent mitigation fund, where the owner receives the mitigation payment only if the security deposit is insufficient to cover damages and other amounts owed under the lease.

4) The PHA may condition the offer of the owner incentive payment on the owner's agreement to abide by certain terms and conditions.

5) The PHA will make a single owner incentive/retention payment at the beginning of the assisted EHV lease term or EHV lease renewal if a retention payment.

6) The owner incentive/retention payments are not HAP and are not part of the rent to owner.

7) The PHA will not take the owner incentive/retention payments into consideration when determining rent reasonableness.

4. Other Eligible Uses

   a. Moving Expenses (Including Move-In Fees, Storage Expenses, Lock Change Fees, and Deposits)

      1) The PHA may provide assistance for some or all of the EHV family's reasonable moving expenses when they initially lease a unit with the EHV.

      2) The PHA will not provide moving expenses assistance for subsequent moves unless the EHV family is required to move for reasons other than something the family did or failed to do or the EHV family must move due to a VAWA crime incident.

   b. Pre-Tenancy Service and Services that Support EHV Families in Fulfilling Their Family Obligations Under the EHV Program

      1) The PHA may use the services fee funding to help create customized plans to address or mitigate barriers that individual families may face in renting a unit with an EHV, such as negative credit, lack of credit, negative rental, or utility history, or to connect the family to other community resources (including COVID-related resources) that can assist with rental arrears.

      2) The PHA may also use the services fee funding to mitigate barriers that individual families may face in maintaining occupancy of a unit with an EHV, such as providing access to case management, wrap-around services, life skills training (e.g.,

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balancing a budget, paying bills on time, opening a savings account, maintaining a living space, securing a credit card, paying off debt, etc.), financial stability training, mental health care (e.g., travel costs to counseling, and co-pay charge, etc.), and/or a stability coordinator.

3) The PHA may also use the services fee for services to remedy a lease violation/prevent an eviction (e.g., rectifying unsanitary living conditions or property damage) and may establish a cap/threshold for this service; this excludes financial assistance for rental/utility arrears.

4) All services and training provided must be voluntary for the family and cannot be a condition of the lease or a PHA requirement for admission continued participation in the EHV program.

5) The PHA may pay fees for families to obtain vital documents needed to establish eligibility for the program and/or required by landlords as part of their rental application. (e.g., application fees and costs for birth certificates, reasonable transportation costs to obtain social security cards or other documentation needed for eligibility, etc.).

c. Essential Household Items

1) The PHA may use the services fee funding to assist the EHV family with some or all of the costs of acquiring essential household items such as (e.g., tableware, bedding, furniture, cleaning supplies, etc.).

2) The PHA may provide a pre-paid gift card (e.g., Visa, Mastercard, American Express) directly to the family, provided the PHA verifies the family purchased essential household items and obtains and maintains appropriate supporting documentation (e.g., a receipt).

d. Renter's Insurance

The PHA may use the services fee funding to assist the EHV family with some or all of the cost of renter's insurance, but only in cases where the purchase of renter's insurance is a condition of the lease.

E. EHV Program Waivers and Alternate Requirements

EHVs are tenant-based rental assistance and are not applicable to project-based vouchers (PBVs). The ARP provides that HUD may waive any provision of any statute or regulation used to administer EHVs, except for requirements related to Fair Housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards and the environment, to expedite or facilitate the use of the EHV funding.

The PHA may request additional good cause regulatory waivers in connection with the use of the EHVs, which HUD will consider and assess upon the request of the PHA.

Unless such policies are expressly waived or conflict with the requirements of the ARP, the requirements of any HUD notice, or the waivers and alternative requirements, all administrative policies adopted in the PHA's written Administrative Plan, all statutory and

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regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV program are applicable to the EHVs.

1. The PHA may apply COVID-19 waivers authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act.
    a. Under the ARP, HUD provided some of the same HCV-applicable CARES Act waivers for the administration of the EHV assistance.
    b. The use of COVID-19-related EHV waivers is at the discretion of the PHA.
    c. The PHA may choose to apply all, some, or none of the waivers to EHV assistance.
    d. EHV COVID-19 waivers have a limited period of availability that match the same periods of availability for the CARES Act waivers.
2. Partnership with Continuum of Care (CoC)

    The PHA will partnership with a CoC or other community agencies, such as homeless or victim service providers, to determine the best use and targeting for the EHVs and along with other resources available in the community.

    a. The CoC program is authorized by subtitle C of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The CoC is designed to:
        1) Promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness;
        2) Provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, states, and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals (including unaccompanied youth) and families, while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness;
        3) Promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and
        4) Optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
    b. The primary responsibilities of the partnering CoC(s) include but is not limited to:
        1) Make direct referrals of qualifying individuals and families to the PHA.
        2) Determining whether the family qualifies under one of the four eligibility categories for EHVs.
        3) Support applicants through the application process and attend meetings with applicants and PHAs to aid individuals and families through the admissions process.
        4) Offer or make connections to supportive services for families that are referred to the PHA, including, but not limited to, short- or long-term case management, collecting necessary verifications to support referrals, housing counseling, housing search assistance and utility deposit assistance.

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c. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

1) The PHA will enter into a MOU with the CoC to establish a partnership for the administration of the EHVs.

2) The PHA must enter into a MOU with a partnering CoC within 30 days of the effective date of the ACC funding increment for the EHVs.

3) The MOU is a complete statement of the responsibilities of the parties and evidence of a commitment of resources to the EHV program.

4) The MOU must provide the specific services that the CoC will provide to individuals or families referred to the PHA for the EHV program.

5) The MOU may be subsequently amended to add or change the services that the CoC may provide but it must always retain the direct referral responsibility of the CoC.

6) At a minimum, the MOU will include the following:

a) The PHA's and CoC's commitment to administering the EHVs in partnership.

b) The goals and standards of success in administering the EHVs.

c) The staff position for the PHA and CoC that will serve as the lead EHV liaison.

d) A statement that the PHA and CoC agree to cooperate with any program evaluation efforts undertaken by HUD, or a HUD-approved contractor, including compliance with HUD evaluation protocols and data sharing requests.

e) The specific population eligible for the EHV assistance that will be referred to the PHA by the CoC or another partnering referral agency.

f) The services, including financial assistance, which will be provided to assist EHV applicants and participants and who will provide them.

g) The roles and responsibilities of the PHA and CoC, including but not limited to the CoC making direct referrals of families to the PHA through the Coordinated Entry (CE) System. The PHA must accept referrals for EHVs directly from the CE System.

d. If the PHA experiences difficulty in identifying a CoC or partnering agency, the PHA will contact HUD or its Technical Assistance Provider.

F. Eligibility Categories for EHV

To be eligible for EHVs a family or individual must meet one or more of the four eligibility categories:

1. Homeless

The meaning of "homeless" is as such term is defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, which is codified in HUD's CoC Program regulations.

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2. At risk for homelessness

   The meaning of "at-risk of homelessness" is as such term is defined in section 401(1) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, which is codified in HUD's CoC Program regulations.

3. Fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking

   This category is composed of any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

   This includes cases where a HUD-assisted tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they remain within the same dwelling unit, or in the case of sexual assault, the HUD-assisted tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if they remain within the same dwelling unit that they are currently occupying, or the sexual assault occurred on the premise during the 90-day period preceding the date of the request for transfer.

4. Recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or having a high risk of housing instability.

   Recently homeless is defined as individuals and families who have previously been classified by a member agency of the CoC as homeless but are not currently homeless as a result of homeless assistance (financial assistance or services), temporary rental assistance or some type of other assistance, and where the CoC or its designee determines that the loss of such assistance would result in a return to homelessness or the family having a high risk of housing instability.

G. Admissions Process

Direct referrals are not added the PHA's regular HCV waiting list.

1. The PHA will issued an EHV to a family as the result of either:
   a. The direct referral process from the CoC CE System and/or other partnering agencies, or
   b. As a resource to effectuate an emergency transfer for a victim of a VAWA crime.
      1) The PHA will make an EHV available in order to facilitate an VAWA emergency transfer as outlined in the PHA's VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan.
      2) Where a family is requesting a VAWA emergency transfer as outlined in the PHA's VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan, the PHA will refer the family seeking EHV assistance directly from the PHA to the CoC or to another referring agency for the initial intake, assessment, and possible referral for EHV assistance.

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2. Direct Referrals from Outside the CoC CE System

   a. The PHA will also accept direct referrals from outside of the CoC CE System if:

      1) The CE System does not have a sufficient number of eligible families to refer to the PHA, or

      2) The CE System does not identify families that may be eligible for EHV assistance because the families are fleeing, or attempting to flee a VAWA crime, or human trafficking.

   b. If the PHA accepts a direct referral from outside the CoC CE System, the PHA must enter into a MOU with the partnering agency to receive direct referrals from the agency, assuming such agency can certify that an individual or family is homeless or at risk of homelessness, formerly homeless, is an individual or family is fleeing or attempting to flee a VAWA crime, or human trafficking.

      1) The referral agency must provide the PHA documentation of the verification that the family meets one of the four (4) eligible categories.

      2) The PHA will maintain the documentation in the family's file.

   c. The PHA may add the partnering referral agency to the MOU between the PHA and CoC.

   Note: Applicants under the "recently homeless" category must by definition always be referred by the CoC or its designee.

3. If the PHA is not receiving enough referrals from the Coc CE System or other partnering referral agencies, the PHA will immediately contact HUD for assistance.

   HUD may permit the PHA on a temporary or permanent basis to take EHV applications directly from applicants and admit eligible families to the EHV program in lieu of or in addition to direct referrals.

4. EHV Waiting List and Availability of EHVs for Families on the HCV Waiting List

   a. HUD is waiving use of a single waiting list for admissions into the HCV program and admissions from the waiting list which requires that except for special admissions, participants must be selected from the PHA's waiting list in accordance with the PHA's admissions policies in the Administrative Plan.

      1) HUD has established an alternative requirement under which the PHA will maintain a separate waiting list for EHV referrals to help expedite the EHV leasing process, both for initial leasing and for any turnover EHVs that may be issued prior to the September 30, 2023, the turnover EHV cut-off date.

      2) Because the EHV waiting list is based on direct referrals or request for a VAWA emergency transfer, HUD is waiving the requirement of the PHA to provide a public notice when opening and closing the EHV referral waiting list.

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b. The PHA will inform families on the HCV waitlist of the availability of EHVs at a minimum by:

1) Posting the information on the PHA's website; or

2) Posting the information by public notice. The public notice must:

a) State the eligible populations which EHVs is limited.

b) The availability of EHVs is managed through a direct referral process.

c) Advise the families to contact the CoC (or any other PHA referral partner, if applicable) if the family believes they are eligible for EHVs.

3) The PHA will ensure the notices are accessible to persons with disabilities, including persons with vision, hearing, and other communication-related disabilities and to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).

5. Preferences

Local HCV preferences for the selection of families from the waiting list established in the PHA's administrative Plan do not apply to the EHV waiting list.

a. An EHV local preference:

1) May not prohibit EHV admissions from any of the four (4) qualifying categories of eligibility.

2) Prioritizes the order in which families on the EHV waiting list are assisted but does not allow the PHA to refuse to accept a referred family that meets one of the four (4) EHV eligibility categories, or otherwise delay issuance of an available voucher to that eligible family in order to "hold" the voucher for a future referral of a preference holder.

3) The establishment of a residency preference is prohibited as an EHV preference.

4) The PHA must ensure that any local EHV preference does not discriminate based on any federally protected class.

b. The PHA in coordination with the CoC or other referral partners have elected not to establish separate local preferences for the EHV waiting list.

H. Housing Search

HUD has established an alternate requirement that housing search assistance is made available to EHV families during their initial search.

1. The housing search assistance may be provided directly from the PHA or through the CoC or another partnering agency. At a minimum the following housing search activities must be provided:

a. Help individual families identify potentially available units, including physically accessible units for family members with disabilities and in low poverty areas.

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b. Provide transportation assistance and directions to potential units.

c. Conduct owner outreach.

d. Assist with rental application and PHA forms.

e. Help expediate the EHV leasing process for the family.

2. The PHA, CoC, or another partnering agency may also provide the following recommended, but not required, housing search assistance:

a. Helping individual families identify barriers to leasing (e.g., low credit score, evictions history) and strategies to address these barriers.

b. Workshops on how to conduct an effective housing search.

c. Enhanced support for portability processing.

d. Regular proactive check-ins for families searching with a voucher.

e. Regular reminders to the family of their voucher expiration date and extension policies.

f. A dedicated landlord liaison for EHV voucher families.

3. The PHA may use any of the EHV administrative and service fees for EHV housing search assistance.

I. Restrictions on PHA Denial of Assistance to an EHV Applicant

The HCV program regulations at § 982.552 (PHA denial or termination of assistance for family) and § 982.553 (Denial of admission and termination of assistance for criminals and alcohol abusers) cover the grounds under which a PHA may deny an applicant admission to the HCV program.

HUD is waiving §982.552 and § 982.553 in part and has established an alternative requirement with respect to mandatory and permissive prohibitions of admissions for EHV applicants. The EHV alternative requirement is as follows:

1. Mandatory Prohibitions:

a. The PHA will prohibit admission if any household member has ever been convicted of drug related criminal activity for the manufacture or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.

b. The PHA will prohibit admission if any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

2. Permissive Prohibitions

a. The PHA consulted with its CoC partner and took into consideration the CoC's recommendations prior to establishing the permissive prohibitions.

b. The permissive prohibitions established for EHV applicants must not be more prohibitive than the policy established for admissions to the regular HCV program.

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c. The PHA has established the following EHV permissive prohibitions for admission:

1) If the PHA determines that any household member is currently engage in, or has engaged in within the previous 12 months:

a) Violent criminal activity

b) Other criminal activity which may threaten the health, safety, or rights to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or persons residing in the immediate vicinity.

2) If any member of the family has committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program within the previous 12 months.

3) If the family engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward PHA personnel within the previous 12 months.

3. Unlike regular HCV admissions, the PHA may not deny EHV admission based:

a. Any member of the family being evicted from federally assisted housing.

b. The family currently owes rent or other amounts to the PHA or other PHA.

c. The family has not reimbursed any PHA for amounts owed to an owner under a HAP contract for rent, damages to a unit or other amounts owed by the family under the lease.

d. The family breached an agreement with the PHA to pay back the amount owed.

e. Family history of alcohol abuse or if any family has engaged or is currently engaging in drug related criminal activity within a reasonable amount of time before admission.

4. The PHA will deny admission to the program if any member of the family fails to sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.

5. When adding a family member (other than birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child) after the family has been placed under a HAP contract with EHV assistance, the PHA will apply its regular screening criteria to approve the additional family member.

6. The PHA will notify the family of the limited EHV grounds for denial of admission prior to the denial.

J. Income Verification at Admission

The PHA must determine whether an applicant family's income exceeds the applicable income limit as established by HUD in the jurisdiction where the family wishes to lease a unit.

HUD has waived the third-party verification requirements for EHV applicants and is allowing the PHA to accept an EHV applicant's self-certification as the highest form of income verification.

1. EHV applicants must submit an affidavit attesting to reported income, assets, expenses, and other factors which would affect an income eligibility determination.

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2. Once available, the PHA will review the EIV Income and IVT Reports to confirm/validate the family's reported income within 90 days of the IMS/PIC submission date.
    a. The PHA will print and maintain copies of the EIV and IVT Reports in the family file.
    b. The PHA will resolve any income discrepancies with the family within 60 days of the EIV Income and IVT Report dates.
        1) The PHA will initiate a Repayment Agreement if the family unreported or underreported their income on their self-certification.
        2) The PHA will take enforcement actions, including termination of assistance, if the PHA determined the EHV family was ineligible for EHV assistance due to their self-certification of their income.
3. Verification of Income by Another Subsidized Housing Program
    a. The PHA may accept income calculations and verifications from third-party providers or from an examination that the PHA conducted on behalf of the family for another subsidized housing program in lieu of conducting an initial examination of income as long as the income was:
        1) Calculated in accordance with rules outlined in 24 CFR Part 5 and within the last six (6) months,
        2) The family certifies that there has been no change to income or family composition.
    b. The PHA will conduct an annual reexamination of family income and composition at the family's annual reexamination.
    c. The PHA will review the EIV Income and IVT Reports to confirm/validate the family's reported income within 90 days of the IMS/PIC submission date.
    d. The PHA will print and maintain copies of the EIV and IVT Reports in the family file.
    e. The PHA will resolve any income discrepancies with the family within 60 days of the EIV Income and IVT Report dates.

        The PHA will initiate a Repayment Agreement if the family unreported or underreported their income on their self-certification.
    f. If the family is over income for the family size, the family is not eligible for EHV assistance.
4. The PHA will not deny admission to a family with zero income and will take into consideration hardship circumstances before charging a minimum rent.
5. Income Targeting
    a. HUD has waived the income targeting requirements so that the PHA can effectively serve individuals and families in all the eligibility categories under the ARP who may be at a variety of income levels, including low-income families.

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b. However, the PHA may include the admission of extremely low-income EHV families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which the families are admitted to the EHV program.

6. Prior to admission to EHV assistance, the PHA will generate HUD's EIV System to search for all household members using the Existing Tenant Report.

K. Eligibility Determination: Social Security Number and Citizenship Verification

To determine the level of assistance of an EHV family, the PHA must verify family characteristics, such as SSN, citizenship or eligible immigration status, date of birth, and disability status, if claimed.

1. HUD has waived the requirement of the PHA to obtain and verify SSN documentation and documentation evidencing eligible citizen status and is allowing the PHA to accept an EHV applicant's self-certification of SSN and declaration of citizenship or eligible immigration status, before admitting the family to the EHV program.
   a. The EHV family must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to be eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless the PHA provides an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation.
   b. If a family member appeals secondary verification of immigration documents, the PHA may not delay, deny, reduce, or terminate EHV assistance on the basis of immigration status pending the completion of the appeal.
2. HUD is allowing the PHA to accept self-certifications of other EHV family characteristics such as date of birth and disability status if a higher level of verification is not immediately available. If self-certification is used, the PHA will:
   a. Obtain a higher level of verification within 90 days of admission, or
   b. Verify the information in EIV.
3. The PHA will address any discrepancies in family characteristics with the family within 30 days of discovery.
4. The PHA will take enforcement actions, including termination of assistance, if the PHA determined the EHV family was ineligible to receive EHV assistance due to their self-certification of their family characteristics.

L. Pre-Inspection of HQS Units

The PHA may pre-inspect available units that EHV families may be interested in leasing to expedite the leasing process and to maintain a pool of eligible units.

1. If an EHV family selects a unit that passed a HQS inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 45 days of the date of the Request for Tenancy Approval (form HUD-52517), the unit may be approved as long as it meets all of the following conditions:

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a. The unit is eligible;

b. The unit has been inspected by the PHA and passes HQS;

c. The lease includes the tenancy addendum;

d. The rent to owner is reasonable; and

e. At the time the EHV family initially receives tenant-based assistance for occupancy in the unit, and where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the EHV family, the EHV family share does not exceed 40% of the EHV family's monthly adjusted income.

2. The family is free to select their unit and is not obligated to accept a pre-inspected unit.

M. Initial Search Term

The initial term of a voucher must be at least 60 calendar days. The initial term must be stated on the voucher.

HUD is waiving the initial search term of the voucher of at least 60 days and is establishing an alternative requirement that the initial term for an EHV must be at least 120 days.

1. Any extensions, suspensions, and progress reports will remain under the policies in the PHA's Administrative Plan but will apply after the minimum 120-day initial search term.
2. The PHA will grant reasonable accommodation requests to extend the housing search term that may be necessary for individuals with disabilities to find a unit that meets their disability-related needs.

N. Initial Lease Term

Under the HCV program, the family must enter into an initial lease with the owner for at least 12 months, unless a shorter term would improve housing opportunities for the family and the shorter term is a prevailing market practice.

HUD is waiving the requirement that the initial lease term must be at least 12 months to provide a greater range of housing opportunities for EHV families.

The initial lease term for an EHV family may be less than 12 months regardless of whether the shorter term is a prevailing market practice.

O. Portability

Portability refers to the process of leasing a unit with tenant-based HCV assistance outside of the jurisdiction of the PHA that initially issued the family its voucher (the initial PHA). The PHA which receives the family that has ported from the initial PHA's jurisdiction is the receiving PHA.

The PHA may act as both the initial PHA and receiving PHA, whereas the PHA may move families out of the PHA's jurisdiction and families may wish to move into the PHA's jurisdiction.

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The PHA's normal HCV portability procedures and requirements generally apply to EHVs with the following exceptions:

1. No Prohibitions on Portability for Non-resident Applicants
    a. The PHA will not restrict an EHV family from exercising portability because the family is a non-resident applicant.
    b. The PHA will allow EHV families to move immediately under portability.
2. Billing and Absorption
    a. A receiving PHA cannot refuse to assist an incoming EHV family regardless of whether the receiving PHA does or does not administer EHVs under its ACC.
    b. Receiving PHA with EHV Program
        1) The receiving PHA may only absorb the incoming EHV family with an EHV, if there is an available EHV.
        2) If the receiving PHA does not have an available EHV to absorb the EHV family, the receiving PHA must bill the initial PHA.
        3) The receiving PHA must allow the EHV family to lease the unit with EHV assistance and may not absorb the EHV family with a regular HCV when the family leases the unit.
    c. The receiving PHA EHV administration of the voucher will be in accordance with the receiving PHA's EHV policies.
    d. If the EHV family moves under portability to another PHA that does not administer EHV under its own ACC, the receiving PHA may absorb the family into its regular HCV program or bill the initial PHA.
3. Family Briefing
    a. The initial PHA will inform the EHV family how portability:
        1) Works,
        2) May affect the family's assistance, and
        3) May impact the EHV services and assistance that may be available to the family.
    b. The initial PHA will help facilitate the family's portability move to the receiving PHA and inform the family of this requirement in writing taking reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).
    c. The receiving PHA and the initial PHA will consult and coordinate the EHV services and assistance that will be made available to the family to ensure there is no duplication of EHV services and assistance provided to the family and to make the receiving PHA aware of the maximum amount of services fee funding that the initial PHA may provide to the receiving PHA on behalf of the family.

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4. HAP and EHV Administrative Fees
    a. HAP and ongoing fees are detailed in the Portability Chapter in the Administrative Plan
    b. Service Fee Funding
        1) Regardless if the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA or absorbs the EHV family into its program, if the receiving PHA, in consultation and coordination with the initial PHA, provides eligible services or assistance to the incoming EHV family, the receiving PHA may be compensated for those costs by the initial PHA.
        2) If the receiving PHA administers EHVs under its CACC, the receiving PHA may use its own services fee and may be reimbursed by the initial PHA, or the initial PHA may provide the services funding upfront to the receiving PHA for those fees and assistance.
        3) If the receiving PHA does not administer EHVs under its CACC, the initial PHA must provide the services funding upfront to the receiving PHA.
        4) Any amounts provided to the receiving the PHA that are not used for services or assistance on behalf of the EHV family must promptly be returned by the receiving PHA to the initial PHA.
        5) The amount of the service fee provided by the initial PHA may not exceed the lesser of the actual cost of the services and assistance provided to the family by the receiving PHA or $1750, unless the initial PHA and receiving PHA mutually agree to change the $1750 cap.
    c. Placement Fee/Issuance Reporting Fee
        1) If the EHV portability lease-up qualifies for the placement fee/issuance reporting fee, the receiving PHA receives the full amount of the placement component of the placement/issuing reporting fee.
        2) The receiving PHA is eligible for the placement fee regardless of whether the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA or absorbs the family into its own program at initial lease-up.
        3) The initial PHA qualifies for the issuance reporting component of the placement fee, as applicable.

            Note: The entire preliminary fee is always paid to and retained by the initial PHA and is not impacted by an EHV portability move.

P. Payment Standard Amounts

The HCV regulations provide that the PHA payment standard schedule shall establish a single payment standard amount for each unit size, and that for each unit size, the PHA may establish a single payment standard amount for the whole FMR area or may establish a separate payment standard amount for each designated part of the FMR area.

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1. HUD is waiving and has established alternative requirements to:
   a. Permit the PHA to establish a separate higher payment standard for the EHVs in order to increase the potential pool of available units for EHV families.
      1) Establishing a separate EHV payment standard is at the discretion of the PHA.
      2) The PHA is not permitted to establish a separate payment standard for the EHVs that is lower than the regular HCV payment standard.
      3) If the PHA is increasing the regular HCV payment standard, the PHA must also increase the EHV payment standard if it would be otherwise lower than the new regular HCV payment standard.
   b. Allow the PHA to establish a payment standard amount for a unit size at any level between 90% and 120% of the published FMR for that unit size.

      HUD approval is not required to establish a payment standard at that range.
   c. Provide for a PHA that is not in a designated SAFMR or has not opted to voluntarily implement SAFMRs to establish exception payment standards for a zip code area above the basic range for the FMR based on the HUD published SAFMRs.
      1) The PHA may establish an exception payment standard up to 120% (as opposed to 110%) of the HUD published SAFMR for that zip code area.
      2) The PHA will notify HUD if it establishes an EHV exception payment standard based on the SAFMR.
      3) The exception payment standard must apply to the entire zip code area.
      4) The PHA may also request approval for exception EHV payment standards above 120% of the applicable FMR/SAFMR from HUD, if needed.
2. All rent reasonableness requirements apply to EHV units regardless if the PHA has established an alternative payment standard.
3. Increased Payment Standard During HAP Contract

   The HCV regulations require that if the payment standard amount is increased during the term of the HAP contract, the increased payment standard amount shall be used to calculate the monthly HAP for the family beginning at the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination on or after the effective date of the increase in the payment standard amount.

   HUD is waiving this requirement and has established an alternative requirement providing the PHA with the discretion to establish a policy in the PHA Administrative Plan on when to apply the increased payment standard (e.g., interim reexamination, owner rent increase) after the effective date of the increase in the payment standard amount, provided the increased payment standard is used to calculate the HAP no later than the effective date of the family's first regular reexamination following the change.

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Q. Termination of EHVs Upon Turnover after September 30, 2023

The ARP provides that after September 30, 2023, the PHA may not reissue the EHV when assistance for an EHV family ends.

1. EHVs Issued to Families
    a. If an EHV family leaves the program for any reason, the PHA must reissue the EHV to another eligible family by September 30, 2023, or the EHV will sunset and the PHA may not reissue the EHV.
    b. If a family was issued an EHV but was unsuccessful in finding a unit and that EHV expired after September 30, 2023, the PHA may not reissue the EHV to another family.
    c. The PHA may not, under any circumstance, reissue an EHV under lease on or after October 1, 2023, to another family, when the EHV family leaves the program for any reason.
2. EHVs Never Issued to a Family
    a. If the PHA has never issued an EHV to a family, the EHV may be initially issued and leased after September 30, 2023, since this prohibition only applies to EHVs that are being reissued upon turnover after assistance to a family has ended.
    b. HUD may direct the PHA to cease leasing any unleased EHVs if such action is determined necessary by HUD to ensure there will be sufficient funding available to continue to cover the HAP needs of currently assisted EHV families.
3. HUD will remove any turnover EHV that cannot be reissued from the PHA's CACC as part of the next funding renewal process.

R. HUD Reallocation of EHVs

The ARP provides that if the PHA fails to lease its authorized EHVs within a reasonable period of time, HUD may revoke and redistribute any unleased vouchers and associated funds to other PHAs, including recapturing any funds previously obligated to the PHA that are associated with those revoked vouchers.

1. HUD's revocation of EHV Awards will only target PHAs that have 10 or more available vouchers and less than 75% EHV utilization.
    a. To identify the PHAs with 10 or more available EHV vouchers and less than 75% EHV utilization, HUD will examine a PHA's reported EHV program activity according to data reported by the PHA in the IMS/PIC and/or Housing Information Portal (HIP) as of February 15, 2024.
    b. After February 15, 2024, HUD will identify the PHAs matching the revocation criteria and notify the PHA that all available EHVs will be revoked.
    c. HUD will amend the PHA's Consolidated Annual Contributions Contract (CACC) to reflect the revocation of EHV authority.

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2. HUD will not revoke vouchers in cases where EHV applicants voucher holders are searching for a unit.
3. Upon notice of revocation, the PHA must verify that its EHV voucher issuances reported in IMS/PIC or HIP as of February 15, 2024, are accurate.
4. HUD will reduce the PHA's EHV CACC while taking the number of reported active voucher issuances into account.
5. HUD will not revoke vouchers from PHAs that are the only EHV program administrator in a state or territory.
6. HUD will allocate EHV Awards to PHA with a demonstrated capacity to administer an EHV program.

S. EHV Reporting Requirements

EHV data will be collected in IMS/PIC (until the Public Housing Information Center-Next Generation (PIC-NG) system is operational) and the Voucher Management System (VMS). The data must be entered monthly.

1. IMS/PIC Reporting Requirements
   a. The PHA will submit the tenant-level EHV participant data into IMS/PIC.
   b. The PHA will follow the standard reporting fields identified on the form HUD-50058 or HUD-50058 MTW.
   c. The PHA will enter "EHV" as the special program code in line 2n of the form HUD-50058.
   d. Issuance Fee and Placement Fee reporting requirements can be found in section C. EHV Administrative Fees and Funding for Other Eligible Expenses, 2b, Placement Fee/Expedited Issuance Report Fee.
   e. HUD will notify the PHA of any special instructions for transitioning from IMS/PIC to PIC-NG once PIC-NG becomes available.
2. VMS and Financial Data Schedule Reporting Requirements

   EHV program rules and reporting requirements for VMS requires the PHA to keep accounting and reporting records beyond what is required for FDS reporting. Besides HAP funding and expense information, the PHA will need to individually track each of the four (4) different fee types received and the amount of expense incurred by that fee type and how much of the fee is unspent. For the service fee, more detailed accounting and reporting information is required.

   The PHA will refer to PIH Notice 2021-25, Emergency Housing Vouchers-Voucher Management System and Financial Data Schedule Reporting Requirements for guidance.

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T. PIH Notice 2025-07, Emergency Housing Vouchers Leasing

PIH Notice 2025-07 was published March 26, 2025. This Notice notifies the PHA that it must stop issuing EHVs effective 14 calendar days after the publication of the notice.

1. EHV Leasing
    a. The PHA, if it has remaining authority to lease EHVs, is prohibited from issuing any EHVs to new families, effective 14 calendar days after the publication PIH Notice 2025-07.
    b. If the PHA has remaining leasing authority and issued a family an EHV prior to the effective date of the prohibition, the family may continue to search and lease up.
2. Portability
    a. The prohibition on issuing new EHVs does not apply to current EHV participants who choose to move with continued assistance, both within the PHA's jurisdiction and outside the jurisdiction through portability.
    b. Absorption of an incoming family through portability is considered a new issuance under PIH Notice 2025-07, and therefore, the PHA cannot absorb an incoming family, nor can the PHA absorb the port into its HCV program.
    c. Instead, in all cases, the receiving PHA must bill the initial PHA for the family's EHV assistance.
3. Administrative Fees
    a. The PHA should manage its EHV program within its remaining budget authority.
    b. The PHA should continue to request HUD assistance (FMC Financial Analysts) in resolving EHV program funding shortfalls related to per-unit cost (PUC) increases or prior over-leasing.
    c. HUD reminds the PHA that other HCV program funds may not be used to address EHV shortfalls.
4. Issuance Fees

    The PHA will no longer receive issuance fees, effective 14 calendar days after the publication of this notice.

U. Transitioning EHV Families into the HCV Program

The PHA has elected to transition EHV families into the HCV program so that EHV families do not experience a loss or gap in housing assistance and can remain in their assisted units.

1. Funding

    In order for the PHA to transition EHV families into its HCV program, the PHA must have HCV unit-months available to use for EHV families.

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a. In transitioning an EHV family into the HCV program, the PHA will make HAP payment with funding under its consolidated HCV ACC.

b. EHV funding cannot be used for regular HCV HAP costs, even for a former EHV family once the family has transitioned to the regular HCV program.

2. Communication with EHV Families

The PHA will explain to the EHV family that it is the family's discretion to apply and be transitioned to the HCV program.

a. The PHA will provide the EHV family information about:

1) The PHA's process for applying to the HCV waiting list under an EHV preference,

2) The status of EHV funding, and

3) Why the PHA is adopting an EHV preference.

b. The PHA will ensure effective communication of notices to all EHV families about transitioning to the HCV waiting list and the new preference and the opportunity to apply for the HCV program under the preference.

c. The PHA will explain to the EHV family the potential consequences of remaining on EHV assistance, including the risk of termination of assistance due to lack of permanent EHV funding.

3. Waiting List

To transition an EHV family into the PHA's regular HCV program, the family must be selected through the PHA's HCV waiting list.

a. Open Waiting List

If the PHA waiting list is currently open, the PHA will take the following steps:

1) Determine if establishing a waiting list preference constitutes a significant amendment to its PHA Plan (24 CFR 903.21).

2) If the PHA determines that establishing a waiting list preference constitutes a significant amendment, complete the process for updating the PHA Plan.

3) PHAs must provide a public comment period, which is a statutory requirement that cannot be waived by HUD.

4) Complete the process for updating the administrative plan (24 CFR 982.54). Per 24 CFR 982.54(a), revisions to the administrative plan must be formally adopted by the PHA's Board of Commissioners or other authorized PHA officials.

b. Closed Waiting List

1) If the PHA's waiting list is currently closed, the PHA who opts to transition an EHV family to the HCV program will open their waiting list only for families that qualify for an EHV preference.

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2) The PHA has included this preference in its Administrative Plan.

4. Preferences

The PHA has established a preference for its currently assisted EHV families whose assistance is at risk of termination due to lack of program funding.

a. To qualify for this preference, only current PHA EHV participants are eligible for the preference.

b. The PHA's EHV preference and selection methods will be in compliance with Fair Housing and civil rights requirements.

c. The PHA will not adopt multiple EHV preferences to prioritize EHV families whose head of household, spouse, or co-head is elderly and/or person with disabilities.

d. EHV Waiver Requests

1) Preferences

As an alternative to only accepting individual applications from EHV families, HUD has provided a streamlined submission and review process for a regulatory waiver that, if approved, would permit the PHA to place all EHV families on its HCV waiting list with the appropriate preference.

a) To ensure streamlined processing, the PHA must submit its waiver request in DocuSign.

b) The PHA must provide certain information within the waiver request document, including:

(1) PHA name, code, and business address

(2) Name and email for the PHA point of contact

(3) A PHA-specific justification for the waiver that shows good cause.

c) The good cause justification must include:

(1) Why the PHA needs the waiver, and

(2) The impact on PHA operations and applicants if the waiver is not provided.

d) Following submission, PIH will reply via email confirming that the request has been received.

e) Once a final determination for approval has been made by HUD, the PHA will receive the signed response to the waiver request via email.

f) The PHA may not implement the waiver requested until written approval from HUD has been obtained.

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2) Criminal Background Rescreening

Families that were properly admitted to the EHV program by the PHA in full compliance with the EHV requirements and are currently receiving EHV assistance are participants under the tenant-based voucher program.

a) Therefore, applicant screening requirements do not apply when the PHA is transitioning a family from EHV to HCV assistance.

b) All HCV requirements with respect to termination of assistance for participants apply to EHV families when the EHV family is transitioned to HCV assistance.

3) Income Eligibility and Targeting

Families that were properly admitted to the EHV program by the PHA in full compliance with the EHV requirements and are currently receiving EHV assistance are participants under the tenant-based voucher program.

a) Therefore, the income-eligibility and targeting requirements, which apply to applicants, do not apply in cases where the PHA is transitioning a family from EHV to HCV assistance.

b) All HCV requirements with respect to participant family income and composition (particularly, annual and interim reexaminations) apply to EHV families when the EHV family is transitioned to HCV assistance.

4) Social Security Number and Citizenship Verification

HUD has waived the requirement to obtain and verify documentation of SSN and eligible noncitizen status (if applicable) before admitting families to EHV.

a) HUD established an alternative requirement that individuals must provide the required documentation within 180 days of admission to remain eligible for continued assistance, pending verification, unless the PHA provided an extension based on evidence from the family or confirmation from the CoC or other partnering agency that the family has made a good-faith effort to obtain the documentation.

b) The PHA may not transition a family from the EHV program to the HCV program until the PHA verifies documentation of SSN and eligible noncitizen status.

c) The EHV alternative requirement does not apply to HCV program.

5) Payment Standards and Rent Reasonableness

To increase housing choice for EHV families, the PHA had a discretion to set separate, higher payment standards for EHV (the PHA was permitted to establish EHV payment standards up to 120% of FMR without HUD approval).

a) If the PHA set higher payment standards for EHV families, the PHA may consider two (2) options to minimize harm to families:

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(1) If the EHV payment standards are above 110% and up to 120% of applicable FMR, the PHA could align both programs' payment standards by using the simplified process, or

(2) The PHA could hold families harmless and choose not to reduce the payment standard amount used to calculate the subsidy for a family as long as the family continues to reside in the same unit.

b) The requirement limiting the family share to 40% or less of monthly adjusted income at initial occupancy does not apply if the family is leasing in place.

6) HAP Contract and Tenancy Addendum

As tenant-based assistance, EHV will use the same HAP contract (form HUD-52641) and tenancy addendum (form HUD-52641-A) as the regular HCV program.

a) When transitioning an EHV family to HCV, the PHA is not required to execute a new HAP contract or tenancy addendum for the family if the family remains in the same unit.

b) If the family is not leasing under the HCV program in place, the PHA is required to execute a new HAP contract and tenancy addendum.

7) PIC Reporting

When admitting an EHV family from the HCV waiting list, the PHA will code the family "EHCV" on line 2n of the form HUD-50058.

a) HUD will use this code to track the number of EHV families admitted to HCV but also to award the $1,000 fee per EHV family that is successfully transitioned to the regular HCV program.

b) The PHA will not receive the fee for transitioning EHV families if the PHA fails to code the family as "EHCV" on line 2n.

c) When a family transitions to HCV program and remains in their unit, the PHA will use action code 3 (Interim reexamination)

d) The PHA will not use action code 6 ("End Participation") but instead use action code 3 ("Interim Reexamination").

e) If the family is not leasing in place, the PHA will use action code 7 ("Other change in unit").

e. Services Fees

The PHA has 60 calendar days from June 20, 2025, to use services fees on eligible expenses, and an additional 60 calendar days from June 20, 2025, to complete services fees VMS reporting.

1) A description of the eligible uses of services fees can be found in PIH Notice 2023-23.

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2) The PHA will be required to repay any disallowed costs if services fees are used for ineligible expenses.
3) HUD will describe the process for recapture and reallocation of services fees in a separate, future notice.

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APPENDIX E: HUD VASH VOUCHER

The HUD-Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program was established in 1992 as a key component of reducing homelessness amount veterans and their immediate families. The HUD-VASH program combines HUD HCV rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and supportive services provided by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA).

A. The Partnership Between HUD and the VA

The responsibility of the HUD-VASH program, including voucher allocation and geographic distribution, is shared by HUD and the VA.

This interagency cooperation is dependent upon an alliance at the federal executive level and functional relationships at the local level.

Collaboration and cooperation between VA Medical Centers (VAMCs), Designated Service Providers (DSPs), in combination hereinafter referred to as VA, and the PHA is critical to the success of the HUD-VASH program.

B. Administration of the HUD-VASH Program

The HUD-VASH program is generally administered in accordance with the tenant-based HCV and PBV program requirements set forth in 24 CFR parts 982 and 983, respectively.

1. HCV Program
    a. Under the HCV program, families select and rent units that meet program HQS.
    b. If the PHA approves a family's unit and tenancy, the PHA contracts with the property owner to make rent subsidy payments (housing assistance payments (HAP)) directly to the owner on behalf of the family on a monthly basis.
    c. The family enters into a lease with the owner and pays its share of the rent to the owner in accordance with the lease.
    d. Under the HCV tenant-based voucher program, the HAP contract between the PHA and the owner covers only a single unit and a specific assisted family.
    e. If the family moves out of the leased unit, the HAP contract with the owner terminates.
    f. The family may generally move to another unit with continued assistance so long as the family is complying with HCV program requirements.
2. PBV Program
    a. Under the PBV program, families occupy units under a PBV HAP contract.
    b. Generally, there are multiple units under the PBV HAP contract.
    c. In many cases supportive services are provided onsite.
    d. All of the PBV requirements in 24 CFR part 983 apply except where waived as described in this appendix.

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3. HUD-VASH Regulatory Requirements
    a. Unless expressly noted in this appendix, all regulatory requirements and HUD directives regarding the HCV tenant-based voucher and PBV programs are applicable to HUD–VASH vouchers, including the use of all HUD-required contracts and other forms.
    b. The PHA's local discretionary policies adopted in the PHA's written Administrative Plan apply to HUD–VASH vouchers unless such local policy conflicts with the requirements of the HUD–VASH vouchers outlined in this appendix, in which case the requirements in this appendix supersede the Administrative Plan.
4. HUD-VASH Records Requirements
    a. The PHA is required to maintain records that allow for the easy identification of families receiving HUD–VASH vouchers.
    b. The PHA will identify HUD-VASH families in the Information Management System/PIH Information Center (IMS/ PIC), or any successor system.
    c. This record-keeping will help ensure that, in accordance with appropriations renewal language, HUD–VASH vouchers that are in use will remain available for homeless veterans upon turnover.

C. HUD-VASH Operating Requirements

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 and subsequent Appropriations Acts allows HUD to waive or specify alternative requirements for any provisions of any statue or regulation affecting the HCV and PBV programs in order to effectively deliver and administer HUD-VASH voucher assistance. These waivers and alternative requirements, hereinafter referred to as HUD-VASH Operating Requirements, can be found via Federal Register notices.

1. HUD-VASH Operating Requirements may not include requirements related to:
    a. Fair Housing, including:
        1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act
        2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
        3) Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act
        4) HUD's Equal Access Rule
        5) Reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities
    b. Nondiscrimination
    c. Labor standards
    d. The environment
2. The HUD-VASH Operating Requirements apply to all PHAs that administer HUD–VASH vouchers, including those that have not received an allocation of HUD–VASH vouchers,

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but administer these vouchers as a receiving PHA under the portability feature of the HCV program.

3. HUD-VASH Operating Requirements include:

   a. Case Management

      As a condition to receive HCV tenant-based voucher or PBV rental assistance, the homeless veteran must agree to participate in and receive case management services, as needed, directly from or arranged by the VA.

      1) The VA responsibilities include but are not limited to:

         a) The screening of homeless veterans to determine whether they meet the HUD–VASH program participation criteria established by the VA national office;

         b) Assisting veterans with the PHA application and assisting the veteran family with obtaining needed PHA documentation to ensure rapid voucher issuance;

         c) Referrals of homeless veterans to the PHA;

         d) Providing case management and supportive services to potential HUD–VASH program participants, as needed, prior to the PHA's issuance of a rental voucher;

         e) Providing housing search assistance to HUD–VASH participants with rental vouchers;

         f) Identifying the social service and medical needs of HUD–VASH participants and providing, or ensuring the provision of, regular ongoing case management, outpatient health services, hospitalization, and other supportive services, as needed, throughout this initiative; and

         g) Maintaining records and providing information for evaluation purposes, as required by HUD and the VA.

      2) In cases where a DSP (including an approved PHA DSP) is approved, the applicable responsibilities may be completed by the DSP.

      3) The VA, in consultation with the veteran, is responsible for determining if case management is required and if the case management requirement is satisfied.

      4) If a HUD-VASH veteran no longer requires case management, but maintains their HUD–VASH voucher assistance, the VA will maintain contact with the HUD-VASH family to provide support and planning assistance with the recertification and reinspection process. The VA will remain available to provide support to the HUD-VASH family, as needed.

   b. Family Eligibility

      By agreeing to administer the HUD-VASH voucher, the PHA relinquishes its authority to determine the eligibility of HUD-VASH families in accordance with regular HCV program rules and PHA policies.

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1) VA staff screens the HUD-VASH families in accordance with the VA's screening criteria (which generally includes a prioritization order) and in compliance with federal nondiscrimination and civil rights laws.

2) VA eligible HUD-VASH families are referred by the VA to the PHA for issuance of a HUD-VASH voucher or identification of a PBV unit that is exclusively made available to HUD-VASH families.

3) The PHA may only screen the HUD-VASH family for the following criteria:

   a) Income eligibility; and

   b) Subjectivity to a lifetime registration requirement under a state sex offender registration program.

      (1) If the family member that is subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program is the homeless veteran, the PHA will be required to deny admission for the family.

      (2) If a family member, other than the veteran, is subject to lifetime registration under a state sex offender registration program, the remaining family members may be served if the family agrees to remove the sex offender from its family composition.

4) Accepted Verifications

   a) For SSNs, the PHA will follow the SSN verification hierarchy, including acceptance of self-certification of the SSN and at least one third-party document.

   b) The PHA will accept documents provided by the VA, such as VA identification cards, DD-214 certificate, and VA-verified Application for Health Benefits (10-10EZ) for identification, date of birth, and as third-party verification for SSNs.

5) After the HUD-VASH family becomes a participant in the HCV or PBV program, when new family members are added, the regular PHA eligibility screening criteria apply.

c. Waiting List and Preferences

1) The PHA does not have the authority to establish or maintain a HUD-VASH waiting list.

2) The PHA does not have the authority to establish, apply, or maintain a HUD-VASH preference.

3) The PHA will accept HUD-VASH family referrals from the VA.

   a) The PHA will maintain written documentation of the HUD-VASH referral in the family file.

   b) The PHA will ensure the HUD-VASH files will be easily identifiable.

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d. Income and Asset Eligibility

The PHA will determine income and asset eligibility for HUD–VASH families in accordance with the income and asset eligibility policies in this Administrative Plan.

1) The PHA will use the HUD income limits and assets limitation threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) to determine the family's eligibility.

2) VA Service Connected Disability Benefits

a) At New Admission

For the purposes of determining initial income eligibility for a HUD-VASH family, annual income does not include:

(1) All VA service connected benefits received by the HUD–VASH applicant.

This special income exclusion only applies to the definition of annual income for purposes of determining income eligibility.

(2) Any deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

(3) Payments related to aid and attendance to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

b) At Reexamination

If the HUD–VASH applicant now qualifies as a low-income family under this alternative requirement, the VA service-connected benefits (with the exception of the normally excluded deferred VA disability payments and the payments related to aid and attendance) must be included as annual income when calculating the family's adjusted income.

c) The VA service connected disability benefits are excluded for purposes of determining income eligibility but included for purposes of calculating the TTP, HAP payment, and family share.

3) Asset Eligibility

a) At New Admission

The PHA will accept a self-certification by the family that the family's total assets are equal to or less than the asset threshold established by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), and that the family does not have any present ownership interest in real property, without taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration.

b) At Reexamination

(1) The PHA may accept a self-certification of net family assets at reexamination but must fully verify the family's assets every three (3) years.

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(2) For net family assets exceeding the asset threshold established by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation), the PHA must fully verify the family's assets as required for all HCV families.

(3) The PHA must not enforce the asset limitation for HUD–VASH families at reexamination.

4) The PHA will not deny admission to a HUD-VASH family with zero income.

a) If the HUD-VASH family reports that they have zero income, the PHA will accept a self-certification of zero income from the family at admission and at reexamination without taking any additional steps to require that the family verify zero reported income.

b) The self-certification does not need to be notarized.

c) The PHA will verify HUD-VASH families' income in the EIV system within 120 days after admission.

5) Income Targeting

The HCV program income targeting requirements, which requires at least 75% of the PHA's admissions in the PHA's fiscal year are families whose income are at or below the extremely low-income limit, does not apply to the HUD-VASH program.

a) The PHA may choose to include the admission of extremely low-income HUD-VASH families in its income targeting numbers for the fiscal year in which these families are admitted.

b) The PHA must serve all income eligible veterans, including low-income veterans (up to 80% AMI) in the HUD–VASH program.

c) If a HUD–VASH low-income family is eligible for assistance, the PHA may not condition this eligibility based on ''additional eligibility criteria'' specified in its Administrative Plan

e. Denial of a HUD-VASH Applicant

1) The HUD-VASH applicant is entitled to an informal review.

2) The PHA will provide the VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (form HUD-5380) and VAWA Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation (form HUD-5382):

a) At the time the applicant is denied assistance or admission, or

b) At the time the individual is provided assistance or admission.

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f. Minimum Rents

HUD–VASH families may often require hardship exemptions of the PHA-established minimum rent.

1) The PHA will consider hardship circumstances before charging the HUD-VASH family a minimum rent.

2) The PHA may choose to charge a lower minimum rent (including a minimum rent of $0) specifically for HUD–VASH program regardless of the minimum rent policies established in the PHA's Administrative Plan for other HCV families.

g. Initial Term of the HUD-VASH Voucher

HUD and the PHA recognizes the challenges that HUD-VASH participants may face with their housing search.

1) The search term of the HUD-VASH voucher for an initial issuance and/or move with continued assistance is at least 120 days.

2) Any extensions, suspensions, and progress reports will remain as per the policies in the PHA's Administrative Plan but will apply after the minimum 120-day initial search term.

3) The PHA will also provide an extension of the search term if requested as a reasonable accommodation for HUD-VASH families that includes a person with disabilities.

h. HUD-VASH Exception Payment Standard

To assist HUD–VASH families in finding affordable housing in a competitive housing market and where landlords may be reluctant to rent to individuals experiencing homelessness due to poor credit history or lack of recent rental history, HUD is allowing the PHA to establish a separate HUD–VASH exception payment standard.

1) The PHA may establish a HUD-VASH exception payment standard up to 120% of the PHA's published metropolitan area-wide FMR or SAFMR (based on PHA's applicable FMR) specifically for the PHA's HUD–VASH families.

2) A HUD-VASH exception payment standard over 120% must receive HUD approval through the process for regulatory waiver requests.

3) The exception payment standard implemented by the PHA will also apply in determining rents for PBV projects only when the project is comprised solely of units exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families.

4) The PHA may establish an exception payment standard up to 140% of the published FMR or SAFMR (based on which FMR the PHA is applying) only to be applied if required as a reasonable accommodation for a family that includes a person with a disability.

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5) Any unit approved under an exception payment standard must meet the reasonable rent requirements.

i. Eligible Housing

1) The PHA will allow a HUD-VASH family to live on the grounds of a VA facility in units developed to house homeless veterans.

2) This provision applies to both tenant-based HUD-VASH vouchers and to PBV HUD-VASH vouchers.

j. Inspections

All regulatory requirements pertaining to HQS apply to the HUD–VASH program.

1) To expedite the leasing process for tenant-based HUD-VASH, the PHA may pre-inspect available units that a HUD-VASH family may be interested in leasing with a HUD–VASH tenant-based voucher in order to maintain a pool of eligible units..

2) If a HUD-VASH family selects a unit that passed an HQS inspection (without intervening occupancy) within 90 days of the date of the RFTA, the PHA may approve the unit, as long as the unit meets all other PHA approval of assisted tenancy conditions.

3) The PHA is prohibited from directly or indirectly reducing the HUD-VASH family's opportunity to select among all available units.

k. Special Housing Types

A special housing type can be particularly useful to HUD–VASH family, as it can increase the availability of housing, and can be a better housing environment than a single-family unit.

1) The PHA will permit HUD–VASH families to use the following special housing types for tenant-based HUD–VASH assistance, regardless of whether the PHA permits these special housing types in the Administrative Plan for other families:

a) Single Room Occupancy (SRO);

b) Congregate Housing;

c) Group Home;

d) Shared Housing; and

e) Cooperative Housing.

2) The PHA will not permit a HUD-VASH family to use a shared housing type for HUD–VASH PBV.

l. Initial Lease Term

1) To provide a greater range of housing opportunities for HUD-VASH voucher holders, the HUD-VASH family may enter into an initial lease term with an owner for less than 12 months.

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2) The PHA will not allow a HUD-VASH PBV family to enter into an initial lease term with an owner for less than 12 months.

m. Mobility and Portability

HUD has established special mobility and portability procedures for HUD-VASH families as the family must reside in jurisdictions accessible to case management services provided by a partnering VA.

1) The PHA may not restrict portability and will allow a HUD-VASH family to utilize their portability option even if the head of household, spouse, or co-head of the family did not have legal residency in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA when the family applied for HCV assistance.

2) In all portability scenarios, with the exception of survivors of VAWA violence/abuse, the PHA will consult with the VA prior to approving a HUD-VASH family's portability move to ensure that case management services will continue to be provided.

3) Portability Moves Within the Same Catchment Area (or Area of Operation) Where Case Management is Provided by the Initial Partnering VA

A HUD-VASH family can move under portability within the initial PHA's partnering VA's catchment area as long as case management can still be provided, as determined by the VA.

a) If the receiving PHA does not administer a HUD-VASH program, the receiving PHA must bill the initial PHA.

b) If the receiving PHA administers a HUD-VASH program, the receiving PHA may absorb the family or bill the initial PHA.

4) Portability Moves Within the Same Catchment Area (or Area of Operation) Where Both PHAs Have Received HUD-VASH Vouchers

If the HUD-VASH family utilizes their portability option to move where both PHAs have received HUD-VASH vouchers:

a) The receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA or absorb the family into its own HUD–VASH program if the VA providing the initial case management agrees to the absorption by the receiving PHA and the transfer of case management.

b) The absorption will also entail the availability of a HUD–VASH voucher and case management provision by the receiving PHA's partnering VA.

5) Portability Moves Where the Receiving PHA is Outside of the VA's Catchment Area (or Area of Operation)

If the HUD-VASH family utilizes its portability option and moves to another jurisdiction where it will not be possible for the initial PHA's partnering VA to provide case management services, the VA must:

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a) First determine that the HUD-VASH family could be served by another VA that is participating in the HUD-VASH program and the receiving PHA has a HUD-VASH voucher available for the family

b) In these cases, the HUD-VASH family must be absorbed by the receiving PHA either as a new admission (upon initial participation in the HUD–VASH program) or as a portability move-in (after an initial leasing in the initial PHA's jurisdiction).

c) Upon absorption the initial PHA's HUD–VASH voucher will be available to lease to a new HUD–VASH eligible family, as determined by the partnering VA, and the absorbed HUD-VASH family will count toward the number of HUD–VASH slots awarded to the receiving PHA.

a) A HUD-VASH family can move if the referring VA confirms that the new VA has an available case management slot.

b) The receiving PHA must administer a HUD-VASH program and the HUD-VASH family must be absorbed by the receiving PHA.

6) Portability Moves Where the Receiving PHA is Outside of the Catchment Area (of Area of Operation) for Survivors of VAWA Violence/Abuse

a) A HUD-VASH family who request to utilize their portability option to port beyond the catchment area of the VA where they are receiving case management in order to protect the health or safety of a person who is or has been the survivor of VAWA violence/abuse and who reasonably believes him- or herself to be threatened with imminent harm from further violence by remaining in the unit or any family member has been the survivor of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move or request to move, may port prior to receiving approval from the receiving VA, but must notify the VA at the earliest time possible to ensure appropriate support is provided to the HUD-VASH family.

b) The initial PHA must follow its VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan.

The PHA may require a verbal self-certification or a written request (a completed form HUD–5383 will satisfy the requirement to provide a written request) from the HUD-VASH participant seeking a move outside the catchment area of the VA, which must include either:

(1) A statement expressing that the HUD-VASH participant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the HUD-VASH participant were to remain in the same dwelling unit assisted under the PHA; or

(2) In the case of a family member who is a survivor of sexual assault and is seeking a transfer on the basis that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the HUD-VASH participant's request for the move.

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c) The HUD-VASH veteran escaping VAWA violence/abuse must be admitted to the VA caseload.

7) For HUD-VASH participants seeking a move beyond the catchment area of the VA while maintaining a HUD–VASH voucher, the HUD-VASH participant must still port to a PHA that has a HUD–VASH program.

   If the receiving PHA does not have a HUD–VASH voucher available to lease, the receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA until a HUD–VASH voucher is available, at which point the porting HUD-VASH veteran must be absorbed into the receiving PHA's program.

8) Portability Moves When Case Management is No Longer Required

   If a HUD-VASH family wishes to move under portability and the veteran no longer requires case management, as determined by the VA, there are no portability restrictions, and the family can move to a community where case management is not provided.

   a) The receiving PHA is not required to administer a HUD-VASH program.

   b) The receiving PHA may choose to bill the initial PHA or absorb the HUD-VASH family into its program with a regular tenant-based voucher.

   c) The family will continue to be coded as "VASH" on line 2n of form HUD-50058.

   d) If the family has been issued a regular tenant-based voucher, line 2n of form HUD-50058 would be left blank.

9) A HUD-VASH family that moves under portability procedures must not be subject to rescreening by the receiving PHA

10) VASH Reporting and Portability Chart

VASH PORTABILITY ACTION CODES SUBMISSION SUMMARY		
Responsible PHA	**Event**	**Type of HUD-50058 Submission**
Initial PHA	HUD-VASH Applicant Ports Out	Action Code 10: Issuance of Voucher
Initial PHA	Special Purpose Voucher Code	Line 2n of form HUD-50058 = VASH
Initial PHA	HUD-VASH Participant Ports Out	Action Code 5: Portability Move-Out (regardless if the receiving PHA bills or absorbs)
Receiving PHA	HUD-VASH Family Ports In	Action Code 10: Issuance of Voucher
Receiving PHA	HUD-VASH Applicant Ports In	Action Code 1: New Admission
Receiving PHA	HUD-VASH Participant Ports-In	Action Code 4: Portability Move-In (regardless if the receiving PHA bills or absorbs)
Receiving PHA	Special Purpose Voucher Code	Line 2n of form HUD-50058: VASH

Receiving PHAs that have not been awarded VASH vouchers must bill the initial PHA for tracking purposes.

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n. Termination of Assistance

There are two (2) alternative requirements for termination of assistance for HUD–VASH participants.

1) Participation in case management

a) Failure to participate in case management

HUD–VASH voucher assistance is contingent upon participation in case management, when required by the VA.

(1) If the VA has determined that a veteran is not participating in required case management, without good cause, the PHA must terminate the family from the HUD–VASH program.

(2) The PHA may offer the family continued assistance through one of its regular vouchers or a PBV unit not exclusively made available for HUD–VASH.

b) Case management no longer required

(1) A VA determination that the veteran does not require or no longer requires case management is never grounds for termination of HCV assistance.

(a) In consultation with the VA, the PHA may offer the family continued assistance through one of its regular vouchers, to free up the HUD–VASH voucher for another eligible family referred by the VA.

(b) The decision to transfer assistance to a regular voucher must consider veteran preference and must be communicated to the VA prior to occurring.

(c) If the PHA has no voucher to offer, the family will retain its HUD–VASH voucher, or PBV unit, until such time as the PHA has an available voucher (or PBV unit not exclusively made available for HUD–VASH) for the family.

(2) If the family no longer requires case management, there are no portability restrictions - normal portability rules apply.

2) Eviction: Serious Violation of Lease

a) The PHA may, but is not required to, terminate a HUD-VASH family evicted under the HUD-VASH program for serious violations of the lease.

b) Prior to terminating HUD–VASH participants, HUD strongly encourages the PHA to exercise its discretion and consider all relevant circumstances of the specific case, including but not limited to:

(1) The role of the case manager and the impact that ongoing case management services can have on mitigating the conditions that led to the potential termination.

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(2) Granting a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

(3) Not terminate assistance on the basis or as a direct result that a member of the participant family is or has been a survivor of VAWA violence/abuse.

3) The PHA is prohibited from terminating the HUD-VASH family for a circumstance, activity, or reason that could not be used for denying admission:

4) The PHA can terminate the HUD-VASH family for program violations after admissions to the HCV program.

5) Informal Hearings

a) HUD-VASH families are entitled to informal hearings for participants.

b) The PHA will provide the VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights (form HUD-5380) and VAWA Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation (form HUD-5382) with any notification of eviction or notification of termination of assistance.

6) A HUD-VASH veteran previously terminated for program violations may be readmitted to the HUD-VASH program, if otherwise eligible.

o. Turnover of VASH Vouchers

Upon turnover of a HUD-VASH voucher, the PHA will issue the HUD-VASH voucher to another eligible homeless veteran families as identified by the VA.

p. Reallocation of VASH Vouchers

Due to changes and shifts in the population of homeless veterans over time, it may become necessary for HUD and the VA to jointly reallocate HUD-VASH vouchers between PHAs regardless of the jurisdictional boundaries of the PHAs, in order to better address the current need of homeless veterans.

1) The reallocation may be done in one of two ways:

a) If there is a continued need at the VA, HUD–VASH vouchers may be voluntarily moved between PHAs administering HUD–VASH programs within the same VA catchment area (or area of operation).

b) If it has been determined that a VA no longer has sufficient need and will not be able to utilize their available HUD–VASH vouchers, HUD and VA may choose to jointly recapture HUD–VASH vouchers from the VA and any partnering PHA(s).

(1) Recaptured HUD-VASH vouchers, and any associated funding, will be reallocated through a national allocation process, to areas with current need.

(2) HUD will issue additional PHA guidance on both HUD–VASH voucher voluntary moves within a VA and the HUD–VASH recapture processes.

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2) HUD may reallocate HUD-VASH vouchers due to poor performance by the PHA and/or the VA in serving the population of homeless veterans, as evidenced by a lack of adequate referrals or inadequate HUD-VASH voucher utilization rates after sufficient warning and cure time has been provided by HUD and/or the VA.

q. SEMAP

1) HUD-VASH vouchers are excluded from the SEMAP leasing indicator.

2) During a HUD–VASH PHA's calendar year, the prorated budget authority available for HUD–VASH vouchers and the units associated with that budget authority will be excluded from the denominators for both units leased and dollars expended.

D. Changes in Household Composition

1. Family Break-up

a. In the case of a family break-up, the HUD–VASH assistance must stay with the HUD–VASH veteran.

b. In the case of VAWA violence/abuse, in which the HUD–VASH veteran is the perpetrator, the survivor continue to be assisted.

1) Upon the PHA's termination of the perpetrator's HUD–VASH voucher due to the perpetrator's acts of VAWA violence/abuse, the survivor must be given a regular HCV, if available, and the PHA will use the perpetrator's HUD–VASH voucher to serve another eligible HUD-VASH family.

2) If a regular HCV is not available for the survivor, the PHA will terminate the perpetrator from assistance, and the survivor will continue to utilize the HUD–VASH voucher.

c. If the veteran dies or is incarcerated, the HUD-VASH voucher will remain with the remaining members of the HUD-VASH family.

1) The PHA may use a regular HCV, if available, to continue assisting this family and free up the HUD-VASH voucher for another eligible HUD-VASH family.

2) If a regular HCV is not available, the HUD-VASH family will continue utilizing the HUD-VASH voucher.

3) Once the HUD-VASH voucher turns over, the PHA must issue it to another eligible HUD-VASH family.

2. Additions to the Household

When the HUD-VASH family requests to add an individual to the household, the policies in the PHA's Administrative Plan apply.

a. The composition of the assisted HUD-VASH family residing in the unit must be approved by the PHA.

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b. The HUD-VASH family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child.

c. The HUD-VASH family must request PHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

After admission, all regular PHA screening requirements will apply

E. HUD-VASH Project-Based Voucher

The PHA does not need authorization from HUD to use HUD-VASH vouchers as PBVs, however, the PHA must still comply with all standard PBV program requirements that are not waived by HUD-VASH to do so.

1. The PHA must consult with the partnering VA to ensure approval of the project.
2. PHAs and the partnering VA medical facility are expected to communicate regarding the PBV planning and development.
3. PHAs may project-base HUD–VASH vouchers in projects alongside other PBV units (in accordance with all applicable PBV requirements) and may execute a single HAP contract covering both the HUD–VASH PBVs and the other PBVs.
4. Project Cap

   All units exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families in a PBV project are exempted from the PBV income-mixing requirements (project cap).

   a. The project cap refers to the number of units in a project that may receive PBV assistance and is generally the higher of 25 units or 25% of units in the project.

   b. Units exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families are excluded from (do not count against) this PBV project cap.

   c. HUD–VASH supportive services only need to be provided to all HUD–VASH families in the project, not all families receiving PBV assistance in the project.
5. Program Cap

   HUD–VASH units made available under a competitive PIH Notice for HUD–VASH PBV units, are exempt from the PBV program limitation (program cap).

   a. This exception only applies to HUD–VASH PBV vouchers awarded through the HUD–VASH PBV set-aside process notice.

   b. All other HUD–VASH vouchers that the PHA opts to project-base, are still subject to the PBV program cap.
6. PBV Proposal and Project Selection Procedures

   a. PBV proposal and/or project selection for HUD–VASH must follow all regular proposal and/or project selection regulations, with the following exception, HUD is establishing an alternative requirement to permit noncompetitive selection of one (1) or more PBV

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projects with units made exclusively available to HUD–VASH families on the site of a VA facility.

b. The method of project selection must comply with all other requirements of the PBV proposal and/or project selection procedures, including that the PHA must notify the public of its intent to noncompetitively select one (1) or more projects for PBV assistance through its 5-Year Plan and to ensure any project selection is consistent with the PHA Administrative Plan.

7. Rent to Owner

a. In determining the rent to owner for the PBV project, if the cap on the amount of rent to owner is lower for non-HUD–VASH units than it is for the HUD–VASH units (e.g., the PHA has established a HUD–VASH exception payment standard and there is either no exception payment standard or a lower exception payment standard for the regular HCV program for the area in question), that lower cap is applicable when setting the rent to owner for the PBV units in the project, including the HUD–VASH units.

b. In projects where the PHA has a single HAP contract covering both the HUD–VASH PBVs and the other PBVs, the contract rents may not be different based on whether the unit is a HUD–VASH PBV unit or a non-HUD– VASH PBV unit.

8. Units Exclusively Made Available to HUD-VASH Families

a. In the description of units in Exhibit A of the HAP contract, the PHA must indicate the number of units that will be exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families.

b. The PHA will refer only HUD–VASH families to PBV units exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families and to PBV units funded through a HUD–VASH PBV set-aside award.

c. The PHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to re-designate a regular PBV unit as a unit specifically designated for HUD–VASH families, so long as the PHA first consults with and obtains concurrence from the VA.

d. The PHA and owner may agree to amend a PBV HAP contract to re-designate a unit specifically designated for HUD–VASH families as a regular PBV unit, so long as the unit is not funded through a HUD–VASH PBV set-aside award and is eligible for a regular PBV (for instance the unit is eligible under the PHA's program and project caps).

e. The PHA and owner may agree to temporarily remove a unit from the HAP contract in cases where a HUD–VASH eligible veteran has been identified by the VA as appropriate for a HUD–VASH PBV unit, but the veteran is not income eligible to receive voucher assistance (even after applying the VA service-connected disability benefit exclusion waiver and alternative requirement or may not be selected for the PBV unit because the family's TTP exceeds the gross rent of the unit (i.e., there is no HAP).

1) Although the family would not be a program participant in the housing portion of the HUD–VASH program in such a case, the family would still benefit from the project's location on the grounds of a VA facility or from the HUD–VASH supportive

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services on-site at the project, while the HUD–VASH voucher would be available to assist another HUD–VASH family.

2) The PHA and owner could agree to add a HUD–VASH voucher back onto the PBV HAP contract if the family' income subsequently decreased to the point that there would be a HAP or when the family vacates the unit.

9. VA's Enhanced-Use Lease (EUL) Program

   The PHA may consult with their partnering VA about the option for using PBVs in conjunction with the VA's Enhanced-Use Lease (EUL) Program.

   a. The EUL Program authorizes the VA to lease underutilized real estate under its jurisdiction or control to the private sector.

   b. Through this program, lessees can develop supportive housing for homeless veterans who will be provided an expanded range of services that would not otherwise be available on medical center campuses.

10. HUD-VASH Zero-HAP Family Options and Alternative Requirements

    a. The PHA may select an occupied unit to be included under a PBV HAP contract only if the unit's occupants are eligible for assistance and the TTP for the family is less than the gross rent for the unit, such that the unit will be eligible for a monthly HAP.

    b. In selecting a family for an available PBV unit, the PHA must determine the TTP for the family is less than the gross rent, meaning that the unit will be eligible for a monthly HAP.

    c. If the PBV project is either on the grounds of a VA facility or there are HUD–VASH supportive services provided on-site at the project, the PHA may opt to select a unit occupied by a ''zero-HAP'' HUD–VASH eligible family or admit a ''zero-HAP'' HUD–VASH family to a unit if such unit is made exclusively available to HUD–VASH families.

    d. Until the HUD–VASH family's TTP falls below the gross rent, the family is responsible for paying the entire rent to owner (the total monthly rent payable by the family and the PHA to the owner under the lease for a contract unit), in addition to being responsible for paying all tenant supplied utilities.

    e. During any period that the family's TTP falls below the gross rent, normal PBV requirements apply.

    f. Under normally applicable rules, units occupied by families whose incomes have increased during their tenancy resulting in the TTP equaling the gross rent shall be removed from the HAP contract 180 days following the last housing assistance payment on behalf of the family.

       1) These regulations do not apply to zero HAP families admitted to the PBV project because there is no last housing assistance payment that would trigger the unit removal date of 180 days.

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2) As an alternative requirement, PHAs have the option of removing the unit in which the zero HAP family resides from the HAP contract, but no earlier than 180 days from the start of the family PBV tenancy.

3) If the PHA exercises this option, the family may not be required to move from the unit as a consequence and continues to receive the HUD–VASH supportive services.

4) If the project is fully assisted the PHA may reinstate the unit removed to the HAP contract after the family either vacates the unit or their income decreases to the point that there would be a HAP.

5) If the project is partially assisted, the PHA may substitute a different unit for the unit removed from the HAP contact when the first eligible substitute unit becomes available.

6) The PHA may choose to simply leave the unit on the HAP contract while the zero HAP family continues to reside there.

11. Wrong size unit

HUD applies an alternative requirement for HUD–VASH PBV units with respect to overcrowded, under-occupied, and accessible units.

a. If the PHA determines that a HUD– VASH family is occupying a wrong-size PBV unit or a PBV unit with accessibility features that the family does not require and the PBV unit is needed by a family that requires the accessibility features, the PHA must notify the family and the owner within 30 days of the PHA's determination.

b. The PHA's offer of continued housing assistance must be:

1) Made within 60 days of the PHA's determination, and

2) In the form of either a HUD–VASH tenant-based voucher or another HUD–VASH PBV unit.

c. If no HUD–VASH assistance is available for the PHA to offer within 60 days of the PHA's determination, the PHA must remove the wrong-sized or accessible unit from the HAP contract to make HUD–VASH voucher assistance available to issue the family a tenant-based HUD–VASH voucher.

d. The required provision that the family may elect to use its tenant-based assistance to remain in the same project when a PBV HAP contract terminates or expires, does not apply to families issued a HUD–VASH tenant-based voucher under this circumstance.

e. The PHA may use another voucher to add the unit removed under this alternative requirement to the HAP contract after the family vacates the property.

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12. Family Right to Move

    If the HUD–VASH family is eligible to move from its PBV unit and there is no HUD–VASH tenant-based voucher available at the time the family requests to move, the PHA may require the family, that still requires case management, to wait for a HUD–VASH tenant-based voucher for a period not to exceed 180 days.

    a. If a HUD–VASH tenant-based voucher is still not available after that time period, the PHA will allow the HUD-VASH family to move with its HUD–VASH voucher as tenant-based assistance.

    b. The PHA may allow the HUD-VASH family to move with its HUD–VASH voucher as tenant-based assistance without having to meet the 180-day waiting period.

    c. In either case, the PHA may either replace the assistance in the PBV unit with one of its regular vouchers if the unit is eligible for a regular PBV or the PHA and owner may agree to temporarily remove the unit from the HAP contract.

    d. If a HUD–VASH veteran has been determined to no longer require case management, the PHA will allow the HUD-VASH family to move with the first available tenant-based voucher if no HUD–VASH voucher is immediately available.

       The PHA cannot require the family to wait for a HUD–VASH voucher to become available.

13. HUD-VASH Unit Additions and Substitutions

    a. The PBV program requirements governing additions and substitutions apply, except the requirement governing additions and substitutions of occupied units does not apply to units exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families in most cases.

    b. Because only homeless veterans may be referred for occupancy of a HUD–VASH PBV unit, only occupied units whose occupants are families already receiving tenant-based HUD–VASH assistance may be added to a PBV HAP contract as units exclusively made available to HUD–VASH families.

    c. Families who are not homeless cannot receive HUD–VASH assistance as a result of the family's unit being added to a PBV HAP contract.

14. Case Management and Termination Requirements

    If a HUD–VASH family does not require or no longer requires case management, the unit continues to count as an excepted PBV unit for as long as the family resides in that unit.

    a. The PHA will terminate a HUD–VASH family's PBV assistance for failure to participate in case management as required by the VA.

    b. The PHA will offer the veteran to receive a regular (non-VASH) HCV or PBV unit instead of the terminating the family's assistance.

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c. The PHA may:

1) Substitute the family's unit on the PBV HAP contract for another unit if it is possible to do so (the PHA may, in conjunction with such substitution), add the original unit to the PBV HAP contract with a non-VASH voucher;

2) Remove the unit from the PBV HAP contract so the family may remain with tenant-based assistance, if the family and the owner agree to use the tenant-based voucher in the unit; or

3) Change the unit's status in the PBV HAP contract from a unit exclusively made available for HUD–VASH to a regular PBV unit, if doing so is allowable under program rules and this notice.

4) Add the removed unit to the HAP contract after the ineligible family vacates the property and the owner may substitute a PBV unit not exclusively made available for HUD-VASH.

F. VASH Reporting Requirements

The code "VASH" has been established for use on line 2n of form HUD-50058 (line 2p of the MTW form HUD-50058) to indicate that a family is a participant in the HUD-VASH program.

1. The PHA will continue to use the "VASH" code on the form HUD-50058 throughout the HUD-VASH family's participation in the HUD-VASH program.
2. The PHA will report the issuance of a HUD-VASH voucher on form HUD-50058 by entering "VASH" in field 2n and action code "10" (issuance of voucher) in line 2a.
3. Case Management Services No Longer Required
   a. The PHA is no longer required to use the "VASH" code in line 2n if the HUD-VASH family no longer requires case management and the PHA issued the family a regular HCV.
   b. The PHA must continue to use the "VASH" code in line 2n if the HUD-VASH family no longer requires case management, and the PHA did not issue the HUD-VASH family a regular HCV.

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APPENDIX F: EZ-RRD

This Reasonable Rent Policy and Procedures is to be added to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan and includes the following sections.

A. Statement of Compliance
B. Step-by-Step Explanation of Procedures
C. Explanation of Analysis used in the Procedures
D. Compliance with Fair Housing Regulations
E. Agency Staff Training
F. Agency's Interaction with Landlords
G. Agency-Owned Units
H. Data Collection of Unassisted Comparable Units
I. Calculation of the Recommended Reasonable Rent

A. Statement of Compliance with Reasonable Rent Regulations Background

The EZ-Reasonable Rent Determination (EZ-RRD) system is utilized to assist staff to conduct reasonable rent analysis for units to be assisted. The EZ-RRD system was designed to correct long-standing misconceptions and problems about reasonable rent analysis. For example, other systems allow the Agency Analyst to select the comparable units, allowing for possible favoritism, subjectivity and Fair Housing Issues. EZ-RRD automatically selects the best comparable units in the database using consistent and objective methods. Thus, the Agency and HUD are protected from fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

In another example, some systems look for comparable units based only on the same or similar rents. They do not account for differences in the characteristics between the assisted and comparable units. The EZ-RRD system uses the standard deviation method to enable proper comparisons of the unit to be assisted and comparable units with different characteristics, assuring the Agency that an "apples-to-apples" comparison is made.

Agency should always ensure the EZ-RRD database has an adequate number of current comparable units in all communities in which the Participants live as well as communities that may provide Expanded Housing Opportunities. Expanded Housing Opportunities is a HUD term that indicates a geographic area that may offer better housing quality, good public transportation, good schools, close proximity to jobs and services, etc.

This Policy represents a reasonable method per the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and SEMAP regulations, as well as the HUD Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook. It also represents a common-sense approach according to the HUD SEMAP Confirmatory Review and Reasonable Rent Quality Assurance protocols.

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Timing

A unit will not be approved until it is determined that the requested rent by the owner/agent is a reasonable rent. The Agency will also determine the reasonable rent before approving any increase in the rent or if there is a 10% decrease in the published FMR 60 days before the contract anniversary as compared with the FMR in effect one year before the contract anniversary, or if directed by HUD. The agency may elect to re-determine reasonable rent at any other time.

Compliance with 24 CFR Section 982.507 Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent and 24 CFR Section 985.3 (b) Reasonable Rent.

The regulations do not require a specific method to be utilized. The only requirements for comparability at 24 CFR 982.507 (b) is for the Agency to utilize unassisted units as comparable units and to consider all nine characteristics for each determination. Therefore, the reasonable rent system uses only unassisted units for comparable units. It also considers the following characteristics for each determination.

- Location
- Quality
- Size (by # of bedrooms, overall size and # of bathrooms)
- Unit type
- Age of the contract unit
- Amenities
- Housing services
- Maintenance
- Utilities to be provided by the owner

The only requirements for reasonable rent at 24 CFR 985.3 (b) is for the Agency to have and implement a reasonable written method that uses all nine of the above characteristics. This Policy describes the reasonable method herein.

The EZ-Reasonable Rent Determination (EZ-RRD) Report documents implementation of this Policy. This Policy includes an example of this Report.

B. Step-by Step Explanation of Procedures

This section first explains the preparation needed to perform reasonable rent determinations; then it provides the steps to implement the reasonable rent determinations.

Preparation: Use of Location

The first step in preparation concerns the location characteristic. Location has the greatest impact on rent. Therefore, this system gives the greatest weight to location.

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To define location, the EZ-RRD Analysts divide the Agency's jurisdiction into three rental market value areas. Each unit to be assisted and each comparable unit is assigned to be in either a high, medium, or low rental market value location. Section III of this Policy provides an explanation of how these rental market values are determined.

Preparation: Assigning Maximum Value Points to HUD Required Characteristics

EZ-RRD assigns maximum value points to each HUD required characteristic. These value points represent the economic value for each characteristic. Section III of this Policy provides an explanation of how the value points are determined.

Value Point Levels Applied to Each Characteristic

Each characteristic is assigned a value point level. Characteristics with higher levels have more impact on the actual rent. Level V has the highest number of potential value points. Level I have the lowest number of potential points.

Each level has a value point range. The actual number of value points assigned to a characteristic is determined by the description of each characteristic in a particular unit. For example, for the quality characteristic, a unit with high quality will receive more value points than a unit with fair quality. The table below provides value levels and point ranges.

Characteristic	Value Point Level	Value Point Range
Location	**V**	**15-23**
HQS Quality	**IV**	**10-18**
Utilities Provided by Owner	**IV**	**0-18**
Building Structure (Unit Type)	**IV**	**10-18**
Overall Unit Size	**III**	**8-13**
Number of Bedrooms	**II**	**4-9**
Number of Bathrooms	**II**	**4-9**
Age	**II**	**4-9**
Amenities	**II**	**0-9**
Maintenance	**I**	**1-5**
Housing Services	**I**	**0-5**

Implementation

Below are step-by-step procedures for performing each reasonable rent determination. These procedures include data entry into the web-based EZ-RRD system and analysis performed by the system.

1. After the Agency Analyst enters the address for the Unit to be Assisted, EZ-RRD provides the Agency Analyst with the option to select the best comparable units by filtering**.**

   If the Agency does not filter, EZ-RRD will select the best comparable units from the database for the Agency's entire jurisdiction. If the Agency does not find it necessary to filter, the Agency Analyst skips this option.

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However, some agencies may have large jurisdictions that are comprised of smaller geographic areas that have significantly different rental market values. These agencies may wish to filter to select the best comparable units only from within a specific smaller geographical area.

If filtering is utilized, a two-step process is required. First, the Agency Analyst selects the Filter Type from a drop-down menu. The Filter Type may be city, State, zip code, census tract, real estate code, neighborhood, custom 1 and custom 2. After selecting the filter type, the Agency Analyst mouse-clicks in the *Filter To* field. EZ-RRD displays all the filtering options within the selected type. The Agency Analyst then selects the desired option. For example, some agencies may be comprised of several cities with significant rental market value differences. When the Agency Analyst selects filtering by city, all cities with comparable units will be displayed. The Agency Analyst then selects the desired city.

2. The Agency Analyst enters an accurate description of the unit to be assisted for each required characteristic. The Agency is responsible for accurate data input for each characteristic for the unit to be assisted. The Agency is responsible to confirm the accuracy of the data provided by the Landlord for the required characteristics. To ensure that accurate descriptions are entered the definitions for each description are provided on the system under "Help Me Decide" for each characteristic. In addition, these definitions are provided on a laminated guide called EZ-RRD Rent Reasonableness Determination Steps. It is provided in the detailed Reasonable Rent User's Manual that is provided separate from this Policy.
3. Based on the descriptions entered into the EZ-RRD system, it assigns the appropriate values to each characteristic for the unit to be assisted.
4. EZ-RRD system totals the values of each characteristic for the unit to be assisted to obtain the unit's Total Value Points.
5. EZ-RRD system analyzes the Total Value Points and descriptions of all characteristics for both the unit to be assisted and the comparable unit database. It locates units with exact points and characteristics to use as comparable units.
6. If there is no exact match, EZ-RRD system will next select comparables based on the database search priorities listed on the following chart.

Database Search Priorities Chart

Priority #	Action
I	Exact match on all 9 required characteristics and total value points
II	Exact match to structure type, location, # of bedrooms, and same or similar total value points for all required characteristics
III	Exact match to location, # of bedrooms, and same or similar total value points for all required characteristics

Through the above database search process, the three comparable units most similar to the unit to be assisted are selected.

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7. EZ-RRD system then populates the Reasonable Rent Determination Report (hereafter called Report) with the characteristic descriptions and total value points for the unit to be assisted and each of the three comparables. See sample Report below.
8. The EZ-RRD System analyzes the data for the Average Rents of Comparables, Average Value of Comparables, Unit to be Assisted Rent and Unit to be Assisted Value factors. Based on this analysis, EZ-RRD calculates the estimated reasonable market rent for the unit to be assisted. On the EZ-Reasonable Rent Determination Report, this figure is called the Recommended Reasonable Rent.
9. On the top of the Report, EZ-RRD displays the following analysis data:
    a. Average Rents of Comparables
    b. Average Value of Comparables
    c. Unit to be Assisted Rent
    d. Unit to be Assisted Value
    e. Recommended Reasonable Rent
10. The Agency Analyst reviews the five (5) factors listed in the analysis data mentioned above. Based on this review, the Agency Analyst makes the final decision concerning reasonable rent. The Agency Analyst compares the Recommended Reasonable Rent figure with the Unit to be Assisted rent figure. Generally, if the Recommended Reasonable Rent figure is equal to or higher than the Unit to be Assisted rent, the Agency Analyst may determine the requested rent to be reasonable. The Agency Analyst may then select "Yes" on the Report, print it, and secure it in the tenant file. EZ-RRD will automatically fill in the Analyst's name and date of the determination.

    Generally, if the Recommended Reasonable Rent figure is less than the Unit to Be Assisted rent, the Agency Analyst may determine the rent is not reasonable. The Agency Analyst may then select "No" on the Report, print it, and secure it in the tenant file. EZ-RRD will automatically fill in the Analyst's name and date of the determination.

    If a Request for a Reasonable Accommodation is made, see Section IV – Compliance with Fair Housing Regulations in this Policy.

Sample Reasonable Rent Determination Report

A sample Reasonable Rent Determination Report is provided below. The Value Point level and the actual value assigned to each characteristic in this sample are also provided.

As needed an optional Reasonable Rent Determination Standard Deviation Adjusted Report showing standard deviation comparisons may be used. This optional report illustrates the results of standard deviation calculations for the characteristics of unit size, unit type, quality, and age if needed.

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For illustration purposes only Red lettering does not appear on system-generated reports. Used here to illustrate values assigned.

EZ-Reasonable Rent Determination Report

Analysis Data:

Average Rent of Comparables:	$1,289.67
Average Value of Comparables:	47
Unit To Be Assisted Rent:	$900.00
Unit To Be Assisted Value:	47
Recommended Reasonable Rent:	**$1,289.67**
The analysis of the above data shows the requested rent for the unit to be assisted to be reasonable?	Yes
If YES above, the Requested Rent is reasonable.	
	11/16/2015
Staff Person Name	**Date**

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Unit To Be Assisted	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3
Address 123 Test Avenue Any City, TX *****	**Address** 4232 Crumley Way Anytown, TX 95843	**Address** 9361 Amethyst Way Anytown, TX 95624	**Address** 918 Terrace Lane Anytown, TX 95632
User Defined	**Census Tract** 74.06	**Census Tract** 93.08	**Census Tract** 95.03
Location ** Low Rent Area Level V-15	**Location **** Low Rent Area Level V-15	**Location **** Low Rent Area Level V-15	**Location **** Low Rent Area Level V-15
Unit Size ** Medium Level III-8	**Unit Size **** Medium Level III-8	**Unit Size **** Medium Level III-8	**Unit Size **** Medium Level III-8
Unit Type ** Single Family Level IV-15	**Unit Type **** Single Family Level IV-18	**Unit Type **** Single Family Level IV-15	**Unit Type **** Single Family Level IV-16
Quality ** Fair Level IV-14	**Quality **** Good Level IV-14	**Quality **** Good Level IV-12	**Quality **** Good Level IV-14
Age ** 21-50 Years Level II-6	**Age **** 6-20 Years Level II-6	**Age **** 50+ Years Level II-6	**Age **** 6-20 Years Level II-4
Amenities ** Cable/internet ready, Covered and/or Off-street Parking, Hardwood Floors, Range, Refrigerator, Washer/Dryer Hookups Level II - 0	**Amenities **** Cable/internet ready, Carpeting, Central A/C Unit, Covered and/or Off-street Parking, Dishwasher, Washer/Dryer Hookups, Other: Garage Level II-4	**Amenities **** Cable/internet ready, Ceiling Fan, Central A/C Unit, Covered and/or Off-street Parking, Dishwasher, Garbage Disposal, Laundry Facilities, Range, Washer/Dryer Hookups, Working Fireplace, Other: Garage Level II-3	**Amenities **** Cable/internet ready, Carpeting, Central A/C Unit, Covered and/or Off-street Parking, Dishwasher, Range, Washer/Dryer Hookups, Other: Garage Level II-3
Housing Services ** No Services Level I-5	**Housing Services **** No Services Level I-0	**Housing Services **** No Services Level I-0	**Housing Services **** No Services Level I-0
Maintenance ** Level I-5 Owner Provides Offsite Maintenance	**Maintenance **** Level I-2 Owner Provides Offsite Maintenance	**Maintenance **** Level I-2 Owner Provides Offsite Maintenance	**Maintenance **** Level I-2 Owner Provides Offsite Maintenance
Paid Utilities ** Level IV-0 Sewer, Trash Collection, Water	**Paid Utilities **** Level IV-0 None	**Paid Utilities **** Level IV-6 None	**Paid Utilities **** Level IV-6 None
Bedrooms Level II-6 3 Bedrooms	**Bedrooms** Level II-6 3 Bedrooms	**Bedrooms** Level II-6 3 Bedrooms	**Bedrooms** Level II-6 3 Bedrooms
Bathrooms ** Level II-4 1 Bathroom	**Bathrooms **** Level II-4 2 Bathrooms	**Bathrooms **** Level II-5 2 Bathrooms	**Bathrooms **** Level II-4 2 Bathrooms
Requested Rent $900.00	**COL Rent** $1,327.00	**COL Rent** $1,268.00	**COL Rent** $1,274.00
Value 47	**Value** 47	**Value** 47	**Value** 47
Date of Data 11/16/2015	**Date of Data** 10/01/2015	**Date of Data** 10/01/2015	**Date of Data** 08/01/2015

Although the EZ-Reasonable Rent Determination system is an aid to provide data and analysis, the Agency is solely responsible for the reasonable rent determination herein.

*** Required in accordance with 24CFR§985.3(b)(3)(A)*

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C. Explanation of Types of Analysis used in the Procedures

The EZ-RRD system uses three basic methods of analysis. They are determining high, medium, and low Rental Market Value Areas, Assigning Value Points to Characteristics, and Standard Deviation calculation.

Determining High, Medium, and Low Rental Market Value Areas

High, medium, and low rental areas, or submarkets within the Agency's jurisdiction, are determined through a process called Value of the Unit's Location. EZ-RRD Analysts perform extensive economic research. This research identifies the value of rental property in all areas of the Agency's jurisdiction. This research entails examining many factors that affect property values and rental values within each submarket. These factors include but are not limited to census tract income levels, percent of population above or below poverty, median family income, renter occupied units, owner occupied units, percent of vacant units, median house age, crime statistics, public transportation, population impaction, community parks and other amenities, hospitals, airports, recreational facilities, waterfront access, recent real estate developments, etc.

These factors are used to evaluate the comparable unit or the unit to be assisted as well as the immediate three to four block area surrounding each comparable unit and unit to be assisted to assign a high, medium, or low rental market value rating to each comparable unit and each unit to be assisted.

The high rental market value area consists of luxury communities in the most favorable locations. These communities are usually newer construction and may have additional community/association amenities such as recreational facilities or be on a waterfront. Individual properties may include state-of-the-art systems, modern appliances, and/or superior quality finishes.

A medium rental market value area is considered an average neighborhood or intermediate community. These areas are slightly less favorable than the luxury areas. These communities may include newer, larger homes and may include quality finishes. These areas may have additional amenities such as a fitness center, swimming pool, and recreational courts. Properties would contain adequate systems and appliances.

The lower rental market value area is a below average neighborhood, ranging from minimal to depleted or impoverished areas. Minimal communities often include older, smaller homes in good condition (that would be considered starter homes if being purchased). They may also include buildings in poor condition that have been abandoned or vandalized. These neighborhoods may have community parks and swimming pools.

Assigning Value Points to Characteristics

The value for each characteristic is based upon the economic research for the Agency's jurisdiction described above. In addition, it is based on several years of rental market research using an enormous, national, unassisted rental market unit sampling. Each HUD required characteristic was individually analyzed to represent its contribution accurately to the unit's total rental value. The specific values used are proprietary and cannot be disclosed.

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For example, the Agency gives the highest weight to location. Higher weights are also given to utilities paid for by the landlord, quality, and unit type. The lowest values are given to maintenance and services.

The value points for each characteristic are added for each unit to become the Total Value Point rating. This rating represents the unit's actual rental value. The Total Value Points for the unit to be assisted are compared with the Average Total Value Points for the three comparable units during the reasonable rent determination process. This process is illustrated on the sample Reasonable Rent Report provided above.

This methodology is also supported by the Housing Choice Voucher Program HUD Guidebook. This Guidebook refers to the Point and Dollars per Feature System.

Standard Deviation Calculations

The EZ-RRD system uses the standard deviation procedure to compare differing characteristics between the unit to be assisted and the comparable units. Standard Deviation uses the value points assigned to each characteristic to calculate the appropriate rent for units having different characteristics. The following examples illustrate how the EZ- RRD system applies the standard deviation calculation.

1. The high-quality characteristic has a value of 16 points. The fair quality characteristic has a value of 13 points, a 19% difference (16 - 13 = 3 point difference; 3 points ÷ 16 points = 19%). If the other characteristics are the same and if the high-quality unit rents for $1,000, the fair quality unit should rent at $810.00 or 19% less.
2. The single-family structure type characteristic has a value of 18 points. The garden/walkup structure type characteristic receives 15 points or 17% less. If the other characteristics are the same, and the single-family unit rents for $1,200.00, the garden/walkup unit should rent for $996.00, or 17% less.

The above calculation is made for each characteristic with different descriptions during each reasonable rent determination. The results of these standard deviation calculations are presented in the Total Value Points. For example, using the sample Reasonable Rent Determination above, the following Total Value Points and rents were listed:

Average Total Value Points of Comparables:	78
Average Rents of Comparables:	$738.00
Total Value Points of Assisted Unit:	78
Requested Rent of Assisted Unit	$925.00

After applying the standard deviation calculations, this system determined that the average comparable units and the unit to be assisted had the same total value. As the requested rent for the unit to be assisted unit is higher than the average of the comparable units, the requested rent is not reasonable.

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D. Compliance with Fair Housing Regulations

The Agency will ensure the reasonable rent determination process is not utilized to violate anyone's fair housing rights. To accommodate a request for a reasonable accommodation, the Agency recognizes the Fair Housing regulations are more strict than the reasonable rent regulations. Therefore, the fair housing regulations will take precedence.

A participant may make a request for a reasonable accommodation when the EZ-RRD Report shows the rent is not reasonable or when the rent is so high the Participant would pay more than 40% of their monthly adjusted income toward the rent (24 CFR Part 982.508 – Maximum Family Share at Initial Occupancy). The Agency will take reasonable internal and external administrative remedies to grant regulatorily acceptable requests for a reasonable accommodation when said requests are received.

Internal administrative remedies are efforts completely within the Agency's control. As needed, the internal administrative remedies described below will be considered.

As a reasonable accommodation, the Agency may give a higher rating to four of the required reasonable rent characteristics as described below. These higher ratings may result in a higher total value of the unit to be assisted, and thus enables the EZ-RRD software to identify comparable units that may justify a higher rent.

Concerning the location characteristic, the staff should review the definitions for the rental market value area to be sure the most accurate rental market value area is being considered for the unit to be assisted.

Concerning the quality characteristic, the Agency may give a unit with features that address a specific disability an "Excellent" quality rating.

Concerning the amenities characteristic, the actual features that address a disability are considered amenities. The Agency may select the "Handicap Accessible" amenity and add one additional amenity in "Other."

Concerning the landlord provided services characteristic, if the unit has services that aid people with disabilities, such as transportation, extra security, meals and package handling, the Agency can select "Landlord Provided Services."

When the request for a reasonable accommodation concerns the 40% of the Monthly Adjusted Income (MAI) rule, the Agency may consider the internal administrative remedy of using a payment standard of 120% of the Fair Market Rent for the specific unit and participant in question (24 CFR 982.503 b. (1.) (v.). The Agency does not need HUD approval for this action. The higher payment standard may bring the tenant's rent share to under 40% of MAI thus allowing the Agency to approve the requested rent.

External administrative remedies involve efforts by the Agency and HUD. If the requested gross rent for a unit at initial occupancy exceeds the payment standard, and the tenant would pay more than 40% of their monthly adjusted income for rent, the Agency may request a waiver from HUD for the regulation at 24 CFR Part 982.508 – Maximum Family Share at Initial

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Occupancy. The waiver request would be to allow the family to pay more than 40% of their monthly adjusted income for rent.

As needed, another external administrative remedy the Agency will consider is to request a waiver from HUD from the regulation at 24 CFR Part 982.507 Rent to Owner's Reasonable Rent. This waiver request would be to approve the rent for the unit in question even though it is not reasonable. (This section subject to change if cited regulations are changed or updated.)

E. Agency Staff Training

As new analysts and new supervisors are appointed, they will undergo training concerning the reasonable rent requirements and the EZ-RRD system. This training will include a review of:

1. 24 CFR Section 982.507 Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent
2. 24 CFR Section 985.3 (b) Reasonable Rent
3. HUD Housing Choice Voucher Program Guidebook Chapter 9
4. Reasonable Rent Policy
5. EZ-RRD Procedures

   The Analyst performing reasonable rent determinations will demonstrate proficiency for correctly performing the reasonable rent determination.

F. Agency Interaction with Landlords

Owner/Agent Relations

The owner/agent will be advised by accepting each monthly housing assistant payment he/she will be certifying that:

- The Rent to Owner is not more than rent charged by the owner/agent for comparable unassisted units in the premises.
- The assisted family is currently occupying the unit and the assisted family is not in violation of lease obligations.

Owner/Agency Negotiations

If owners object to the approved rent, they may submit all HUD required comparable data for at least three unassisted units. The data will be confirmed by the Agency and added to the existing comparable units' database. The Agency will then run a new determination.

G. Agency-Owned Units

Local government or independent entities (approved by HUD) must perform rent reasonableness determinations for Agency owned units leased by voucher holders. In these cases, the following arrangements may be made:

- The Authority may pay expenses associated with this service.

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- The Authority may use administrative fee income to compensate the independent agencies for their services.
- The family cannot be charged for these services.

H. Collection of Unassisted Comparable Units

Data for comparable units may be collected from the following sources:

- Onsite visits
- Real estate, Landlord/real estate investor groups, property managers
- Any publication with real estate ads
- Available Census Reports for the most recent years
- Various Internet sources
- Multiple Listing Service
- Newspaper ads followed by owner/agent interviews
- Owner/agent questionnaires
- Apartment and home rental guides
- Fair Housing groups
- Government sources
- Other method

I. Calculation of the Recommended Reasonable Rent

The EZ-RRD System automatically calculates the Recommended Reasonable Rent figure and prints that figure on the EZ-Reasonable Rent Determination Report (RRD). The Recommended Rent figure is determined through two automated calculations. First, The Average Rents of Comparables is divided by the Average Value of Comparables to obtain the average dollar value per value point of the comparable units. Second, this average dollar value is multiplied by the unit to be assisted value points to obtain the recommended rent.

The staff person performing the RRD compares the Recommended Reasonable Rent figure with the Unit to be Assisted Rent figure. If the recommended rent is equal or higher than the unit to be assisted rent, the requested rent is reasonable. The staff person marks "YES" on the RRD.

If the Recommended Rent is lower than the Unit to be Assisted rent, the request rent is not reasonable. The staff checks "NO" on the RRD and follows the process for unreasonable rent requests.

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GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	**Definition**
ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
ADA	The Americans with Disabilities Act
BR	Bedroom
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CR	Contract Rent
EBL	Elevated Blood-Lead Level
EID	Earned Income Disallowance
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification System
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency
FUP	Family Unification Program
FY	Fiscal Year
FYE	Fiscal Year End

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ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	**Definition**
GAO	Government Accounting Office
GR	Gross Rent
HA	Housing Agency
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher Program
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HOTMA	Housing Opportunities Through Modernization Act
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IMS	Inventory Management System
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IVT	Income Validation Tool
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MF	Multifamily Housing Program
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTW	Moving to Work
NDNH	National Directory of New Hires
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
OIG	HUD Office of the Inspector General

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ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	**Definition**
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to Achieve Self-Support
PBV	Project-Based Voucher
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PIC	PIH Information Center
PIH	Public and Indian Housing
PMSA	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
PS	Payment Standard
QC	Quality Control
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration
REAC	Real Estate Assessment Center
RFTA	Request for Tenancy Approval
SAFMR	Small Area Fair Market Rent
SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program
SEMAP	Section 8 Management Assessment Program
SRO	Single Room Occupancy
SSA	Social Security Administration
SWICA	State Wage Information Collection Agency
TPS	Temporary Protective Status
TPV	Tenant Protection Vouchers

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ACRONYMS USED IN THE HCV PROGRAM	
Acronym	**Definition**
TTP	Total Tenant Payment
UA	Utility Allowance
UIV	Upfront Income Verification
URP	Utility Reimbursement Payment
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program
VAWA	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
VCA	Voluntary Compliance Agreement
VMS	Voucher Management System

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DEFINITIONS

Abatement

Stopping HAP to an owner with no potential for retroactive payment.

Absorption

In portability, the point at which the receiving PHA stops billing the initial PHA for assistance on behalf of a portability family and starts making assistance payments with funding under its consolidated ACC.

Accessible

When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of a facility or a portion of a facility other than an individual dwelling unit, means that the facility or portion of the facility when designed, constructed, or altered, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities. The phrase "accessible to and usable by" is synonymous with accessible.

When used with respect to the design, construction, or alteration of an individual dwelling unit, means that the unit is located on an accessible route, and when designed, constructed, altered, or adapted, can be approached, entered, and used by individuals with physical disabilities.

A unit that is on an accessible route and is adaptable and otherwise in compliance with the standards set forth in 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32, is "accessible" within the meaning of this paragraph.

When a unit in an existing facility which is being made accessible as a result of alterations is intended for use by a specific qualified individual with disabilities (e.g., a current occupant of such unit or of another unit under the control of the same recipient, or an applicant on a waiting list), the unit will be deemed accessible if it meets the requirements of applicable standards that address the particular disability or impairment of such person.

Accessible Route

A continuous unobstructed path connecting accessible elements and spaces in a building or facility that complies with the space and reach requirements of applicable standards prescribed by 24 CFR, Part 8, Section 8.32.

An accessible route that serves only accessible units occupied by persons with hearing or vision impairments need not comply with those requirements intended to affect accessibility for persons with mobility impairments.

Actual Income from Assets

If the cash value of the family total net assets is the asset threshold established annually by HUD (adjusted annually by HUD for inflation) or less, the asset income is the actual income to be derived from the assets.

Actual and Imminent Threat

Refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual

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and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: The duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur.

Adaptability

The ability of certain elements of a dwelling unit, such as kitchen counters, sinks, and grab bars, to be added to, raised, lowered, or otherwise altered, to accommodate the needs of persons with or without disabilities, or to accommodate the needs of persons with different types or degrees of disability.

For example, in a unit adaptable for a hearing-impaired person, the wiring for visible emergency alarms may be installed, but the alarms need not be installed until such time as the unit is made ready for occupancy by a hearing-impaired person.

Adjusted Income

Annual income less allowable HUD deductions and allowances means annual income (as determined under § 5.609) of the members of the family residing or intending to reside in the dwelling unit, after making the following deductions:

- Mandatory deductions.
    - The HUD established dependent allowance for each dependent, the amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25;
    - The HUD established elderly/disabled allowance for any elderly family or disabled family, the amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25;
    - The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds ten percent of annual income:
        - Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family; and
        - Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with a disability, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with a disability) to be employed. This deduction may not exceed the combined 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
    - Any reasonable childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
    - Any reasonable childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.
- Additional deductions: For the HCV, moderate rehabilitation, and moderate rehabilitation Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) programs, a PHA may adopt additional deductions from annual income.

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- A PHA that adopts such deductions must have sufficient funding to cover the increased housing assistance payment cost of the deductions.
- A PHA will not be eligible for an increase in HCV renewal funding or moderate rehabilitation program funding for subsidy costs resulting from such deductions.
- For the HCV program, the PHA must include such deductions in its administrative plan. For moderate rehabilitation, the PHA must establish a written policy for such deductions.

Administrative Fee

Is the fee paid by HUD to the PHA for administration of the program.

Administrative Fee Reserve (formerly "Operating Reserve")

Account established by PHA from excess administrative fee income. The administrative fee reserve must be used for housing purposes.

Administrative Plan

Describes PHA policies for administration of the HCV program.

Admission

The point when the family becomes a participant in the program. The date used for this purpose is the effective date of the first HAP contract for a family (first day of initial lease term) in the tenant-based program.

Adult

A person who is 18 years of age or older, or who has been convicted of a crime as an adult under any federal, state, or tribal law.

Affiliated Individual

A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or

Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Annual

Occurring once a year.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC)

A contract under the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, between HUD and the PHA, containing the terms and conditions under which the Department assists the PHA in providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for low-income families.

The ACC must be in a form prescribed by HUD, under which HUD agrees to provide assistance in the development, modernization, and/or operation of a low-income housing development under the Act, and the PHA agrees to develop, modernize, and operate the development in compliance

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with all provisions of the ACC and the Act, and all HUD regulations and implementing requirements and procedures.

A written agreement between HUD and a PHA to provide annual contributions to the PHA to cover housing assistance payments and other expenses pursuant to the Act.

Annual Income

Includes, with respect to the family:

- All amounts, not specifically excluded, received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age, and
- When the value of net family assets exceeds the asset limitation established annually by HUD (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.

Applicant

A family or individual that has applied for admission to the HCV program but is not yet a program participant.

Assisted Units

Include units occupied by voucher program participants, as well as units assisted under a federal, state, or local government program. Units may also be considered “assisted” due to rent control or housing conversion actions. The PHA must exclude “assisted” units from rent comparisons in determining rent reasonableness.

Authorized Voucher Unit

The number of units for which the PHA is authorized to make assistance payments to owners under its annual contributions contract.

Auxiliary Aids

Services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

For example, auxiliary aids for persons with impaired vision may include readers, Braille materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices.

Auxiliary aids for persons with impaired hearing may include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's), interpreters, note takers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Basic Range

The payment standards between 90% and 110% of the FMR.

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Biennial

Occurring every two years.

Bifurcate

To divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD-covered program and state or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Budget Authority

An amount authorized and appropriated by the Congress for payment to PHAs under the HCV program. For each funding increment in the program, budget authority is the maximum amount that may be paid by HUD to the PHA over the ACC term of the funding increment.

Building

A structure with a roof and walls that contains one or more dwelling units.

Carbon Monoxide Alarm

A single or multiple station alarm intended to detect carbon monoxide gas and alert occupants by a distinct audible signal. It incorporates a sensor, control components and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit.

Carbon Monoxide Detector

A device with an integral sensor to detect carbon monoxide gas and transmit an alarm signal to a connected alarm control unit.

Child

A member of the family, other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Childcare Expenses

Amounts anticipated being 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 be gainfully employed, to actively seek employment 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 childcare, and in the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of income.

Reasonable childcare expenses, as defined by the PHA, shall not exceed the actual costs incurred.

CIS

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

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Citizen

A citizen, by birth or national, of the United States.

Co-Head

An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a cohead or spouse but not both. A cohead never qualifies as a dependent. The cohead must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Codes

Includes building codes, housing codes, health and safety codes, sanitation codes and any law, ordinance or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation, or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, or use of a dwelling unit.

Complaint Inspection

Complaint inspections occur when the family, owner, or member of the public complains about the condition of an HCV housing unit.

Computer Matching

The agreement that describes the responsibilities and obligations of the parties participating in a computer match.

Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), for all program participants with valid personal identifying information (name, date of birth (DOB), and social security number (SSN)) reported on the form HUD-50058.

Common Space

Space available for use by assisted families and other occupants of the unit.

Congregate Housing

Special housing type for elderly persons or persons with disabilities that meets the HQS for congregate housing.

Consent Form

Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and payments of retirement income), and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service.

The consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participants to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Consolidated ACC

HUD's annual Grant Funding Exhibits to the ACC, which together with the ACC, constitute the annual grant agreement for the PHA's public housing program.

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Contiguous MSA

In portability, an MSA that shares a common boundary with the MSA in which the jurisdiction of the initial PHA is located.

Continuously Assisted

An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Contract of Participation

A contract in a form approved by HUD, entered into between a participating family and a PHA operating an FSS program that sets forth the terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS program. The contract of participation includes all individual training and services plans entered into between the PHA and all members of the family who elect to participate in the FSS program, and which plans are attached to the contract of participation as exhibits.

Controlled Substance

A drug or chemical whose manufacture, possession, or use is regulated by a government, such as illicitly used drugs or prescription medications that are designated by law.

Cooperative Housing

Special housing type: Housing owned by a corporation or association, and where a member of the corporation or association has the right to reside in a particular unit, and to participate in management of the housing.

Cooperative Member

A family of which one or more members owns membership shares in a cooperative.

Covered Person

A tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest, or another person under the tenant's control.

Currently Engaging In

With respect to behavior such as illegal use of a drug, other drug-related criminal activity, or other criminal activity, *currently engaging in* means that the individual has engaged in the behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that the individual's behavior is current.

Date of Admission

The HCV program will recognize two separate dates of admission:

The date of voucher issuance: The endpoint of the 6-month period during which a family member under the age of 6 years who lacks an SSN may have been added to an applicant family.

The date of lease-up (the effective date of the HAP contract): The starting point for the 90-period allotted to a family to obtain an SSN for a newly added child under the age of 6 years.

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Dating Violence

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 survivor, 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.

Day Laborer

An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.

Days

- Calendar days: Means every day on the calendar, including weekends and holidays. For purposes of the Administrative Plan, "day" without the prefix "calendar" means, every day on the calendar.
- Consecutive days: Means days that follow without interruption or gaps.
- Business days: Means the hours of operations of the PHA, excluding weekends and PHA recognized holidays.

Decent, Safe, and Sanitary Housing

This determination is made using HUD's HQS and/or equivalent state or local standards approved by HUD.

Defective Paint Surface

Paint on applicable surfaces that are cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose (with reference to lead-based paint poisoning prevention).

De Minimis Errors

A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than $30 per month in monthly adjusted income ($360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

Dependent

A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Disability Assistance Expenses

Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

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Disabled Family

A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with a disability. It may include two or more persons with disabilities living together, or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

Discriminatory Housing Practice

The Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, and disability.

Displaced Family

A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is 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.

Domestic Violence

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the survivor, by a person with whom the survivor shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the survivor as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the survivor under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth survivor who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

The term “spouse or intimate partner of the survivor” includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the survivor, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domicile

The legal residence of the household head or spouse as determined in accordance with state and local law.

Drug

A controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug Abuse Treatment Facility

An entity: that holds itself out as providing, and provides, diagnosis, treatment, or referral for treatment with respect to illegal drug use; and that is either an identified unit within a general care facility, or an entity other than a general medical care facility.

Drug-Related Criminal Activity

Means 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.

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Drug-Trafficking

The illegal selling, transporting, or importing of unlawful control substances.

Earned Income

Earned income means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment.

Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

Economic Self-Sufficiency Program

Any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families.

These programs include programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.

Elderly Family

Elderly family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age. It may include two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together, or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

Elderly Person

A person who is at least 62 years of age.

Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL)

A confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of a child under age 6 equal to or greater than the concentration in the most recent guidance published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on recommending that an environmental intervention be conducted.

Employer Identification Number (EIN)

The nine-digit taxpayer identifying number of an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation that is assigned pursuant to Section 6011(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or corresponding provisions of prior law, or pursuant to Section 6109 of the Code. The Employer Identification Number has nine digits separated by a hyphen, as follows: 00-0000000.

Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

Is a web-based computer system that contains employment and income information of individuals who participate in HUD rental assistance programs.

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Eviction

Means any action initiated by the owner/landlord to regain possession of a dwelling unit and use of the premises.

Evidence of Citizenship of Eligible Immigration Status

The documents that must be submitted to the PHA as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Exception Payment Standard

The payment standard below 90% or above 110% of the FMR, with HUD's approval.

Extremely Low-Income Families

A "very low-income family" whose annual income does not exceed the higher of:

- The poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services applicable to the family of the size involved (except in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or
- 30% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustment for smaller and larger family, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the area median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Facility

All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.).

Fair Market Rent (FMR)

The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately owned, existing, decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (nonluxury) nature with suitable amenities. In the HCV program, the FMR may be established at the ZIP code level (see definition of Small Area Fair Market Rents), metropolitan area level, or nonmetropolitan county level.

Familial Status

Familial status covers:

- Families with children under the age of 18,
- Pregnant persons

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- Any person in the process of securing legal custody of a minor child (including adoptive or foster parents)
- Persons with written permission of the parent or legal guardian

Under the Fair Housing Act, a family may not be discriminated against because of familial status.

Family

Includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

- A single person, who may be:
  - An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person;
  - An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or
- A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
  - A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
  - An elderly family;
  - A near-elderly family;
  - A disabled family;
  - A displaced family; and
  - The remaining member of a tenant family.

Family Rent to Owner

Is the port of the rent to owner paid by the family.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS)

The program established by a PHA to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services to these families.

Family Share

The portion of the rent to owner and the utilities allowance paid by the family.

Family Unit Size

The appropriate number of bedrooms for a family as determined by the PHA under the PHA subsidy standards.

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Fixed Source of Income

A family member with a fixed source of income is a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonably predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:

- Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Disability Insurance;
- Federal, state, local, or private pension plans;
- Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar types of periodic receipts; or
- Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable COLA or current rate of interest

Foster Adult

A member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and meets the definition of a foster adult under state law. In general, a foster adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older, is unable to live independently due to a debilitating physical or mental condition and is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Foster Child

A member of the household who meets the definition of a foster child under state law. In general, a foster child is placed with the family by an authorized placement agency (e.g., public child welfare agency) or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

FSS Account

FSS account means the FSS escrow account authorized by Section 23 of the 1937 Act.

FSS Credit

FSS credit means the amount credited by the PHA to the participating family's FSS account.

FSS Family

FSS family or participating family means a family that receives assistance under the HCV program, and that elects to participate in the FSS program, and whose designated head of the family has signed the contract of participation.

FSS Related Service Program

Means any program, publicly or privately sponsored, that offers the kinds of supportive services described in the definition of “supportive services'' set forth in 24 CFR 984.103.

FSS Slots

FSS slots refer to the total number of vouchers that comprise the minimum size of a PHA's Section 8 FSS program.

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Full-Time Student

A person attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis based on the standards of the institution.

Gender Identity

Means the gender with which a person identifies, regardless of the sex assigned to that person at birth and regardless of the person's perceived gender identity.

Perceived gender identity means the gender with which a person is perceived to identify based on that person's appearance, behavior, expression, other gender related characteristics, or sex assigned to the individual at birth or identified in documents.

Gross Rent

The entire housing cost and is calculated by adding the rent to owner and the utility allowance for the unit. If all the utilities are included in the rent, the rent to owner and the gross rent will be the same.

Group Home

Special housing type: A dwelling unit that is licensed by a state as a group home for the exclusive residential use of two to twelve persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities (including any live-in aide).

Guest

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.

Head of Household

The adult member of the family, 18 years old or older, and who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Health and Medical Care Expenses

Health and medical care expenses are any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body.

Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

Higher Cost Area

As related to portability, is defined as an area where the PHA would have to pay a higher subsidy amount due to higher payment standards or more generous subsidy standards of the receiving PHA (e.g., the receiving PHA issues a 3-bedroom voucher to a family that received a 2-bedroom voucher from the initial PHA).

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Higher Cost Unit

As related to portability, is defined as a unit which requires a higher subsidy amount due to an increase in the gross rent for the new unit.

Homelessness

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) revised the definition of homeless for HUD's homeless assistance programs. For all new admissions, PHAs must determine whether an individual or family was homeless at admission, and this information must be reported on line 4c on form HUD50058. Note that while a PHA may adopt its own definition of the term homeless for purposes of a PHA-adopted waiting list preference, PHAs must use the definition provided in 24 CFR 578.3 or the criteria in section 103(b) of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended 42 U.S.C. §11302(b) for purposes of reporting whether a new admission is homeless on the Form HUD-50058.

Category 1: An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
- Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs);
- Is exiting an institution where the individual or family resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

Category 2: Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

- Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
- No subsequent residence has been identified; and
- The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

Category 3: Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

- Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes;
- Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application;
- Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and

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- Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to certain special needs or barriers.

Category 4: Any individual or family who:

- Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence; and
- Has no other residence; and
- Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Homeownership Assistance

Assistance for a family under the homeownership option. There are two alternative and mutually exclusive forms of homeownership assistance by a PHA for a family: monthly homeownership assistance payments, or a single down payment assistance grant. Either form of homeownership assistance may be paid to the family, or to a mortgage lender on behalf of the family.

Homeownership Expenses

In the homeownership option: A family's allowable monthly expenses for the home, as determined by the PHA.

Home-Visit (telephone interview)

When applicants/participants are unable to physically come into the PHA's office due tage or medical condition, a home-visit (telephone interview) can be done to gather the needed to either complete an application for housing or for annual reexamination.

Verifications needing signatures can be either mailed to the individual or other arrangements can be made at PHA's discretion.

Household

Includes everyone who lives in the unit, including the family, foster children and adults, and PHA-approved live-in aide. Household members are used to determine the unit size.

Housing Assistance Payment

The monthly assistance payment by a PHA and is calculated as the lower of: the payment standard for the family minus the TTP or the gross rent minus the TTP, which includes: (1) A payment to the owner for rent to the owner under the family's lease; and (2) An additional payment to the family if the total assistance payment exceeds the rent to owner.

Housing Assistance Payments Contract

A written contract between the PHA and an owner in the form prescribed by HUD headquarters, for the purpose of providing housing assistance payments to the owner on behalf of an eligible family.

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Housing Quality Standards

The HUD minimum quality standards developed by HUD in accordance with 24 CFR 5.703 for the HCV program, including any variations approved by HUD for the PHA under 24 CFR 5.705(a)(3).

Housing Choice Voucher Program

Is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The statutory merger of the Section 8 tenant-based certificate and voucher programs into the new Housing Choice Voucher Program and makes other amendments to other provisions of the interim rule published on May 14, 1999.

HUD

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD Local Office

Any HUD Office that has been delegated authority under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to perform functions pertaining to the area in which the PHA is located.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

Now called the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

Imputed Income from Asset

Imputed income from assets is calculated by multiplying the total cash value of all family assets by the average passbook savings rate as determined by HUD.

Imputed Welfare Income

An amount of annual income that is not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction but is included in the family's annual income and therefore reflected in the family's rental contribution.

Income Limits

HUD sets income limits that determine eligibility for assisted housing programs including the Public Housing, Section 8 project-based, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, Section 202 housing for the elderly, and Section 811 housing for persons with disabilities programs. HUD develops income limits based on Median Family Income estimates and Fair Market Rent area definitions for each metropolitan area, parts of some metropolitan areas, and each non-metropolitan county.

Independent Contractor

An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax.

In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.

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Independent Entity

- The unit of general local government; however, if the PHA itself is the unit of general local government or an agency of such government, then only the next level of general local government (or an agency of such government) or higher may serve as the independent entity; or
- A HUD-approved entity that is autonomous and recognized under State law as a separate legal entity from the PHA. The entity must not be connected financially (except regarding compensation for services performed for PHA-owned units) or in any other manner that could result in the PHA improperly influencing the entity.

Individual Training Services Plan

Means a written plan that is prepared for the head of the FSS family, and each adult member of the FSS family who elects to participate in the FSS program, by the PHA in consultation with the family member, and which sets forth:

- The supportive services to be provided to the family member;
- The activities to be completed by that family member; and
- The agreed upon completion dates for the services and activities. Each individual training and services plan must be signed by the PHA and the participating family member, and is attached to, and incorporated as part of the contract of participation. An individual training and services plan must be prepared for the head of the FSS family.

Initial Rent to Owner

The contract rent at the beginning of the initial lease term.

Initial PHA

In portability, the term refers to both:

- A PHA that originally selected a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA.
- A PHA that absorbed a family that subsequently decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.

Initial Lease Term

The initial term of the assisted lease. The initial lease term is at least 12 months. At the PHA's discretion, lease term may be shorter than 12 months.

Initial Payment Standard

The payment standard at the beginning of the HAP contract term.

Institution of Higher Education

An institution of higher education as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1001 and 1002.

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Interim Reexaminations

A family may request an interim reexamination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination.

The PHA must conduct any interim reexamination within a reasonable period of time after the family request or when the family's adjusted income decreases by 10% or more (or lower threshold per HUD or PHA policy) for when a family's adjusted income increases by 10% or more; however, the PHA may not consider any increase in the earned income of the family when estimating or calculating whether the family's adjusted income has increased, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the certification period.

Jurisdiction

The area in which the PHA has authority, under state and local law, to administer the HCV program.

Kin-GAP Payments

Kin-GAP payments are subsidies that go to, or on behalf of, children leaving the juvenile court system to live with a relative or legal guardian. This is an excluded income.

Kinship Care Payments

Kinship care payments are foster care subsidies that go to, or on behalf of, children living with a relative or legal guardian. This is an excluded income.

Landlord

Either the owner of the property or his/her representative, or the managing agent or his/her representative, as shall be designated by the owner.

Law Enforcement Agency

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), police departments, and other law enforcement agencies that hold criminal conviction records. (Note that the NCIC is a division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)).

Lead-Based Paint

Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Lead is a highly toxic metal that may cause a range of health problems, especially in young children. When lead is absorbed into the body, it can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs, like the kidneys, nerves, and blood.

Lease

A written agreement between an owner and a tenant for the leasing of a dwelling unit to the tenant. The lease establishes the conditions for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a family with housing assistance payments under a HAP contract between the owner and the PHA.

In cooperative housing, a written agreement between a cooperative and a member of the cooperative. The agreement establishes the conditions for occupancy of the member's

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cooperative dwelling unit by the member's family with housing assistance payments to the cooperative under a HAP contract between the cooperative and the PHA. For purposes of this part 982, the cooperative is the Section 8 "owner" of the unit, and the cooperative member is the Section 8 "tenant."

Live-In Aide

A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

- Is determined by the PHA to be essential to the care and well-being of the person or persons;
- Is not obligated for support of the person or persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

Living/Sleeping Room

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space.

A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least one window and two electrical outlets in proper operating condition.

Local Preference

A preference used by the PHA to select among applicant families.

Low-Income Family

A family whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80% of the median income for the area on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of the prevailing levels of construction costs or unusually high or low-income family.

Major Life Activities

As used in the definition of disability, means functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

The limitation on major life activity cannot be insubstantial. It must be significant.

Manufactured Home

A manufactured structure that is built on a permanent chassis, is designed for use as a principal place of residence and meets the HQS.

Manufactured Home Space Rent

Is the total of (a) the rent charged for the manufactured home space; (b) owner maintenance and management charges for the space the owner must provide under the lease; (c) monthly payments made by the family to amortize the cost of purchasing the manufactured home, including any

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required insurance and property taxes; and (d) the applicable PHA utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities.

Marriage

Marriage certified by a formal marriage license, or an informal marriage (common-law marriage), as may be specified in state or local laws or regulations.

Maximum Initial Rent Burden

The maximum rent burden at initial occupancy (when the family initially moves into the unit or signs the first assisted lease for a unit). The family may pay the TTP plus the amount by which the gross rent for the unit selected exceeds the applicable payment standard so long as the resulting family share does not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income.

Maximum Subsidy

The maximum amount of subsidy that the PHA can pay for a participant in the HCV program and is calculated as the payment standard minus the TTP.

Minimum Rent

Is the PHA-determined minimum TTP amount. The minimum rent is the least a family will contribute toward rent and utilities. The PHA can set the minimum rent anywhere from $0 to $50.

Minor

A member of the family, other than the head of family or spouse, who is under 18 years of age.

Mixed Family

A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Monthly Adjusted Income

One-twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly Income

One-twelfth of annual income.

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, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Canal Zone, etc.

Near-Elderly Person/Family

Near-elderly family means a family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.

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Net Family Assets

Net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

Noncitizen

A person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States.

NOFO

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). For budget authority that HUD distributes by competitive process, the Federal Register document that invites applications for funding. This document explains how to apply for assistance and the criteria for awarding the funding.

Normal Wear and Tear

Means deterioration which occurs, based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, abuse or intentional damage of the premises, equipment, or chattels of the owner by the family, members of the family's household, or by their invitees or guests. However, uncleanliness does not constitute normal wear and tear.

Obligations of the Family

An agreement, in the form prescribed by HUD, between the PHA and the family to be assisted under the HCV program, stating the obligations and responsibilities of the family

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.

Overcrowded

A unit that does not meet the following HQS space standards: Provide adequate space and security for the family; and Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Owner

Any person or entity, including a cooperative, having the legal right to lease or sublease a unit to a participant.

Participant

A family that has been admitted to the PHA program and is currently assisted in the program. The family becomes a participant on the effective date of the first HAP contract executed by the PHA for the family (first day of initial lease term).

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Passbook Rate and Determination

Annually HUD will publish the passbook rate based on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Deposit Rate for savings accounts, which is an average of national savings rates published on a monthly basis.

Payment Standard

The maximum monthly assistance payment for a family assisted in the voucher program (before deducting the total tenant payment by the family).

Payment Standard Schedule

Is a schedule that establishes payment standard amounts by unit size (number of bedrooms) for each FMR area in the PHA jurisdiction.

Person with Disabilities for Eligibility

Is person who:

- Has a disability, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423;
- Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have 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; or
- Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001;
- Does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
- For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence; and
- Means "individual with handicaps," as defined in §8.3 of this title, for purposes of reasonable accommodation and program accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Person with Disabilities for Reasonable Accommodations

Any person who:

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities;
- Has a record of such impairments; or
- Is regarded as having such an impairment.
- **Is Regarded as Having an Impairment:** As used in the definition of disability, means:
    - Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit one or more major life activities, but that is treated by another person as constituting such a limitation;
    - 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

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- Has none of the impairments defined under the definition of "physical or mental impairment," below, but is treated by another person as having such an impairment.

PHA-Owned Unit

A dwelling unit in a project that is:

- Owned by the PHA (including having a controlling interest in the entity that owns the project);
- Owned by an entity wholly controlled by the PHA; or
- Owned by a limited liability company or limited partnership in which the PHA (or an entity wholly controlled by the PHA) holds a controlling interest in the managing member or general partner.

A controlling interest is:

- Holding more than 50% of the stock of any corporation;
- Having the power to appoint more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of a non-stock corporation (such as a nonprofit corporation);
- Where more than 50% of the members of the Board of Directors of any corporation also serve as directors, officers, or employees of the PHA;
- Holding more than 50% of all managing member interests in an LLC;
- Holding more than 50% of all general partner interests in a partnership; or
- Equivalent levels of control in other ownership structures.

PHA Plan

The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by the PHA and approved by HUD.

Physical or Mental Impairment

As used in the definition of Disability, includes:

- Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculo-skeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; Genitourinary; 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, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, mental retardation, emotional illness, drug addiction (other than addiction caused by current, illegal use of a controlled substance) and alcoholism.

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Portability

Means the ability to rent a dwelling unit with Section 8 tenant-based assistance outside the jurisdiction of the initial PHA.

Premises

The building or complex in which the dwelling units is located, including common areas and grounds.

Preponderance of Evidence

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.

Previously Unemployed

With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person with disabilities who has earned, in the 12 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.

Program Receipts

HUD payments to the PHA under the consolidated ACC, and any other amounts received by the PHA in connection with the program.

Promptly

Means within 10 calendar days

Prorated Assistance

For families that include both members who are citizens or have eligible immigration status and members who do not have eligible immigration status (or elect not to state that they have eligibility), the amount of assistance is prorated based on the percentage of household members who are citizens or have established eligible immigration status.

Public Housing Agency (PHA)

Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) that is authorized to engage in, or to assist in the development or operation of low-income housing.

Public Use Areas

Interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a building that are made available to the general public. Public use may be provided at a building that is privately or publicly owned.

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Qualified EID Family

A family receiving HCV tenant-based rental assistance:

- 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;
- 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
- 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 (6) 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.

Real Property

Has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located.

Reasonable Accommodation

A reasonable accommodation is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service that may be necessary for a person with disabilities to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including public and common use spaces, or to fulfill their program obligations.

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. Examples include the installation of a ramp into a building, lowering the entry threshold of a unit, or the installation of grab bars in a bathroom. Under the Fair Housing Act, prohibited discrimination includes 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.

Reasonable Rent

A rent to owner that is not more than either:

- Rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted market; or
- Rent charged by the owner for a comparable unassisted unit in the building or premises.

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Receiving PHA

In portability, a PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA issues a voucher and provides program assistance to the family.

Reexaminations

The PHA must reexamine the income and composition of all families at least once in twelve (12) months. The family is required to submit any certification, release, information, or documentation that the Housing Authority or HUD has determined necessary.

The PHA will adjust the total tenant payment and housing assistance payment to reflect the changes in income and family composition.

Rent to Owner

The total monthly rent payable to the owner under the lease for the unit. Rent to owner includes payment for any housing services, maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA)

A form (form HUD–52517) submitted by or on behalf of a family to a PHA once the family has identified a unit that it wishes to rent using tenant-based voucher assistance.

Required Fees and Charges

Required fees include all fixed sum charges that are required of a large proportion of all students. The student who does not pay the charges is an exception.3 Examples of required fees include, but are not limited to, writing and science lab fees and fees specific to the student's major or program (i.e., nursing program).

Responsible Entity

The person or entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to noncitizens with ineligible immigrations status. The entity responsible for administering the restrictions on providing assistance to noncitizens with ineligible immigration status under the various covered programs is as follows:

- For the Section 235 Program, the mortgagee.
- For Public Housing, the Section 8 Rental Voucher, and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation programs, the PHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD.

Seasonal Worker

An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

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Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP)

A system used by HUD to measure PHA performance in key Section 8 program areas. See 24 CFR part 985.

Section 214

Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1436a). Section 214 restricts HUD from making financial assistance available for non-citizen unless they meet one of the categories of eligible immigration status specified in Section 214. See also paragraph 1-2, Authority.

Section 214 Covered Programs

Programs to which the restrictions imposed by Section 214 apply are programs that make available financial assistance pursuant to the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437-1440), Section 235 or Section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) and Section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s).

Section 504

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794, prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in program and activities conducted by HUD or any federal agency that receive financial assistance.

Security Deposit

Means an amount of currency delivered to the owner/landlord by the family as a pledge to abide by terms or conditions of the rental agreement.

Setup Charges

Charges payable by the family for assembling, skirting, and anchoring the manufactured home.

Sexual Assault

Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the survivor lacks capacity to consent.

Sex-Offender

HUD determines a sex-offender to be someone who is required to be registered in a state life-time sexual offender registry.

Sexual Orientation

One's emotional or physical attraction to the same and/or opposite sex (e.g., homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality).

Shared Housing

Special housing type*:* A unit occupied by two or more families. The unit consists of both common space for shared use by the occupants of the unit and separate private space for each assisted family.

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Single Family Home

Means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it is a single family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and does not share heating facilities, hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit.

Single Room Occupancy

Special housing type: A unit which contains no sanitary facilities or food preparation facilities, or which contains one but not both types of facilities and which is suitable for occupancy by a single eligible individual capable of independent living.

Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs or Small Area FMRs)

Small Area FMRs are FMRs established for U.S. Postal Service zip code areas and are calculated in accordance with 24 CFR 888.113(a) and (b).

Social Security Number

The number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and that identifies the record of the person's earnings that are reported to the Administration.

The social security number has nine digits separated by hyphens, as follows: 000-00-0000. It does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary under the Social Security System.

Special Admission

Admission of an applicant that is not on the PHA waiting list, or without considering the applicant's waiting list position.

Special Housing Types

Subpart M of part 982, states the special regulatory requirements for: SRO housing, congregate housing, group home, shared housing, manufactured home (including manufactured home space rental), cooperative housing (rental assistance for cooperative member) and homeownership option (homeownership assistance for cooperative member or first-time homeowner).

Spouse

Spouse refers to the marriage partner who is someone you need to divorce in order to dissolve the relationship. It includes the partner in a common law marriage.

It does not cover boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, or co-head.

Stalking

The term ‘stalking’ means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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Stalking may include to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and/or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; 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 harm to: that person; a member of the immediate family of that person; or the spouse or intimate partner of that person. 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 loco parentis; or any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood and marriage.

State

Any of the states of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the territories, and possessions of the United States (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands) and Indian tribes.

SWICA

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA), the state agency, including any Indian tribal 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.

Subsidy Standards

Standards established by a PHA to determine the appropriate number of bedrooms and amount of subsidy for families of different sizes and compositions.

Supportive Services

Those appropriate services that a PHA will make available, or cause to be made available to an FSS family under a contract of participation, and may include:

- Childcare: Childcare of a type that provides sufficient hours of operation and serves an appropriate range of ages;
- Transportation: Transportation necessary to enable a participating family to receive available services, or to commute to their places of employment;
- Education: Remedial education; education for completion of secondary or post-secondary schooling;
- Employment: Job training, preparation, and counseling; job development and placement; and follow-up assistance after job placement and completion of the contract of participation;
- Personal welfare: Substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling;
- Household skills and management: Training in homemaking and parenting skills; household management; and money management;
- Counseling: Counseling in the areas of: The responsibilities of homeownership; Opportunities available for affordable rental and homeownership in the private housing market, including

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information on an individual's rights under the Fair Housing Act; and Money management; and

- Other services: Any other services and resources, including case management, reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities, that the PHA may determine to be appropriate in assisting FSS families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Suspension

The term on the family's voucher stops from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy, until the date the PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied.

Temporary Protective Status (TPS)

Provides families with temporary immigration status to the United States. Families that are granted TPS under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106- 386) are provided with a "T" visa and are considered to have eligible immigration status under Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Families with a "T" visa are eligible for full housing assistance.

Tenancy Addendum

The HAP contract form required by HUD shall include an addendum (the "tenancy addendum"), that sets forth:

- The tenancy requirements for the program (in accordance with this section and §§982.309 and 982.310); and
- The composition of the household as approved by the PHA (family members and any PHA-approved live-in aide).
- All provisions in the HUD-required tenancy addendum must be added word-for-word to the owner's standard form lease that is used by the owner for unassisted tenants. 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.

Tenant

The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executed the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant-Based

Rental assistance that is not attached to the structure.

Tenant-Paid Utilities

Utilities and services that are not included in the rent to owner and are the responsibility of the assisted family, regardless of whether the payment goes to the utility company or the owner. The utilities and services are those necessary in the locality to provide housing that complies with HQS. The utilities and services may also include those required by HUD through a Federal Register notice after providing opportunity for public comment.

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Tenant Rent

Rent amount the family pays to the owner after deducting the housing assistance payment (HAP) to owner from the rent to owner.

Term

Means the period of occupancy specified in the rental agreement.

Total Tenant Payment (TTP)

Is the minimum family contribution to the gross rent and is calculated as the greater of:

- 30% of monthly adjusted income;
- 10% of monthly income;
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only); or
- The PHA minimum rent.

Tuition

The Department of Education defines tuition as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services which may be charged per term, per course, or per credit. The Department of Education further defines tuition and fees as the amount of tuition and required fees covering a full academic year most frequently charged to students. These values represent what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution. If tuition is charged on a per-credit-hour basis, the average fulltime credit hour load for an entire academic year is used to estimate average tuition.

Unearned Income

Any annual income, as calculated under annual income, that is not earned income

Unit

The residential space for the private use of the family.

Upfront Income Verification (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 number of individuals.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)

Formerly called the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

U.S. 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, or persons who have obtained a U.S. Certificate of Naturalization.

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Utilities

Water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection, and sewage services. Telephone service is not included.

Utility Allowance

If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent, but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by the PHA or HUD of the monthly costs 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.

The utility allowance for the family shall be the lesser of:

- The size of unit actually leased by the family; or
- The family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards.

In cases where the unit size leased exceeds the family unit size as determined under the PHA subsidy standards as a result of a reasonable accommodation, the PHA must use the appropriate utility allowance for the size of the unit actually leased by the family.

Utility Hook Up Charges

Costs payable by the family for connecting its manufactured home to utilities such as water, gas, electrical and sewer lines.

Utility Reimbursement

Is the amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for a unit, if applicable, exceeds the total tenant payment for the family occupying the unit. The portion of the housing assistance payment that exceeds the amount of rent to the owner. May also be referred to as Utility Allowance Reimbursement Payment or URP.

VAWA

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e *et seq.*).

VAWA Violence/Abuse

Collectively domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Verification Techniques and Ranking:

- Level 6: Highest

  Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV system
- Level 5: Highest

  Upfront Income Verification (UIV), using non-EIV (e.g., The Work Number, web-based state benefits systems, etc.)

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- Level 4: High

  Written, third-party verification from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification;" EIV + Self-Certification; PHAs can choose either option when both are available to verify income. PHAs must use written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV (e.g., self-employment, Go Fund Me accounts, general public assistance, Veterans Administration benefits, etc.).

- Level 3: Medium

  Written Third-Party Verification Form

- Level 2: Medium

  Oral Third-Party Verification

- Level 1: Low

  Self-Certification (not third-party verification)

Very Low-Income Family

A low-income family whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 50% of the median income for the area, on the basis of its finding that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Veteran

A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.

Violent Criminal Activity

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.

Voucher Holder

A family holding a voucher with an unexpired term (search time).

Voucher (Rental Voucher)

A document issued by a PHA to a family selected for admission to the HCV program. The voucher describes the program, and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit selected by the family. The voucher also states the obligations of the family under the HCV program.

Waiting List

List of families organized according to HUD regulations and PHA policy who are waiting to be selected for the HCV program.

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Waiting List Admission

An admission from the PHA waiting list.

Welfare Assistance

Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments (including assistance provided under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) program).

Welfare-to-Work

Families assisted by a PHA with voucher funding awarded to the PHA under the HUD Welfare-to-Work Voucher Program.

Welfare Rent

The portion of welfare assistance specifically designated to meet the family's actual housing costs.

Withholding

Stopping HAP to an owner while holding them for potential retroactive disbursement.

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NOTICE

The Nelrod Company has made its best efforts to comply with regulations, laws, and federal/local policies. The Nelrod Company does not offer advice on legal matters or render legal opinions. We recommend that this policy be reviewed by the Housing Authority's general counsel and/or attorney prior to approval by the Board of Commissioners.

The Nelrod Company is not responsible for any changes made to these policies by any party other than The Nelrod Company.

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